P O R T U G A L

includes : Government
: Banco de Portugal
: Bco Nacional Ultramarino

1920 --- 1926

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TRANSFER FILE

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TRANSFER FILE

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Washington to New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (1)

File

APR 14 1920

Bulletin No. 25

DATE April 9, 1920

The Report of the Bank of Portugal shows that the note circulation on December 31, 1919 (maximum), was Esc.370,627,199, as against Esc.273,834,164 on December 31 (maximum) of the preceding year, being an increase in 1919 of Esc.96,793,035.

Washington Office copy destroyed Dec 5, 1932

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 5 72 BROAD ST
APR 4
1920

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

File

New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (2)

Bulletin No. 59

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON

DATE April 19, 1920

Extract made for London

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 26 1920

1037

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my Despatch No. 515, of September 1, 1919, transmitted in accordance with the Department's Instruction of May 19, 1919, I have the honor to submit herewith a further report upon the financial situation in Portugal up to date.

As reported in my Despatch above referred to, the presentation of the 1919-20 budget in the Chambers last autumn caused great discussion throughout the country.

I called attention to the estimated deficit of this budget being in the neighborhood of 83,000,000 Escudos and a comparative statement was given showing the growing deficits in the budgets presented since 1913.

While the 1919-20 budget was presented to Parliament in August of last year it has been tabled over since, and the year 1919 closed with no budget having been agreed upon. There is still no sign of it being considered by the Chambers, and, according to Portugese law, the Minister of Finance is expected to place before the Chamber of Deputies during the first 15 days of January, his estimates for the next years budget.

The new budget has been presented, and the peculiar situation exists of the 1920-21 budget being presented to the Chambers before the 1919-20 budget has been disposed of. The Government is therefore, faced with three courses of action; either to consider the last year's budget, the new budget, or the two budgets together.

Should the first be followed, it is probable that the fiscal year will close before the discussion of the 1919-20 budget is completed. If the new budget is considered, last year's expenditures will need to be regulated in some manner other than by a budget, and if both together are considered, the existing confusion in Portugese finance would be increased.

Looking for the moment at the figures of the new budget it is seen that the general expenditure of the Government is estimated at 284,679,251 Escudos and that the estimated revenue stands at 119,615,313 Escudos. The calculated deficit is 115,063,937 Escudos. It has been remarked that this amount of the calculated deficit is greater than the sum total of all State deficits between the years 1891-92 and 1914, which were as follows:

1891-92 to 1900-01	54,079,000	Escudos
1901-10	37,790,000	"
1910-14	18,540,000	"

giving a total of 110,409,000 Escudos or 5,000,000 Escudos less than the estimated figure for 1920-21.

This is truly a staggering amount when taken in conjunction with the figures contained in my Despatch No. 515 above referred to, particularly as Government has still felt unable to impose any taxation in excess of that existing at the time Portugal entered the war. Just what the outcome of such a financial policy can be no one seems to know but all remark on the cynical disregard for the solvency of the country shown by successive Cabinets in refusing to face this necessary taxation, a refusal by the Chamber to impose which, would give any

Cabinet perfectly valid grounds on which to resign. Instead, Cabinet succeeds Cabinet, resigns upon the slightest pretext, yet never goes on record regarding its belief in the necessity of a general revision of national taxation.

This procedure might be excused if any real attempt was made toward economy in Government expenditures. The true immorality of the procedure, however, is seen when it is considered that each of the recent Cabinets has been paying its way to an overwhelming extent by the issue of paper money. This issue of paper has gone on with an extraordinary and increasing rapidity. Certain figures for October and part of November 1919 have been published. They are as follows:

October 1st	310,690,000 Escudos
8	323,532,000 "
15	326,689,000 "
22	328,710,000 "
29	332,594,000 "
November 5	334,470,000 "

Thus, in a period of 36 days there was an average issue of 660,000 Escudos per day, and it should be remarked that on a total paper issue to that date of over 300,000,000 Escudos, the gold reserve on the Bank of Portugal was only 8,500,000 Escudos or less than 3% - while the silver reserve was about 18,000,000 Escudos or less than 6%, making a total of metalic reserve of a little more than 8% on a total paper issue up to November 5, 1919, of over 300,000,000 Escudos.

Since that date further issues of paper have continued and taking the period since the war in comparison with the war period, the increase of issue has been more than the increase during the principal year of the war, 1917.

It is true that with the growing trade of Portugal a larger medium of circulation is needed than was the case before the war, but the rate of issue has far outstretched the normal need of the country. Figures have recently been published showing the exaggeration of the paper issue merely from the point of view of the need of an exchange medium. It appears that even at the end of 1918 when the issue of notes reached 273,000,000 Escudos, 186,000,000 Escudos were on deposit in only eight of the more important banks in Lisbon.

In my Despatch No. 515 referred to above, figures were given showing the average yield over the last four peace years of the various classes of revenue among the principal Governmental Departments on the basis of the undiscussed budget of 1919-20.

A comparison of this undiscussed budget and the new budget recently presented to the Chambers on the basis of these figures show the following:

General expenditures of the State for the fiscal year 1920-21 is fixed at 234,679,000 Escudos, being composed of 185,809,000 Escudos under the head of Ordinary Expenditures and 48,869,000, under the head of Extraordinary Expenditure.

The Revenue, as above stated, is a calculated at 119,615,000 Escudos being composed of 105,024,000 Escudos Ordinary Revenue and 14,591,000 Escudos Extraordinary Revenue. These figures giving as stated a deficit of 115,063,000 Escudos.

These estimates compared with the 1919-20 figures show the following increases:

Ordinary Expenditure was budgeted for an increase of 30,827,000 Escudos, Extraordinary Expenditure 8,430,000 Escudos. Ordinary receipts were estimated at 5,080,000 Escudos more. Extraordinary 1,239,000 Escudos. The expenditures totalling 6,319,000 Escudos, or giving together an increased deficit in 1920-21 figures of 32,938,000 Escudos.

As a commentary upon the internal public order of the country under the Republican regime, it may be interesting to set out the figures showing the expenditure of the Government of a military nature - 96,239,000 Escudos being set aside for the Army and Navy and the various corps of guards as follows:

Under the Ministry of Interior 2,739,000 Escudos was ear-marked for "police". The Republican Guard is to cost 17,837,000 Escudos. The Ministry of War is to be allowed 39,291,000 Escudos, the Ministry of Marine 21,827,000 and the Fiscal Guard under the Ministry of Finance 4,543,000 Escudos.

These figures show the increasing stress that the Government, because of its lack of prestige, its loss of authority and its inability through its effect on public opinion to enforce a sense of duty and discipline among the people, must place on the armed forces of the country. As to the effect of this armed force on the development of the country I refer again to my Despatch No. 515.

From a political point of view therefore, these figures are of particular interest as showing the present position of the country as an orderly and progressive state. They show only too clearly the result of the constant quarrels of the various political factions in Portugal who are self seeking in the extreme and completely lacking in patriotism and desire for a sound Government in the country. It should be added that as a result of each crisis, whether this be of a revolutionary nature in the sense of an appeal to force, or whether it be in the nature of the change of Government through factious influence in the Chambers, the change of Ministry has brought as a consequence the inevitable employment of an additional army of Government employees who swell the costs of Government, though with no gain whether in efficiency or quickness in Governmental functions.

Figures show the extraordinary increase in the cost of Government personnel in comparing the estimates for 1913-14 with those in the 1920-21 budget. These rise from 8,210,000 Escudos to 24,401,000 Escudos for fixed and known salaries. An additional amount of 898,000 Escudos was allowed for contingencies in 1913-14. This latter amount had increased to 2,248,000 Escudos in the new estimates. Salaries of military officers rose from 2,961,000 Escudos in 1913-14 to 9,728,000 Escudos in 1920-21, with an amount of 251,000 Escudos on contingent expenditures under this head in 1913 and ten times this amount in 1920. The pay of the rank and file rose from 2,986,000 Escudos in 1913-14 to 16,242,000 Escudos in the new budget, again with amounts of 302,000 and 718,000 Escudos as contingent expenditure under this same heading. Costs of material rose from 5,672,000 Escudos to 21,742,000 Escudos. Equipment from 827,000 to 4,901,000 Escudos. Rations from 2,155,000 to 17,696,000 Escudos. Forage from 672,000 to 7,328,000 Escudos. These figures show the alarming extent of increase of unproductive expenditure in the Portugese administration and bring into clear relief the cynical reliance placed upon mere force by a Government supposedly run on parliamentary lines.

I have had occasion to refer in previous despatches to the economic condition of the country aside from the question of Government finance and a com-

parison of this condition and the Government's position in finance will show that even as sound as the country is economically, or rather could be, in spite of the inflated currency and the adverse balance of trade against it, there can be no possible justification for the Government squandering money to the above extent. It is only after a careful examination of these figures that the real situation can be ascertained. The rate of exchange while bad on its face, would be infinitely worse if the Government did not maintain it at a fictitious value by various regulations, such as the import restrictions touched upon in my Despatch No. 570 of March 4th and the control of the purchase of foreign drafts by the consortium of bankers in Lisbon also noted in this Despatch.

A large importer and exporter has referred to the extreme difficulty of doing business under the present conditions and gave me to understand that the restriction on the purchase of foreign drafts was of such a nature as in many cases as to preclude business altogether. He instanced the case of his own firm who have certain industrial properties in Portugal and who desired to remit to England an amount of 200,000 pounds. He told me that he approached the banker's committee in Lisbon requesting permission to buy a draft for this amount. The Committee forwarded his application to the Government and in due course he was issued permission to purchase this money. When he presented himself to the banks, however, they informed him they were unable to sell him the sum he wished and told him he forsaw little improvement in business conditions under these conditions.

Since my Despatch No. 515 of September 1, 1919, the condition of the Government finance has become steadily worse and with the concession of the Government to the State Railway employees and with the probable concessions they will have to make to the demands of the civil servants now on strike as reported in my Despatch 571, of March 6th, the Government must face still further heavy outlays of a financial nature.

The situation is critical in the extreme as it may be even questioned whether the point has not already been passed where loans and new taxation would bring some soundness into Government finance and even should these two measures be adopted, I foresee the very serious results they will have upon the political life of the country.

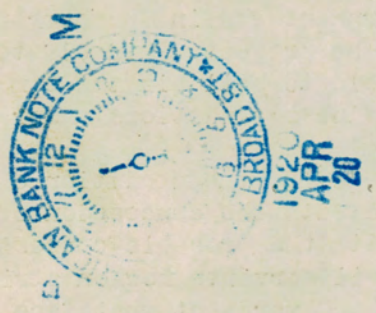
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Thomas H. Birch

American Minister.

Dept. Office copy destroyed Dec 1938


BANK NOTE COMPANY
APR
20

PORTUGAL

LONDON

April 26th, 1920.

~~OTHER COPY IN~~

~~PACKET~~

The following extracts from a Despatch from the American Minister in Lisbon to the Secretary of State in Washington will no doubt prove of interest to you: -

"The new budget has been presented, and the peculiar situation exists of the 1920-21 budget being presented to the Chambers before the 1919-1920 budget has been disposed of. The Government is therefore, faced with three courses of action; either to consider the last year's budget, the new budget, or the two budgets together. Should the first be followed, it is probable that the fiscal year will close before the discussion of the 1919-1920 budget is completed. If the new budget is considered, last year's expenditures will need to be regulated in some manner other than by a budget, and if both together are considered, the existing confusion in Portugese finance would be increased. Looking for the moment at the figures of the new budget it is seen that the general expenditure of the Govenrment is estimated at 284,679,251 Escudos and that the estimated revenue stands at 119,615,313 Escudos. The calculated deficit is 115,063,937 Escudos. . . .

. . . . . .

Just what the outcome of such a financial policy can be no one seems to know but all remark on the cynical disregard for the solvency of the country shown by successive Cabinets in refusing to face this necessary taxation, a refusal by the Chamber to impose which, would give any Cabinet perfectly valid grounds on which to resign. Instead, Cabinet succeeds Cabinet, resigns upon the slightest pretext, yet never goes on record regarding its belief in the necessity of a general revision of national taxation. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Each of the recent Cabinets has been paying its way to an overwhelming extent by the issue of paper money. This issue of paper has gone on with an extraordinary and increasing rapidity. Certain figures for October and part of November 1919 have been published. They are as follows:

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. . . . . .

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. . . . . .

The situation is critical in the extreme as it may be even questioned whether the point has not already been passed where loans and new taxation would bring some soundness into Government finance and even should these two measures be adopted, I foresee the very serious results they will have upon the political life of the country."

CGC/B

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (3)

Bulletin No. 96

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON **DATE** May 20, 1920.

New York

Lisbon, Portugal,
March 31, 1920.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential
Not for Publication.

Sir:

In continuation of my Despatch No. 572 of March 11, 1920, regarding the financial conditions in Portugal, I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of an important interview granted by the Minister of Finance of the Baptista Cabinet whose assumption of office I reported in my telegram No. 40 of March 9, 7 p.m., in which the Minister of Finance, Sr., Vasco Borges, outlines the Cabinet's proposal so far as it concerns the financial problem now facing the country.

As reported in my Despatch No. 573 of March 20, 1920, it was stated that the general policy of the Baptista Cabinet was to be based on three points, i.e., first, a reduction of Government expenditure, second a three fold increase in general taxation, third, an internal loan, and this interview outlining the Finance Minister's proposals on the grounds of the reduction of expenditure, the control of the issue of paper money, the great care to be observed in the appointment of public employees, the increase of taxation, the imposition of an income tax, this being the new source of revenue to the country, the taxation of exchange operations and the appointment of a committee in control of the civil services of Portugal, is particularly suggestive.

In my Despatch No. 573 above noted, I further had occasion to mention the need in imposing new taxation in Portugal to form a Government of men in whom confidence could be placed.

While heretofore Senor Vasco Borges has been practically unknown in Portugal, the reception given his program by some of the principal bankers in Lisbon encourages me to believe that it may be possible for the Government to bring such a policy into effect.

I had occasion to discuss Sr. Borges' program with the Prime Minister and the President of the Republic and though it is realized that certain modifications of this proposal will be included in the future budget which the Cabinet proposes introducing in Parliament it appears they seemed particularly optimistic of its success and felt that with the rigid enforcement of new taxation, it will be possible to present a budget giving a credit balance in favor of the country in place of the almost universal deficit which has existed for many years past.

There is no doubt that a good deal of opposition will be shown to the imposition of the new taxes and difficulties experienced in bringing into effect the new proposal for an income tax, a measure which has so far never been employed in Portugal.

It should also be remarked that one of the most encouraging features of the new program quite as much as the principal of increased taxation is the recognition of the need of reducing the number and controlling the appointment of new civil servants. In fact it may be said that these two proposals alone go farther to bring about solvency in Portuguese finance than any other measures

and when they are compared with the proposals for rigid economy in Government expenditure on supplies, etc., as appears in Sr. Borges' proposal, they bring a brighter prospect into Portuguese finance than any Government proposals for the last 20 years.

It is true that so far, this financial program is only on paper and as I mentioned above, it will undoubtedly meet with considerable opposition in Parliament and throughout the country. On the other hand, most of the conservative, financial and business interests in Portugal realize the imperative need of some new policy in Government finance and if the Baptista Cabinet can maintain the confidence which it has inspired by its handling of the recent troubles in Lisbon, the prospects for the enforcement of this policy by law may be considered favorable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Thomas H. Birch,

American Minister.

Wash. Office copy destroyed Dec 1932

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 279 of March 31, 1920.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF PORTUGAL

Confidential

If published official source must be revealed.

The Portuguese Minister of Finance invited the representatives of the press to an interview that he might place before them his financial programme, which has been approved in a Ministerial meeting, to combat the financial situation in this country.

The Minister began by asking for the loyal collaboration of the press in the work he has before him, which he called a "work of public salvation" and which if carried out as he hopes, by himself and those cooperating with him, will be an act of high patriotism.

He said the financial measures about to be adopted should long ago have been put into practice, during the war, which owing to want of certain explanations did not receive, as it ought to have had, the support of the whole nation. Hence the difficulties experienced by various Governments in putting into practice measures which might have been opposed. It is now necessary to alter the tax system, so that the Treasury may not have to accept depreciated currency and make its payments in gold. The sketch of the Ministerial programme is as follows:

Reduction of expenses.

The calculated Budget for 1920-21 is based on the following figures from the Budget presented in Parliament:

Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -	119,000 contos
Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	234,000 "
Deficit - - - -	115,000 contos

Through the late Minister of Finance, a reduction of 21,000 contos was proposed to be made in the budgets of the Ministeries of Interior, War and Marine. The present Minister means to make fresh reductions amounting to 5,000 contos. Thus the deficit would be reduced to 89,000 contos, had not the higher salaries given later to civil service officials intervened. These amount roughly to about 5,000 contos and raise the deficit to 109,000 contos.

The Government said the Minister wishes to speak the truth only to the nation. The situation is a difficult one and full of uncertainties but it is not a desperate one. The country can save itself if she wants to.

A little order, patriotism and sacrifice and it will be possible to avoid the abyss and the catastrophe that threatens us all.

The sacrifices asked of us are fortunately, inferior to those which have already been accepted in other countries with courage and decision.

Let there in the first place be order and confidence.

THE RECOURSE TO PAPER MONEY IS ENDED.

The Government's plan is a simple one; in the first place to restore to the State the confidence it has lost. The resources of Portugal are enormous.

The tributary state reserves are almost if not quite intact. Portugal is the European country which pays least taxes.

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The necessary thing is to have moral authority, by cleansing public services and expenses, so as to carry out the contributions and taxes, that the essential expenses of the state and the depreciation of the coin render immediately necessary.

The resources to paper money is ended. That was a makeshift which has been too much resorted to. The moment is also not propitious for asking a loan.

Thus the Government proposes to continue reducing all superfluous expenses in the Ministeries. The present Minister and his predecessor have reduced 26,000 contos. The revision of the other budgets is being made with the same purpose in view. To simplify services and reduce expenses.

The law shall be inexorably applied in defence of public money. Members of Parliament will not be allowed to present proposals that increase the State expenses without proposing receipts that may compensate the expenses. The reductions of endowments, in laws referring to the budgets, by Parliament imply the remodelling of the respective services within the approved dispositions, to be carried out as soon as possible by the executive power.

On the other hand, the Government is not obliged to execute laws involving increase of expense as long as Parliament does not approve the corresponding receipts.

The Minister of Finance, as long as it does not realize the balance of the budget, is alone, competent to authorize expenses in any Ministry above 25 contos except those concerning the staffs of the different services.

NO MORE OFFICIALS WILL BE APPOINTED.

The cleansing or reductions are not only to be made in State expenses, but also in public service and their respective officials. No more officials will be appointed except for technical work. The Government will endeavor to pass through the Senate, the law already passed by the Chambers of Deputies, which enables the Government to proceed to a detailed revision of the various departments of the civil service staffs, considering as attached to the service, all those officials exceeding the number necessary for each staff, no new appointments to be made as long as there are "attaches" in reserve.

The Government proposes to act as if this diploma, already approved in the Chamber of Deputies, is a law of the country.

BOARD FOR SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Government further intends to submit to Parliament a proposal for the creation of a Superintendance Council for Civil Services, which would not come under the action of the executive power, with representatives of the vital forces of the country, commerce, agriculture and industry and destined to vigilantly superintend these services and their respective officials.

This Council would be enabled to modify the services in these various departments in accordance with the rules and practices of good administration.

The Government also proposes to sell caissons, workshops and other motor car material belonging to the army, to one or more commercial associations, by public competition with the view of their being employed in the country in a complimentary service to the present railroads and of transferring to these associations part of the superfluous technical and administrative motor staff, which are overburdening the Ministry of War budget. The Government also proposes to make a similar sale of the motor cars belonging to the War office, retaining only those strictly necessary to that Ministry.

The Government also proposes to organize a privileged corporation, the National Insurances and Reforms Institute to which, in public competition

will be given the exclusive right to the Insurance industry in Portugal, compensation to the State being approved by employment thus given to the inactive classes which overburden the budgets of the various ministeries to the sum of 6,000 contos.

INCREASE OF RECEIPTS

The Government will propose to Parliament that present taxes be put in force and others created to meet present difficulties.

The Honde-law adapted to present conditions and accompanied by measures which may prevent fraud ought with other modifications to give an increase to the revenues with a sum of 16,000 contos, raising it from its present condition of 6,000 contos to 32,000 contos. There will be no increase applied to this tax, but it will merely be adapted to present conditions in view of the great and repeated depreciation of coin.

The measure adopted to avoid the lists presenting values inferior to those actually existing, are not as vigorous as those used in other countries to protect the legitimate interests of the State.

Proprietors will now be obliged to make a statement as to the values and revenues afforded by their buildings, and right be given to the State to appropriate these buildings according to the values expressed on the lists with a further percentage. This proposition will be carried out by lots, once a year, houses being chosen among those which have been pronounced by a trustworthy committee as valuing more than the value given in the lists. Thus the end in view is not to appropriate but to avoid by efficient means any false statements and protect the interest of State.

The Industrial tax will have the rise to 16,000 contos more than the 4,700 contos it attains at present. Few modifications will be made besides adapting it to present conditions. According to calculations this tax will bring in more than 20,000 contos.

The proposal referring to the interest tax should bring in an increase of 1,000 contos.

We also hope the Sumptuary tax will rise from 300 to 1,300 contos. There are articles de luxe which ought and should be far more heavily taxed than they are.

The Tax on Revenue. Class A, will it is hoped with certain alterations which the Government will propose, pass from 1,300 contos to 6,800 contos, which gives an increase of 5,500 contos. The stamp register, which at present brings in 17,500 contos, will rise with a slight additional to 40,000 contos, by bringing the existing taxes up to date, as has been done in other countries.

The same will be done with various other small taxes, such as transit taxes, such as transit taxes, bringing in about 1,000 contos to the Treasury.

By suppressing the Octroi tax and remodelling the water tax, as intended by the Government, an increase of about 6,000 contos may be obtained.

The Customs Tariffs, without much alteration on the present duties, are expected to contribute with about 30,000 contos towards the extinction of the deficit.

We see, that by these measures, the taxes now in force are elastic enough to lessen the deficit by 30,000 contos.

RESIDENCE CARD

The new taxes the Government proposes to submit to Parliament to further reduce the deficit are obligatory residence cards for all citizens of the Portuguese Republic, which divided into classes, as justly as is possible will bring in a revenue of about 9,000 contos.

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GENERAL INCOME TAX

A proposal is also being organized for establishing a general income tax on modern lines and by progressive taxes, excepting on small incomes, which will enable the State to participate in the total income of every tax payer whatever its source may be. The tax will be based on an obligatory statement, controlled as in France and other countries, by certain measures to avoid frauds and strict vigilance to be exercised, with an enforced inventory, after the death of each tax payer, as is done in Switzerland, to enable the State to verify whether the statements made were exact, interest to be paid on any sums that may have been secreted.

This tax, lightly exercised should contribute 10,000 contos to the Treasury.

The Government also proposes to create various monopolies with a view to regulate the prices of sale of certain products and leave in the hands of the State some of the large profits left by Commerce to intermediary agents.

TAX ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

The Government will also submit to Parliament a tax on stock exchange operations following on all who carry out this profession in such a way as to benefit the State with about 500 Contos per annum, without resorting to a sum especially destined toward the construction of a building for the Lisbon exchange and Tribunal de Commercio.

These creative measures for receipts and the reduction of expenses, which will result from the proposal to the Insurances monopoly which is being carefully studied, ought to prove sufficient to bring about the necessary balance between State receipts and expenses. When this is carried out, the rest can be begun for the truth is that everything has yet to begin in Portugal.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

When the credit of the State and public confidence are restored the great work of fomentation necessary for this nation to take her place in the new world, will be commenced.

A big national fund must be created, specially destined to administrate the revenues consecrated to the great constructive work to be put in practice.

The receipts proceeding from the ex-German ships, about which the Government desires the Parliament to debate and vote a proposal as soon as possible, should constitute the first item of this National Reconstruction Fund. It will amount, probably to about 6 millions of pounds sterling. Other items, for the same purpose, will be proposed by the Government, by means of certain measures which may at the present moment be considered as being of public salvation.

With credit reestablished in State administration, the opportunity will present itself for a conversion of our public debt, in such a way as to relieve the Treasury of certain charges. This measure, the Government has now taken under consideration.

Let no one be decided. The present moment is one of extreme gravity and it demands the utmost sacrifice of us all. Let us save our country if we wish to be worthy of her".

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CONFIDENTIAL

Not for Publication.

I am informed that the proposal of the Government in putting this matter of exchange regulation in the hands of the Bank of Portugal alone is a distinction without a difference from the method followed in controlling exchange through the Committee of Bankers to which I referred. This arises through the fact that the President of the Bank of Portugal has a veto in the Bankers' Committee and as he represents the Government, the Bank of Portugal being a Government institution, his vote would be cast in the sense indicated by him by the Minister of Finance. The alarm therefore, which was expressed by the branches of Foreign Banks in Lisbon is not considered to be based on sound opinion, these banks having understood that their foreign business would be more seriously interfered with than I am informed is really the case should the proposal be put into effect.

It may be remarked that a general confidence is growing in the ability of the Baptista Government, through the good showing it has made in the maintenance of order, and particularly because of its courageous facing of the financial situation.

Confidential.

American Legation.
Lisbon, Portugal.
April 3, 1920.

Excerpt from report of the American Minister of political conditions in Portugal.

Minister - Birch.

destroyed.

PORTUGAL.

May 26th, 1920

Supplementing information given you some time ago with regard to internal conditions in Portugal, we are now advised that the Baptista Government has inaugurated new proposals looking into the reduction of expenditure, control of the issue of paper money, greater care in the appointment of public employees, increase of taxation, imposition of an income tax, etc.

It is stated that general confidence is growing in the ability of the Government throughout the country through the good showing it has made inthe maintenance of order and particularly because of its courageous facing of the financial situation.

CGC/B

Copy in Peace Office Portal

PORTUGAL

LONDON

May 26th, 1920

O.P.R.

Supplementing information given you some time ago with regard to internal conditions in Portugal, we are now advised that the Baptista Government has inaugurated new proposals looking into the reduction of expenditure, control of the issue of paper money, greater care in the appointment of public employees, increase of taxation, imposition of an income tax, etc.

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CGC/B

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. 7/20 Fields

New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (4)

Bulletin No. 129
TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON

DATE June 21, 1920.

CONFIDENTIAL

Lisbon, Portugal,
May 11, 1920.

FOREIGN
JUL 20 1920

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In connection with my recent telegram which contained proposals emanating from Portuguese sources for a more intensive financial cooperation between the United States and this country, and particularly with reference to my telegram No. 86 of today's date in which I referred to the possibility of competition from other powers in the development of Portugal, I have the honor to transmit herewith in quintuplicate as desired by the Department a copy of a communication which I received in a confidential manner from a Portuguese subject by the name of Carlos Champalalimaud of Lisbon, to Mr. Jeffery Salis, Commercial Secretary of the British Legation.

As will be seen from an examination of this proposal, it is largely a counterpart of the one made me and transmitted to the Department in my telegram No. 85, and though it is drafted in the sense of obtaining British cooperation, I venture to call attention to the first paragraph on page 4 as confirming my belief of the position the United States now holds in Portugal.

I may add that from information which I have secured it appears that the company in whose name Mr. Champalalimaud writes has excellent standing in Lisbon and I am informed their resources are extensive and that their banking support, should they wish to use it, would be very large.

Though I have not ascertained this to be a fact I believe that in view of the small number of important banks in Lisbon, that it is probable that the very banks referred to as being counted on by the group making the proposal outlined in my No. 85, would in a measure be also the banks which I understand would support the Sociedade Commercial Financeira.

I believe the Department will agree that the several proposals which have recently been made me, (My Nos. 63, 81, and 85) the reports of the flotation of a loan in England, (My Nos. 67, 75) the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Paris and London as referred to in my No. 86 of today's date, and the proposal herewith transmitted, are evidence of the realization by Governmental and business circles in Portugal of the great need of foreign capital in the development of this county, and that the unimpeachable sources from which one or two of these proposals emanate will indicate their value in a business sense to possible American participation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) THOMAS H. BIRCH
American Minister.

Nash, Office copy destroyed Dec 1932

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (5)

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON Bulletin No. 143 **DATE** July 9, 1920.

7-16-20

Lisbon, Portugal,
May 29, 1920.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential
Not for publication

Sir:

I have the honor to report that recently Dr. João Ulrich, Governor of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the largest banking institution in Portugal, was kind enough to invite me to his home for luncheon. The other guests were Mr. Innocencio Camacho, Governor of the Bank of Portugal, Henrique Mendonqa, Director of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino and Dr. Almada, Secretary of the same bank.

During and after lunch he discussed with me the financial situation in general. Dr. Ulrich stated that his bank and his friends associated with him in the management of that institution and Mr. Camacho with the bank of which he is at the head, would like to get in touch with a group of American financiers for the development of Portuguese-American trade and commerce.

As the Banco Ultramarino is about to establish an agency in New York, I suggested that in my judgment such an arrangement could be brought about through their representative in New York. Further, I took the liberty of saying to them that if this was done, the Department of State would assist so far as possible, the Portuguese bankers in completing such an arrangement as the United States Government stood ever willing to help Portugal, the Government and the people.

If this should ever come to the attention of the State Department, I will ask the Department to treat the matter kindly, telegraph me and allow me to submit such recommendations as I feel would be just and fair in the case, of course, all subject to the approval of the Department.

For the information of the Department, in a recent issue of the London Times, financial section, it was shown that the Banco Nacional Ultramarino stood seventh in the list of European banks. Their annual statement has just been issued and I hope to be able to secure a copy of same together with translation by the pouch next week, which will show in detail the strength of this banking institution. With the bankers who are supporting the movement mentioned in my telegram No. 85 of May 10, 1920, are Dr. Ulrich and his friends, which means the cooperation of the best of Portugal's financiers is being offered to the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) Thomas H. Birch
American Minister.

Wash. Office copy destroyed Dec 1932

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL (6)

Bulletin No. 156

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON

DATE August 14, 1920.

8-17-20

American Consulate-General, Lisbon, Portugal
July 15, 1920
Excerpts from report on Commerce and
Industries.

Law 990. The Government is authorized to coin up to a value of 5,000,000 escudos, copper-nickel coins, being 3,500,000 of 20 centavos each and 2,500,000 of 10 centavos, to substitute the paper money actually in use. The alloy will be 20 parts of nickel and 80 copper.

Wash. Office copy destroyed Dec 1932

CONFIDENTIAL.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

LISBON, PORTUGAL.

POUND STERLING CURRENCY NOTES ISSUED BY

A PORTUGUESE BANK AT LOURENÇO MARQUES.

(Reference: Consul John A. Ray's Monthly Report dated December 18, 1920.)

CONSUL GENERAL, W. STANLEY HOLLIS.

January 20, 1921.

Before the writer left London in September, 1920, a number of international bankers in that city, at a bank director's luncheon at which he was a guest, called his attention to the alleged prejudice to business and banking interests by the issuance by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, a Portuguese Bank which previously had issued only paper money in Escudos, of Pound Sterling Paper Notes, which the said Bank subsequently declared to be unconvertible into gold.

On looking into this matter at the first opportunity which presented itself after my arrival here, it was ascertained that by a decree of the Portuguese Government published in the Diario do Governo Nº 79 of November 7, 1905, the Bank was authorized to issue such notes to the insignificant sum of £50,000. For years, and up to only a few months ago, this Bank always had gold enough on hand

to redeem these notes with coin whenever they were presented at the counter; and all went well until one day when the Bank found itself without gold and consequently unable to change the said notes for gold.

The writer, however, has been informed on most excellent authority, that the said Bank issued a much larger amount of these paper notes than it was authorized to, and that the actual issue was approximately a quarter of a million.

Notices just at hand from Lourenço Marques and published in one of the Lisbon daily newspapers, go to show that the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, is now redeeming these notes with gold, at the same time restricting their circulation, and the "Seculo" has just published an article to the effect that the Commercial Association (Chamber of Commerce) of Lourenço Marques, Moçambique, has addressed to the High Commissioner of Mozambique, who at the moment is in Lisbon receiving instructions, a strong remonstrance against this action of the Bank, which they allege, is only making the financial situation there worse instead of better.

The Association claims that the circulation of the paper money ought to be maintained at an amount and volume not less than was in circulation before the crisis occurred, and that if gold is demanded from the said Bank for exchange purposes it should be permitted, instead of paying out actual gold coin, to sell gold exchange at the London-Lisbon rate of exchange of the day.

The writer has most excellent reasons for believing that owing to diplomatic pressure which was brought to bear on the Lisbon Government at the request of the London offices of the two powerful British Banks doing business at Lourenço Marques this Government actually intimated to the Portuguese Bank that it should desist from its attitude over the unconvertibility of its notes and endeavor to redeem them in gold, on demand.

oooOOOOooo

WSH/MS.

Since the foregoing was written the writer has been shown by the Manager of one of the leading Lisbon banks a telegram just received by him from Lourenço Marques advising him that the Banco Nacional Ultramarino has come to an understanding with the two British-South Africa Banks there regarding this matter, that everything has been arranged so as to satisfy both merchants and bankers, and that the episode can now be considered as settled and closed.

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Paris to New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

FOREIGN DEPT.
NOV 26 1924
O. F. D.
DEC 4 1924

November 18 1924

I received Saturday the visit of Monsieur Armando Navarro, Conseiller de Légation, Consul Général, and Conseiller Commercial à la Légation de Portugal, introduced by a good friend of mine, Mr. Pierre Bouchet de Fareins.

Mr. Navarro desired to ask some details concerning our company and our work, as he had been requested by his Government to look up some good printing concerns. Mr. Navarro is an intimate friend of the Governor of the Bank, and also of the General Director of the Posts and Telegraphs.

At the demand of Mr. Navarro, I addressed to him the letter of which I enclose copy herewith. This letter will reach him on his return from Berlin, where he was going last Saturday.

Will you please instruct me what I am to do regarding B.W. & Co. for the future. I have advised Mr. Hendriks that I have received this visit, as per copy of letter herewith.

Very truly yours

J. Austin Stahlin

GS-G

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1922

D. P. D.
DEC 4 1924

18 novembre 1924

My dear Hendriks:-

Re: Portugal

I have just received the visit of Mr. Armando Navarro, Consul Général and Conseiller of the Légation of Portugal, who called to see if we would be disposed to make offers for printing bank notes and postage stamps for his country.

There is nothing definite or of immediate interest in the matter. I am writing you only to keep you informed.

Very truly yours

to H. Leslie Hendriks Esq.
New Malden, Surrey

pmk chet dep 7/1

TRANSLATION

O. F. P.
DEC 4 1924

Copy taken by Mr. Blandet

November 18, 1924.

Mr. Armando Navarro,
Conseiller de Légation
à la Légation de Portugal,
Paris.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the visit which you kindly made me the 15th instant, I beg to confirm that my company, which is unquestionably the best firm in the world for the printing of all documents of monetary value by steel engraving, would be honored to be connected with your country, as well for the printing of bank notes for the Bank of Portugal as for the stamps for your Government.

For the bank notes, we have the best references and in Europe, namely:

1) Tcheco-Slovakia, for whom we print all the large denominations, namely the 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 Kronen

2) Belgium, for the chinese branches of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.

3) Holland, for the Indes Neerlandaises, and the Bank of Java.

4) Greece, for whom we print the entire emission.

5) Bulgaria, for whom we print the entire emission.

6) Yougoslavia, for a first note of 10 Dinars.

I take the libertyof enclosing a note of this last issue from which you may observe the excellence of our paper, the depth of our engravings, and the artistic presentation of our work. I am also enclosing two copies of a lecture which I had the honnor of making at Bordeaux last year. In this text you will find all the interesting details on my company from a moral stand point as well as industrial. I enclose two cards made for the members of the Postal Congress of Stockhom which will give you a specimen of beautiful steel engravings.

As to the stamps, we furnish a great number of governments with postage stamps, revenue stamps and other adhesive stamps of monetary value, and,

as you will soon be having in Portugal a jubilee emission, it would be interesting to entrust us with the printing of this emission. I join herewith a few stamps recently made by our company.

Hoping to hear from you etc. etc.

(SD)

D. P. D.
DEC 4 1924

18 novembre 1924

Monsieur le Conseiller:-

Comme suite à la visite que vous avez bien voulu me faire le 15 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que ma compagnie qui est incontestablement la meilleure maison du monde pour l'impression de tous papiers valeurs en taille douce sur acier, serait très honorée d'entrer en relations avec votre pays, tant pour l'impression des billets de banque de la Banque du Portugal que pour les timbres de votre Gouvernement.

Pour les billets de banque, nous avons les meilleures références et en Europe, spécialement : -

1) La Tchéco-Slovaquie, dont nous imprimons toutes les grosses valeurs, soient les 100, 500, 1000 et 5000 Kronen.

2) La Belgique, pour les comptoirs chinois de la Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.

3) La Hollande, pour les Indes Neerlandaises, et la Banque de Java.

4) La Grèce, dont nous imprimons l'émission entière.

5) La Bulgarie, dont nous imprimons l'émission entière.

6) La Yougoslavie, pour un premier billet de 10 Dinars.

à Monsieur Armando NAVARRO
Conseiller de Légation
à la Légation de Portugal
9, rue Saint-Senoch (XVIIè)
P a r i s

Je me permets de vous joindre un billet de cette dernière émission qui permettra de vous rendre compte de l'excellence de nos papiers, de la profondeur de nos gravures, et de la présentation artistique de nos travaux. Je vous joins également deux exemplaires d'une conférence que j'ai eu l'honneur de donner à Bordeaux l'année dernière. Dans ce texte vous trouverez tous les détails intéressants sur ma compagnie tant au point de vue moral qu'industrial. J'ajoute deux cartes faites pour les Membres du Congrès postal de Stockholm qui vous donneront un spécimen de belles gravures sur acier.

Pour les timbres, nous fournissons quantité de gouvernements en timbres poste, timbres fiscaux et autres timbres adhésifs représentant une valeur, et, comme vous aurez bientôt au Portugal une émission jubilaire, il serait intéressant de nous confier l'impression de cette émission. Je vous joins quelques timbres-poste récents faits par notre compagnie.

Dans l'espoir de recevoir de vos bonnes nouvelles, je vous prie, Monsieur le Conseiller, de bien vouloir agréer, avec mes remerciments anticipés, pour votre bienveillance, l'assurance de mes sentiments très distingués.

pour chef de
7/1

(2)

O.P.R.
DEC 15 1924

NEW MALDEN

SURREY

20th November 1924

Dear Stalins:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th with reference to Portugal. I assume that this enquiry comes from the Government of Portugal, and has nothing to do with the banknotes for the Bank of Portugal. Will you please let me know if my assumption is correct.

Thank you very much for your advice.

Yours very truly

(s.) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS

Gaston Stalins, Esq.
8, rue Edouard VII
Paris

(3)

O.P.R.
DEC 15 1924

22nd November 1924

My dear Hendriks:-

Re: Portugal

Replying to yours of the 20th, the gentleman who came to see me mentioned the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs as well as the Bank of Portugal, but he specified nothing at all. I have given you positively all the information at my disposal for the present, but will keep you informed if anything futther should come up.

Very truly yours

H. Leslie Hendriks Esq.
New Malden
Surrey

PARIS

PORTUGAL.

O. B. D.
DEC 4 1924

December 3,1924.

We have received your letter of November 18th, together with copies of your letters to Mr. Armando Navarro and Mr.Hendriks.

Though we note you say Mr. Navarro had been requested by his Government to look up some good printing concerns and that it was at his demand you addressed him, we feel that under the circumstances it might have been just as well to have tried to find an excuse for not putting your proposition in writing.

It seems to us that in view of the manner in which this business has heretofore been handled, it was not good policy on our part to be over-solicitous for this country's business. It would appear to be a similar case to that of Mr. Yovanovitch regarding Serbia, and since you so strongly protested against B.W.'s action in that affair it seems strange you would turn around and do the same thing, in like manner, with a country whose business has always gone to that firm.

We can only hope Mr.Navarro showed you positive proof of his Government's request to go into this matter. Doubtless Mr.Hendriks will have gotten in touch with you before this.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FOREIGN DEPT.

DEC 30 1924

SUBJECT PORTUGAL

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

DEC 27 1924

December 15 1924

Paris to New York

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 3.

The only information which London had received with regard to the interview with Mr. Navarro and the letter from this office addressed to him on November 18th was contained in Mr. Stalins' letters to Mr. Hendriks of the 18th and 22nd November, copies of which you will find in the pink sheets. Mr. Hendriks had not yet seen a copy of Mr. Stalins' letter to Mr. Navarro of November 18th, and to complete his records, I gave him a translation in English of this letter when I saw him here in Paris on December 11th. B.W. & Co. are now fully informed of all that has taken place with reference to this matter.

Very truly yours

J. Stalins

JC-G

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 314

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
1924
DEC
21

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

15th December 1924.

My dear Mr. Hendriks:-

Re: Portugal

As a matter of record, I beg to confirm you my handing over to you last Thursday, on the occasion of your visit to our office here in Paris, the English translation of the letter, written in french by our Mr. Stalins on November 18th, to Mr. Armando Navarro, Conseiller de Légation de Portugal, here in Paris.

As I found when you called upon me that you had not yet received a copy of this letter, I desired to hand you an official copy in order to complete your records.

Very truly yours

H. Leslie Hendriks Esq.
New Malden
Surrey.

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

NEW MALDEN

Surrey.

17th December 1924

My dear Mr. Claudet,

Re PORTUGAL

I am in receipt of yours of the 15th., and would like to say that the only letter which you handed to me in Paris was a copy of Mr. Boulvin's report regarding Costa-Rica. You were good enough to show me the English translation of the letter written by Mr. Stalins on November 18th to Mr. Armando Navarro, but you did not give me a copy of the same.

Yours very truly,

H. Leslie HENDRIKS

J. Claudet Esq.
Hotel Majestic
PARIS

December 18, 1924.

extract of letter from JC to Hendriks (Original filed in Bulgarian BANK NOTES)

PORTUGAL I note from your letter of the 17th that you did not take the translation which I had had made for you, after all, and as I now find it among our papers I am enclosing it herewith.

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

2nd January 1926

My dear Mr. Hendriks:-

Re: Portugal.

With reference to my letter of December 15th and to the postscript of my letter of December 18th, bearing on the above subject, I am this morning in receipt of a letter from the Conseiller Commercial of the Legation of Portugal in Paris, addressed to Mr. Stalins, together with translation of a letter addressed to Mr. Armando Navarro, as Consul General de Portugal, from the Governor of the Banque of Portugal, copies of which I give you and which are self-explanatory. All the above is in connection with Mr. Stalins' personal unauthorized sollicitation in his letter to Mr. Navarro, dated November 18, copy of which you have.

You may be assured that from now on, we will do nothing from this office to disturb your present relations with the Bank and should we at any time be asked to quote, we will communicate with you first before doing anything.

With my very best wishes for a Happy New Year to you and yours, as well as to our friends at New Malden, I am

Very sincerely yours

to M. Leslie Hendriks Esquire
New Malden Surrey

TRANSLATION

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL
Paris.

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

December 30, 1924.

No. 263

To Mr. Stalins

Dear Sir and Friend:

In reply to your letter of November 18th concerning the eventual furnishing of bank notes and stamps to the Bank of Portugal or to the Portugese Government, I take pleasure in handing you herewith the translation of the letter which I have just received from the Governor of said Bank, to whom I had transmitted your offer of service.

Yours, etc.

Commercial Adviser of the Portugese Legation

(Sd.) ARMANDO NAVARRO

(SD)

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL
9, rue Saint-Senoch, Paris

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

le 30 décembre 1924

No 263

a Monsieur Gaston Stalins

Monsieur et Cher Collègue

En réponse à votre lettre du 18 novembre dernier au sujet de la fourniture éventuelle de billets de banque et de timbres à la Banque de Portugal ou au Gouvernement Portugais, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir ci-joint la traduction de la lettre que je viens de recevoir du Gouvefneur de ladite Banque, auquel j'avais transmis votre offre de services.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et Cher Collègue, l'assurance de mes sentiments très distingués.

Le Conseiller Commercial de la Légation de Portugal.

(s.) ARMANDO NAVARRO

TRANSLATION

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL
Paris

Translation

Bank of Portugal - Lisbon.

Mr. Armando Navarro, Consul General of Portugal in Paris.-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 28th, together with copy of the letter which Mr. Gaston Stalins, representative of the American Bank Note Company" had addressed to you, also copy of the lecture made at Bordeaux by said representative, and a bank note of Yougoslavia. Thanking you for this kind letter, I must advise you that as the Bank has recently placed an important order for notes, this is hardly the proper time for the immediate acceptance of the American firm's proposition; but the Bank, for future orders, is willing to discuss the matter with them, if however, their conditions are acceptable in regard to prices. Yours, etc.

Lisbon, December 26th 1924. Governor of the Bank of Portugal

(singed) Inocencio Camacho Rodrigues.....

True copy and translation made at the Consulate General of Portugal at Paris, December 30th 1924.

Consul General:

(S) ARMANDO NAVARRO

(SD)

(COPY)

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL
8, rue Saint-Senoch, Paris

TRADUCTION

Banque de Portugal - Lisbonne.

Monsieur Armando Navarro, Consul Général de Portugal à Paris.-
J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 28 novembre dernier, accompagnant une copie de la lettre qui vous avait été adressée par Mr. Gaston Stalins, représentahn de la éAmerican Bank Note Company" et d'un exemplaire de la conférence faite à Bordeaux par le mepme représentant, et un billet de banque de Yougoslavie. En vous remerciant de cet aimable envoi, je dois vous communiquer que cette Banque ayant fait dernièrement une importante commande de billets, le moment ne semble pas propice à l'acceptation immédiate de la proposition de ladite maison américaine; mais la Banque, pour des commandes futures, est disposée à entrer en pourparlers avec elle, si toutefois ses conditions soht dans des termes acceptables en ce qui concerne les prix. Veuillez etc
Lisbonne, le 26 décembre 1924. Le Gouverneur de la Banque de Portugal
(signé) Inocencio Samacho Rodrigues.....
Pour la copie conforme et la traduction, faites au Consulat Général de Portugal à Paris, le 30 décembre 1924.

Le Consul Général:

(s) ARMANDO NAVARRO

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co LONDON TO PARIS

PORTUGAL 5th January 1925

C.P.R.
JUN -2 1925

J. Claudet Esq.

Dear Mr. Claudet,

I took the liberty of opening your letter of the 2nd inst. addressed to Mr. Hendriks, as he is still away in Rome. Thank you for enclosing copies of the letters from Mr. Navarro to Mr. Stalins, together with translation of lette letter to Mr. Navarro from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal. From what we can learn from our agent, there does not seem much opportunity at the present time of securing any additional orders from this bank, but Foxon will be going down to Lisbon very shortly to look into the situation.

Eric N. GIBBS.

Le Petit Journal, December 8, 1925.

TRANSLATION

A Portuguese Bank was circulating false notes.

Lisbon, December 7 - The Police has arrested Messrs. Alves Reis and José Bandeira, founders of the Banco d'Angola and of the Métropole, with a capital of 20,000 contos, accused of having placed in circulation false notes. of this institution
The manager of the branch office/at Porto was also arrested.

(SD)

M [illegible] No 4 16

3

LE COURRIER DE LA PRESSE
"LIT TOUT"
"RENSEIGNE SUR TOUT"
ce qui est publié dans les Journaux et Publications de toute nature et en fournit les Extraits sur tous Sujets et Personnalités.

Ch. DEMOGEOT, Directeur
21, Boulevard Montmartre, PARIS (IXe)

Extrait de : Le Petit Journal 8
Adresse : 61, [illegible] écembre
Paris 1925
Date :
Signé :

[illegible] à l'occasion de la mort de Freunze, il a publié une lettre de profonde sympathie.

Une banque portugaise faisait circuler de faux billets

Lisbonne, 7 Déc. — La police a arrêté MM. Alves Reis et José Bandeira fondateurs du *Banco d'Angola et de la Métropole*, au capital de 20.000 contos, inculpés d'avoir fait circuler de faux billets.

Le gérant de la succursale à Porto de cet établissement a été également arrêté.

POUR LES PHILATELISTES !

Washington, 7 Déc. — Deux nouveaux timbres portant la photographie de Woodrow Wilson et de Benjamin Harrisson, seront mis en vente par le ministère des Postes. Le timbre à l'effigie de Wilson sera de 17 centimes et celui à celle de Harrisson sera de 13 centimes.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT Counterfeits

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK DATE Dec. 9th, 1925.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT DEC 22 1925

C.F.B. DEC 24 1925

The papers carried a number of telegrams yesterday regarding a rather serious case of counterfeited notes issued by the Banco de Angola and Banco da Metropole. The reports from Lisbon state:

> Many thousands of contos in notes were seized.
> The principal accusation is formulated against the directors of the Banco de Angola for issuing counterfeit 500 escudo notes.
> The "Correio da Manhã" says that the notes came from an English house which supplies the Banco de Portugal and which sent a series of 100 thousand contos, thanks to the assistance of people of position.
> The capital of the Banco de Angola e da Metropole was made up with counterfeit 500 escudo notes, there being also counterfeit pound sterling, dollar and peseta notes. The falsification was made in Argelia.
> The Banco de Portugal has retired from circulation the 500 escudo notes bearing the effigy of Vasco da Gama.
> The Banco de Portugal changed yesterday (Dec. 8th) 20,000 contos in counterfeit 500 escudo notes. The police deem all the directors, except three, of the Banco de Angola as implicated in the scandalous affair. The press of the capital (Lisbon) treat extensively of the colossal crime which will amount to nothing less than hundreds of thousands of contos in notes, which were sent from foreign countries in mail bags marked for the diplomatic service.

Can you advise who make the Portuguese continental and colonial notes? Does our London affiliate print any?

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL/BSF

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593

Counterfeits

RECEIVED DEC 8 1925

The papers carried a number of features yesterday regarding a rather serious case of counterfeited notes issued by the Banco de Angola and Banco da Metropole. The reports from Lisbon state:

Many thousands of contos in notes were so well
The principal accusation is formulated against the
directors of the Banco de Angola for issuing counterfeit
500 escudo notes.
The "Correio da Manha" says that the notes came from an
English house which supplies the Banco de Portugal and
which sent a series of 100 thousand contos, thanks to the
carelessness of people of position.
The capital of the Banco de Angola e da Metropole was made up
with counterfeit 500 escudo notes, there being also counter-
feit pound sterling, dollar and peseta notes. The falsifi-
cation was made in Algeria.
The Banco de Portugal has retired from circulation the 500
escudo notes bearing the effigy of Vasco da Gama.
The Banco de Portugal changed yesterday (Dec. 6th) 20 000
contos in counterfeit 500 escudo notes. The police deny all
the statements, except three, of the Banco de Angola as im-
plicated in the scandalous affair. The press of the capital
(Lisbon) treat extensively of the colossal crime which will
amount to nothing less than hundreds of thousands of contos
in notes, which were sent from Foreign countries in mail
bags marked for the ordinary service.

Can you advise who made the Portuguese Continental and
colonial notes? Does our London affiliate print any?

Yours very truly,

New Malden, Rec'd Dec.11,1925.

ELLISWOOD(D.E.Woodhull)

N.Y.

AZCYPajgib	Press feature (s)
AZHEJedhyz	prominent(ly) tremendous

SCANDAL

C.P.R.
DEC 15 925

ERKYXazvox	Lisbon regarding
ACJYTdujce	bank note 500

ESCUDOS

EMKORahmeh	Bank of Portugal either
AJJUFaxjyp	forge(d) or
AJNONamdab	good notes
AXDUVajkes	obtained from
ENRAGadcav	Waterlow Sons & Co.London by
EDJODecfex	trick Stop.
EPXULakkel	G.F.Foxon in
ERKYXecfex	Lisbon Stop.
ALBAJajdor	As soon as we know positively facts
ECNIWegkip	will telegraph you
ADBEKabhow	but consider it advisable
ECNALegkip	telegraph you
AXBESedgid	now to

ACFADegkip	assure you
ABXETakvar	we are not involved
ECWEXazsyj	Stop. Have received
EDRACakrin	urgent instructions
EDGIDakbed	to hurry
AJJESablop	forward all
AXJAWazcif	orders at present
AJSETabmat	in hand also
AJMIRaxjaw	give (en (ing) orders
AJHIRaxgoj	for old
AMDABaxfyj	notes of
DUJCE	500

ESCUDOS

EPXAN - H.L.Hendriks

(IW)

Form 1281

WESTERN UNION

CABLEGRAM

1925 DEC 11 PM 3 14

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

oad Street, New York

PRODUCE EXCHANGE N.Y.

B 1090 DK

NEWMALDEN 35 11/711P

ELLISWOOD

D E WOODHULL

NYK 666 70 BROAD ST.

AZCYPAJGIB AZHEJEDHYZ SCANDAL ERKYXAZVOX ACJYTDUJCE ESCUDOS

EMKORAHMEH AJJUFAXJYP AJNONAMDAB AXDUVAJKES ENRAGADCAV EDJODECFEX

X

EPXULAKKEL ERKYXECFEX ALBAJAJDOR ECNIWEGKIP ADBEKABHOW

ECNALEGKIP AXBESEDGID ACFADEGKIP ABXETAKVAR ECFEXAZSYJ

EDRACAKRIN EDGIDAKBED AJJESABLOP AXJAWAZCIF AJSETABMAT

AJMIRAXJAW AJHIRAXGOJ AMDABAXFYJ DUJCE ESCUDOS EPXAN

1925 DEC 11 PM 3 02

AX DEC 11 PM 3 09

C.P.R. FEB 1926

Bank of Portugal
Re Waterlow

December 12, 1925.

Bradbank

New Malden

Ezzyh		December 12th
	Ebnel	refer to your telegram of the 11th
	Aksyn	Intensely
	Aksaw	interested
Alzej		news
	Emkor	Bank of Portugal
Aknuk		Keep me informed
	Abrij	and
Ebnex		send
	Alnaf	me
Ablop		all
	Axxos	possible
Alzyn		newspaper clippings
Edrah		for the use of
	Axfyx	office
Aftyd		Congratulations
	Epxiz	D.E.Woodhull

American Bank Note Company

December 12, 1925.

BRADBANK
NEW MALDEN (SURREY)

EZZYHESNEL	AKSYNAKSAW	ALZEJEMKOR	AKNUKABRIJ	ABRIJEBNEX
ALNAFABLOP	AXXOSALZYN	CLIPPINGS	EDRAHAXYYX	AFTYDEPXIZ

Bank of Portugal
Re Waterlow

December 12, 1925.

Bradbank

New Malden

Ezzyh		December 12th
	Esnel	refer to your telegram of the 11th
Aksyn		Intensely
	Aksaw	interested
Alzej		news
	Emkor	Bank of Portugal
Aknuk		Keep me informed
	Abrij	and
Ebnex		send
	Alnaf	me
Ablop		all
	Axxos	possible
Alzyn		newspaper clippings
Edrah		for the use of
	Axfyx	office
Aftyd		Congratulations
	Epxiz	D.E.Woodhull

C.P.O.R.
FEB 3 1926

PERSONAL
CAPT. W. A. COURTNEY

C.P.R.
FEB 3 1926

December 12, 1925.

W.A.Courtney
Banknote
Paris

Efcij Azcaf In view of present

Scandal Enrag scandal Waterlow Sons & Co. Ltd.

Abrij Emkor and Bank of Portugal

Acjyt Adfeg Bank Notes can I

Edrak Aknom make use of information

Afwuw Afsij contained confidential

Alfet Exhep letter of August 28th

Axheg Edtuf of course only in very

Ajpax Efpoz guarded way Efpoz

Epxiz D.E.Woodhull

American Bank Note Company

December 12, 1925.

W.A.Courtney
BANKNOTE
PARIS

EFCIJAZCAF SCANDAL ENRAGABRIJ EMKORACJYT ADFEGEDRAK

AKNOMAFWUW AFSIJAIFET EXHEP OF COURSE

AXHEGEDTUF AJPAXEFPOZ EPXIZ

PERSONAL
CAPT. W. A. COURTNEY

December 12, 1925.

W.A.Courtney
Banknote
Paris

Efcij Azcaf In view of present

Scandal Enrag scandal Waterlow Sons & Co. Ltd.

Abrij Emkor and Bank of Portugal

Acjyt Adfeg Bank Notes can I

Edrak Aknom make use of information

Afwuw Afsij contained confidential

Alfet Exhep letter of August 28th

Axheg Edtuf of course only in very

Ajpax Efpoz guarded way Efpoz

Epxiz D.E.Woodhull

not in my files
AR

C. P. R.
FEB 1926

December 12, 1925.

ARTUROSLI

BOGOTA (COLOMBIA)

C.P.R.
DEC 15 925

EZZYHecneb December 12th
Have a telegram from ----- reading as follows

EPXAN H.Leslie Hendricks

AZCYPajgib Press
features

AZHEJedhyz prominently
tremendous

SCANDAL

ERKYXazvox Lisbon
regarding

ACJYTdujce bank note
500

ESCUDOS

EMKORahmeh Bank of Portugal
either

AJJUFaxjyp forged
or

AJNONamdab good
notes

AXDUVajkes obtained
from

ENRAGadcav Waterlow Sons & Co. London
by

EDJODecfex trick
Stop

AZSYJedrac Have received
urgent

AKRINedgid instructions
to

AKBEDajjes hurry
forward

ABLOPaxjaw all
orders

AZCIFajset at present
in hand

ABMATajmir	also give (ing)
AXJAWajhir	orders for
AXGOJamdab	old notes
AXFYJdujce	of 500

ESCUDOS

ECMUZaknyn	End of quotation from telegram Believe information to be
EDRANenpab	useful A.B.N.Co.

(SD)

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

120 LIBERTY STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
[illegible]0 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
[illegible]8 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
43 EAST 27TH STREET	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

Date.....

ARTUROSLI
BOGOTA (COLOMBIA)

December 12, 1925.

EZZYHECNEB EPXAN AZCYPAJGIB AZHEJEDHYZ SCANDAL
ERKYXAZVOX ACJYTDUJCE ESCUDOS EMKORAHMEH
AJJUFAXJYP AJNONAMDAB AXDUVAJKES ENRAGADCAV
DJODECFEX AZSYJEDRAC AKRINEDGID AKBEDAJJES
ABLOPAXJAW AZCIFAJSET ABMATAJMIR AXJAWAJHIR
AXGOJAMDAB AXFYJDUJCE ESCUDOS ECMUZAKNYN
EDRANENPAB

Arthur Bauer

SENDER'S Name and Address

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

Paris, Rec'd December 12, 1925.

12/1425

A.B.N.Co.

New York

C.P.R.
DEC 15 025

FOREIGN DEPT.

DEC 12 1925

EZZYHagfib	December 12th counterfeit
ACJYTepwub	bank notes Bank of
ERKUXaxfak	Portugal of an
EDSYMaxfyj	estimated value of
CYGHYiw	1,000,000 £ Sterling
AJTYRahcec	have been discovered
AKKELerkex	in Norway
ECFEXaknoh	Stop Have been informed
ADCAVepg	by Director of
EJBOKefxyt	Banque Belge pour l'Etranger who has
AKZUKebgil	just returned
AJKESerdyf	from Egypt
ECTUSenpaB	that B. W. & Co.
CYGIW erdyf	1 £ sterling Egypt
ACJYTajtyr	bank notes have been
AGFIBedgof edgod ?	counterfeited to a (?)
AFVUMajcat	considerable extent
ECFEXaldyf	Stop Am leaving

AJHIRerkyj for
London

EDGUMecmik tomorrow
see--- and talk it over with him

EPXAN L. H. Hendricks.

EPXUD - W. A. Courtney

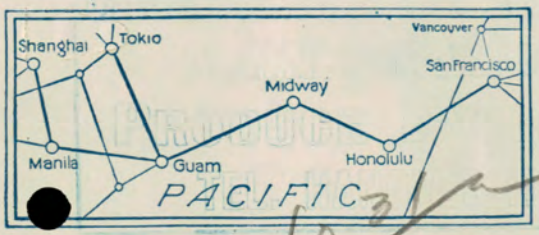
(SD)

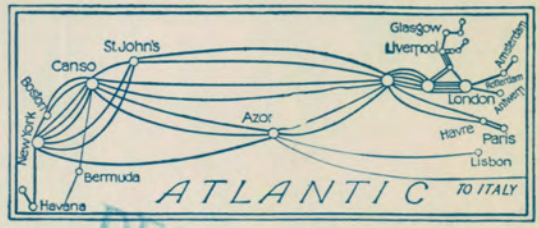
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1067

62. Printed in U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAL TELEGRAPH





RECEIVED AT 10 3 pm

DEC 12 1925

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

56 BV V

PARIS 23 255PM

BANKNOTE NY

EZZYHAGFIB ACJYTEPWUB ERKUXAXFAK EDSYMAXFYJ CYGHYIW AJTYRAHCEC

AKKELERKEX ECFEXAKNOH ADCAVEPG EJBOKEFXYT AKZUKEBGIL AJKESERDYF

ECTUSENPAF CYGIWERDYF ACJYTAJTYR AGFIBEDGOF AFVUMAJCAT ECFEXALDYF

AJHIRERKYJ EDGUMECMIK EPXANEPXUD

FOREIGN DEPT.

DEC 12 1925

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M

DEC 12 1925

PORTUGAL. LONDON

December 14,1925.

C.P.R.
DEC 15 925

We were particularly interested in reading your cable to Mr. Woodhull, received December 11th, and which we decoded as follows:-

> "Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank note 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal, either forged or good notes, obtained from Waterlow Sons & Co.London by trick. Stop. G. F. Foxon in Lisbon. Stop. As soon as we know positively facts will telegraph you but consider it advisable telegraph you now to assure you we are not involved. Stop. Have received urgent instructions to hurry forward all orders at present in hand also given orders for old notes of 500 Escudos."

Feeling the information would be useful to Mr. Sleigh we cabled it to him.

It will be more than interesting to hear the details, should the matter prove to be a trick at Waterlow's expense. We should think it might prove costly.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 216

FWG/IW

From W.A.Courtney

December 14, 1925.

D.E.Woodhull,
New York

Esnim Emkor	Refer to your telegram of the 12th Bank of Portugal
Acjyt Axdoz	Bank Notes Must first obtain
Aftys Sedgid	consent Sodgad
Edrak Aknom	make use of information
Egdad	Have written
Accew Aktep	asking a personal interview
Ecniw Ebfax	will telegraph result
Ecfex Abgik	STOP Address care of
Guards Club Ecfex	Guards Club STOP
Ebgyw Erker	Will return Paris
Ernet Alzat	Tuesday night
Ajhir Akjom	for important
Afriz Axxos	conference possibly
Alzeg Aczew	new business
Ebgil Erkyj	returning London
Ernyt Alwyr	Saturday if necessary
Epxud	W.A.Courtney

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N. L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM — POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES — "THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO.

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

1925 DEC 14 AM 9 09

RAB14 VIA HX 14

LONDON 20 NFT

ELLISWOOD

128 NEWYORK

ESNIMEMKOR ACJYTAXDOZ AFTYSEDGID EDRAKAKNOM EGJADACCEW AKTEPECNIW

EBFAXECFEX ABGIK GUARDS CLUB ECFEXEBGYW ERKERERNET ALZATAJHIR

AKJOMAFRIZ AXXOSALZEG ACZEWEBGIL ERKYJERNGT ALWYREPXUD

DEC 14

D. E. Woodhull

70 Broad St

C.P.R.
FEB - 3 1926

C P R.
DEC 15 '25

December 14,1925.

Arthur H. Sleigh, Esq.,
c/o Sr.Don Jorge Herrera-Tanco
Apartado 281,Bogotá,Colombia.

AIR MAIL

Dear Sir:-

PORTUGAL

Having received a cable from Mr. Hendriks in connection with what seems to be a scandal regarding the 500 Escudos notes of the Bank of Portugal, furnished by Waterlow Sons & Co., we cabled you on December 12th as follows:-

> "December 12th, have a telegram from H. Leslie Hendriks, reading as follows: "Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank note 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal, either forged or good notes, obtained from Waterlow Sons & Co.London by trick.Stop. Have received urgent instructions to hurry forward all orders at present in hand also given - orders for old notes of 500 Escudos. End of quotation from telegram. Believe information to be useful."

We have since heard from Capt. Courtney that according to press notices the estimated value of the counterfeit or stolen notes discovered in Norway is £. Sterling - 1,000,000.

In view of the leaning of some of the Colombian officials toward Waterlow, we thought this information might prove useful.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047
DUPLICATE SENT

PORTUGAL

C P R.
DEC 15 1925

Dec.14,1925.

We acknowledge receipt of that part of your cable of December 12th reading:-

"December 12th, counterfeit bank notes Bank of Portugal of an estimated value of 1,000,000 £.Sterling have been discovered in Norway.Stop."

We had already received a cable from Mr. Hendriks, although he did not give us the estimated value nor tell us that notes have been discovered in Norway, but he promised to let us know something further.

This is very interesting and we shall be most anxious to hear the details of the entire affair.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

From New Malden

December 15, 1925.

D. E. Woodhull
New York

Ibbil		December 15th
	Eshix	Refer to our telegram of
Aknom		information
	Edryf	can be used
Akzil		it is not just
	Egloc	you say
Ebjuk		it is rumored ~~that~~
	Adcum	but you
Adjaw		are certain
	Ebjik	rumor
Akvox		is
	Edjam	true
Ecfex		Stop
	Ahguf	be careful not to divulge
Ecbom		source
	Ecfex	STOP
Abgil		Address of ------- is
	Erker	Paris
Edgoh		today
	Epxud	W. A. Courtney

C.P.R.
FEB 3 1926

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

CABLEGRAM

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM — POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES — THE PULSE OF THE WORLD

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO.

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

28 Dbl—1199

MARA BW 12 VIA HX DEC 15 25

LONDON 15 1030AM

ELLISWOOD

142 NEWYORK

IBBILESHIX AKNOMEDRYF AKZILEGLOC EBJUKADCUM ADJAWEBJIK AKVOXEDJAN

ECFEXAHGUF ECBOMECFEX ABGILERKER EDGOHEPXUD

727AM

DEC 1[illegible]

D. E. Woodhull
70 - Broad St

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

MARA BM 12 VIA HX DEC 15 25

LONDON 15 103OAM

ELDRIDGWOOD

NEWYORK

IBBILESHIX AKNOMEDRYF AKZILEGLOG EBJUKADGUM ADJAWEBJIK AKVOXEDJAN

EGFEXAHGUF EGBOMEGFEX ABGILERKER EDGOHEPXUD

727AM

C.P.R.
FEB 3 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

SUBJECT Counterfeits

C.P.R. JAN 11 1926

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE Dec. 15th, 1925.

Referring to my letter of December 9th, the following telegram was published to-day:

> "Lisbon, 14th. There have arrived representatives of the English manufacturers, Waterlow & Sons, who are to proceed to make an expert examination of the Banco de Angola counterfeit notes.

I would like to get all the details possible of this case, together with any illuminating comments. I am sure they would be quite helpful in connection with competitors.

Yours very truly,

John Lamb

FOREIGN DEPT.

JL/BSF

JAN

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
JAN -4 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT Counterfeits

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE Dec.16th, 1925.

FROM
Rio de Janeiro
TO
New York

With reference to my letter of yesterday -

the following is reported in the newspapes:

Lisbon, 15th. The "Diario de Lisboa" advises that representatives of the firm of Waterlow & Sons, at a meeting in the Banco de Portugal with the Chief of Police present, declared that the 500 escudo notes came "from a house" in accordance with three contracts, of which they presented photographs and which show the forged signatures of Daniel Rodrigues, Innocencio Camacho and Matta Gomes. Sr. Alves Reis is in possession of the forged credentials signed by Sr. Camacho to treat with Waterlow of an emission of notes for official secret fiduciary circulation in the colonies.
Parliamentary immunity of all the deputies implicated has been suspended. The amount of notes found in the Venezuelan legation is 13000 contos. The Police believe that the Venezuelan legation was the deposit whence the entire movement radiated throughout the whole country.
The newspapers treat extensively of the discovery of the colossal counterfeit plan of notes requisitioned and printed by Waterlow in the name of the Banco de Portugal by means of fictitions contracts containing forged signatures. The police have demanded that there be sent from London the original contracts and correspondence, relative to the clandestine emission, extracted from the mails and never delivered to the bank.
It is profoundly reprehensible (extranhavel) that Waterlow would print notas duplicating numbering without taking the necessary precautions. The matter is insufficiently explained. The arrest of the diplomat, Antonio Bandeira, is reported.

Yours very truly,

JL/BSF

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

RECEIVED
JAN - 4 1926
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Paris to New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL & EGYPT - Counterfeited Bank Notes

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

December 16th, 1925

C.F.B. DEC 30 1925

I confirm herewith my cable to you of the 12th instant as follows:

" December 12th. Counterfeited Bank Notes Bank of Portugal of an estimated value of 1 000 000 Pounds Sterling have been discovered in Lisbon. STOP. Have been informed by Director of Banque Belge pour l'Etranger who has just returned from Egypt, that B.W. & Co. One Pound Sterling Egyptian Bank Notes have been counterfeited to a considerable extent. STOP Am Leaving for London to morrow, see Hendriks and talk it over with him. "

I arrived in London Sunday night 13th inst. and saw Mr. Hendriks on Monday morning, with who I talked over this extraordinary affair.

As Mr. Hendriks has all the particulars of this matter, and has communicated them to you, as well as having sent all the newspaper clippings on the subject, I will not go further into the matter, as it would only mean duplicating what he has already told you.

There seems to be no question whatever that Waterlow has received enough damage from this unsavoury matter, to put him out of the running as a serious competitor in the security printing business. In my humble opinion he might well change his name to Low Water for that is surely what he is in now.

In regard to the counterfeits of Egyptian Bank Notes mentioned in my cable, I find that Mr. Hendriks was aware of these counterfeits, and he has without doubt given you what information he has.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Farrell.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1067

WAC/JF

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
DEC 24 1925

C.P.R.
JAN 13 1926

SERUYA (IRMÃOS) & C.ª L.DA

IMPORT-EXPORT

TELE { PHONE 1784 CENTRAL / GRAMS "SERUSAL"

RUA DO ALECRIM, 33
CAIXA POSTAL N.º 182

CODES USED { A B C 5TH ED. AND 6TH ED. / BENTLEY'S-WESTERN UNION / COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE

SECÇÃO DE ALGODÃO

LISBON, 16th. December 1925.
(PORTUGAL)

The American Banknote Company

Broad St.

NEW YORK

Gentlemen:

As you have probably read in the newspapers, a very large fraud has recently been discovered in this country envolving the supply by the wellknown printing firm of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd, of London, of a big number of Bank of Portugal notes to the parties concerned in the said fraud. Although no responsibility can be placed on Waterlow, who simply acted on forged correspondence and documents, it has occurred to us that the incident may lead public opinion to demand that Bank and Treasury notes be ordered in future from other countries. In a word, we are inclined to think that there is a possibility of the State Mint, the Bank of Portugal and the Portuguese Colonial Bank dropping Waterlow.

If that happens, there will be an opening for other concerns to be entrusted with the very fair business of the Bank of Portugal (notes), the Colonial Bank - Banco Nacional Ultramarino (notes for the colonies), the State Mint (Treasury notes and stamps), and, now and then private concerns (shares, etc).

Should the scheme interest you, we beg to offer our services as your representatives in this country and we feal confident that we will soon be able to secure a good connection for your Company.

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1976
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY N.Y.

Our firm has been established for very close on a century and we do a considerable import and export business of our own, in addition to some agency work.

As references we may submit:

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & C°, Houston, Texas, Cotton Merchants

The Miller Rubber Company, Ohio.

The Kissel Motor Car C° , Hartford, Wisconsin

Fred Cardway , New York

Joseph Gundry & C°.Ltd, - Fishing Net Manufacturers, Bridport, Dorset, England.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Lisbon and 9, Bishopsgate, London.
Bank of Portugal, Lisbon
Banco do Minho , Lisbon

One of our partners, Mr. S. Seruya, is also personally known to:

National Provincial Bank, 15, Bishopsgate, London.

National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply, we remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully.

SS/MJ.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
NEW YORK

C.P.R. JAN 12 1926 FOREIGN DEPT.

Bogotá,
17th. December, 1925.

American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs;

On December 12th. I received your telegram of the same date, reading:-

> "Have a telegram from H. L. Hendricks reading as follows: Press feature prominent tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank note 500 escudos Bank of Portugal, either forged or good notes obtained from Waterlow by trick. Has received urgent instructions to hurry forward all orders at present in hand also give orders for old notes of 500 escudos. End of quotation from telegram. Believe information to be useful."

which was acknowledged by me on December 16th., as part of another telegram as follows:-

> "Have received your telegram of December 12th. Will find it very useful."

I thank you much for sending me this news. It is certain to be useful. Be sure that it will be used with discretion. I shall be very glad if, when you receive them, you will send me further particulars. That is - whether it was a good forgery, or actually good notes obtained by trick.

With the Compliments of the Season and very kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

A. W. Sleigh.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1047

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
DEC 31 1925

London, Rec'd Dec.18,1925.

ELLISWOOD(D.E.Woodhull)

N.Y.

IBBYPemkor	December 18th Bank of Portugal
AKXICagnat	it is definitely
AHVORamdab	established notes
AMBOFajjeg	not forgery
ADBEKazfir	but printed
ADCAVenrag	by Waterlow Sons & Co.London
ABKACajjuf	against forged
AHHERecfex	document (s) Stop.
ENRAGazfir	Waterlow Sons & Co.London printed
ECWYCamdab	these notes
EGDAWaxcyb	with duplicate numbers
ABRIJagpyl	and delivered
ECVIFedgid	them to
AXVIBakkel	person in
ERKYJegfyr	London without
AXDUVabtep	obtaining any
AGZOHafsyr	direct confirmation
AJKESacjyr	from bank
AXJYPabkuh	or agent

C.P.R.
FEB 3 1926

AKKELerkyx	in Lisbon
ECFEXebcom	Stop. It is reported that
ECWYCamdab	these notes
ABWUSadmyv	are in circulation
EDGAFajcat	to the extent
AXFYJiw	of £ Sterling
CYGhyABMYW	1,000,000 also that
ENRAGabwus	,Waterlow Sons & Co.London are
ACZIGalcav	bringing lawsuit
ABKACacjyr	against Bank
AJHIRagjob	for damage
ECVAFalwab	their name
ABSIHacjyr	and that Bank
ABWUSaczig	are bringing
ALCAVabkac	lawsuit
~~LXWSXXT~~	against
ENRAGajhir	Waterlow Sons & Co.London for
ALXOLecfex	negligence Stop.
EBNOXaghom	Am sending cuttings
LAKEJepxyl alkej(?)	by this mail (?)

H.L.Hendriks (IW)

C.P.R.
FEB 3 1926

WESTERN UNION

Form 1280

1925 DEC 18 PM 2 54

PRODUCE EXCHANGE N.Y.

CABLEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York

921B LONDON 40 18/602P

D E WOODHULL
70 BROAD ST.

ELLISWOOD NEWYORK= 614

IBBYPEMKOR AKXICAGNAT AHVORAMDAB AMBOFAJJEG ADBEKAZFIR

CAVENRAG ABKACAJJUF AHHERECFEX ENRAGAZFIR ECWYCAMDAB

EGDAWAXCYB ABRIJAGPYL ECVIFEDGID AXVIBAKKEL ERKYJEGFYR

AXDUVABTEP AGZOHAFSYR AJKESACJYR AXJYPABKUH AKKELERKYX

ECFEXEBCOM ECWYCAMDAB ABWUSADMYV EDGAFAJCAT AXFYJIW

CYGHYABMYW ENRAGABWUS ACZIGALCAV ABKACACJYR AJHIRAGJOB

ECVAFALWAB ABSIHACJYR ABWUSACZIG ALCAVABKAC ENRAGAJHIR

ALXOLECFEX EBNOXAGHOM LAKEJEPXYL.

1925 DEC 18 PM 2 47

AX DEC 18 PM 2 53

RECEIVED

DEC 18 1925

C.R.R. FEB 13 1926

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.

Date 18th December, 1925.

We confirm our telegram of today's date, as follows:-

"DECEMBER 18TH BANK OF PORTUGAL IT IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED NOTES NOT FORGERIES BUT PRINTED BY W.& S. AGAINST FORGED DOCUMENTS STOP W. & S. PRINTED THESE NOTES WITH DUPLICATE NUMBERS AND DELIVERED THEM TO PERSONS IN LONDON WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY DIRECT CONFIRMATION FROM BANK OR AGENT IN LISBON STOP IT IS REPORTED THAT THESE NOTES ARE IN CIRCULATION TO THE EXTENT OF £1,000,000 ALSO THAT WATERLOWS ARE BRINGING LAWSUIT AGAINST BANK FOR DAMAGES TO THEIR NAME AND THAT BANK ARE BRINGING LAWSUIT AGAINST WATERLOWS FOR NEGLIGENCE STOP ARE SENDING CUTTINGS BY THIS MAIL E.N.G."

D.E.W.
DEC 31 1925

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

18th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Woodhull,

Bank of Portugal.

I beg to confirm Mr. Hendriks' telegram of the 11th inst., as follows:-

"PRESS FEATURES PROMINENTLY TREMENDOUS SCANDAL LISBON REFERRING BANKNOTES 500 ESCUDOS BANK OF PORTUGAL EITHER FORGED OR GOOD NOTES OBTAINED FROM WATERLOWS BY TRICK STOP FOXON IN LISBON STOP AS SOON AS I KNOW POSITIVELY FACTS WILL TELEGRAPH YOU BUT CONSIDER IT ADVISABLE TELEGRAPH YOU NOW TO ASSURE YOU WE ARE NOT INVOLVED STOP HAVE RECEIVED URGENT INSTRUCTIONS TO HURRY FORWARD ALL ORDERS AT PRESENT IN HAND ALSO GIVING ORDER FOR OLD NOTES OF 500 ESCUDOS"

and acknowledge receipt of your reply, as follows:-

"DECEMBER 12TH REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF 11TH INTENSE INTEREST NEWS BANK OF PORTUGAL KEEP ME INFORMED AND SEND ME ALL POSSIBLE NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS FOR USE OF OFFICE CONGRATULATIONS"

not rec'd for filing

I cabled you today in connection with this business, as per attached copy, and now enclose herewith copy of a letter received this morning from Mr. Foxon, dated the 15th inst., which I know will interest you.

I am sending you under separate cover a number of cuttings from the newspapers, showing the developments in this extraordinary case. As a good deal of talk was made of the notes of the Bank of Portugal, we thought

not rec'd for filing

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1928

it best to put a disclaimer in certain papers that the alleged forgeries had nothing to do with any notes printed by us. According to the last evidence, as shown in Mr. Foxon's letter, there seems no question but that Waterlows were deceived by these forged orders, but their negligence in this matter seems absolutely extraordinary. It simply goes to prove that they are not in any sense a bank note house, which is proved by the fact that they do not specialize in security work, as we do. We have cabled Mr. Foxon, asking him to let us have some of these spurious notes, and, as soon as they come to hand, I will send you one for you to compare with a good note. The only difference seems to be in the imprint - the spurious note having an extra comma, which, if Waterlows were acting in good faith, when they printed these notes, seems very extraordinary.

We have had cables from Mr. Foxon, asking that all letters to and from the Bank of Portugal be sent down to him, and these have gone in charge of Hales. I suppose Foxon wants to prove to the Bank that, as far as we are concerned, everything is in order, and, as you know, we have nothing whatever to hide, as all orders we have received from them have been balanced, and certificates have been sent to the Bank.

C.P. JAN 14 19

You will notice that there is some talk of counter suits, but I should imagine that Waterlows would be very ill advised to bring any action against the Bank, because they certainly seem to have been culpably negligent in this matter. You can be sure I will pass along to you all further news we receive.

Yours sincerely,

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

COPY

C.P.R. JAN 14 1926

Lisbon, 15th December, 1925.

My dear Boss,

About 3 a.m. on Sunday the Governor and Vice Governor were arrested, as one of the prisoners had stated that he had handed two boxes to the Venezuelan Minister to bring into Portugal from England, and had asked him to keep them at his house until he himself was able to return; being on a diplomatic passport, they came through without examination. When the Police examined the boxes at the Minister's house, they contained 500 Escudos notes in Waterlows' wrappings and labels, etc. When the police showed these things to Camacho and Gomez, they were so nervous that the Police thought that they knew something and arrested them. The President ordered their release and dismissed the Chief of Police for his action. Later he re-instated the Chief of Police and asked someone else to represent the Government at the Bank of Portugal, so Camacho is out. It is stated that he gave a letter of recommendation to the chief of the gang, Alves dos Reis, for business in England, but he, Camacho, states this is a forgery!!

I confirm my telegram of last night, and thank you for yours re paper, - I will see to it today.

The first elementary laws of Security Printing have been omitted with disastrous results. It would appear that Alves dos Reis turns up at Waterlow & Sons with letters of recommendation and contracts for notes of 500 Escudos, which are to be printed for and on behalf of the Banco d'Angola e

C.P.R. JAN 14 192

Metropole. He then states that the business is important and most secret, that the notes are to be handed over in London, as they are to be used in the Colonies, etc., etc., but everything is in order as the Governor, and Vice Governor of the Bank an ex Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Angola and other signatures are on the Contract, but Waterlows are not suspicious of such a Contract for 300,000 notes, representing £1,500,000? No! That they are asked to deliver in London is nothing! That the numbers are repetitions is nothing!! They do the whole thing without even asking their agent to go to the Bank and ask the Governor if all is in order (of course, that would have meant paying Walker a commission for an order taken in Lisbon). So the whole thing goes on, until, as I have already said, a Paper gets on its hind legs and sniffs too much success in too little time, and the Cashiers at the Bank of Portugal see duplicate numbers. This should push Waterlows off the list of Printers allowed to do work for New York. What it will mean here for us, as yet I do not know. Now that everything is exposed, I suppose Cazal will not be afraid to talk with me, and I shall, of course, go in and see Pereira. We are, of course., no further ahead in our campaign of local watermarks as against all-over, but think what a magnificent control it is for the Bank to order the paper from one place and the notes from another, giving a double check. I think it is necessary, Silva, the liar, told

C.P.R. JAN 14 1926

me the paper was controlled! I am going to ask Pereira if in future he will be good enough to initial one copy of the Schedule each month, and tell him that it is for the Bank's protection.

I am hoping to be able to do something now it is known absolutely what has happened. I don't look on Sir William as the victim of circumstances, but as the head of a damn badly run business. I should think we shall never have another murmur from our City clients about delivery of spares or duplicate numbered documents after this. I do hope it is flooding the London press today.

(Signed) G.T.F.

P.S. Marinho da Cruz has just come in and the latest is that the Governor is re-instated as letters of intorduction proved to be false!!

December 21,1925.

BRADBANK (B.W.& Co.)

NEWMALDEN(Surrey,England)

IBCITemkor	December 21st Bank of Portugal
AZVUMecnok	Referring to your last telegram
ECWURacryz	this is best
ALZEJajsel	news we have had
ECXIRecfex	for a long time Stop.
EGGID akxub	Work it
AJHORakxic	for all it is
EGGYVecfex	worth Stop.
EDLEXleng	Understand Leng
ROBERTS	Roberts
ABWUSebcov	are representatives
AXFYJenrag	of Waterlow Sons & Co.London
AKKELernec	in Uruguay
EDJYNepxiz	Is it true.

copy made

D.E.Woodhull

(IW)

C.P.R.
FEB 3
1926

FORM 59

CABLEGRAM-"VIA COMMERCIAL"

NO.

TIME

DATE

VIA

NO.

SERVICE INSTN.

CHECK

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

SEND THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

TELEPHONE HANOVER 1140 (ALL COMMERCIAL CABLE OFFICES) FULL-RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED DEFERRED

December 21,1925.

BRADBANK

NEWMALDEN(Surrey,England)

IBCITEMKOR AZVUMECNOK ECWURACRYZ

ALZEJAJSEL ECXIRECFEX EGGIDAKXUB

AJHORAKXIC EGGYVECFEX EDLEXLENG

ROBERTS ABWUSEBCOV AXFYJENRAG

AKKELERNEC EDJYNEPXIZ

James McLaughlin

COMMERCIAL CABLES

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE HANOVER 1140 FOR ALL OFFICES—COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 BROAD STREET (*Principal Office, Always Open*)
COTTON EXCHANGE, 83 GOLD STREET. PRODUCE EXCHANGE, 442 BROOME STREET. 2 BEAVER STREET, 944 BROADWAY. POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 66 WEST 37 STREET.

BOSTON: 100 STATE STREET, — 155 FEDERAL STREET, — TELEPHONE MAIN 180 (FOR BOTH OFFICES).

HALIFAX, N. S.: 108 GRANVILLE STREET, — TELEPHONE ST. PAUL 345.

ST. JOHN'S NF.: 111 WATER STREET, — TELEPHONE 559. 264 WATER STREET, — TELEPHONE 2128.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

December 21,1925.

ENRIQUECER (H.L.Williams)

QUITO(Ecuador)

C.P.R.
DEC 24 325

IBCITaknup	December 21st For your information,wish to state that
ECNEBepxan	have a telegram from.....reading as follows: H.L.Hendriks
AZNAGazcyp	Quote: Press
AJGIBazhej	features prominently
EDHYZ	tremendous
SCANDAL	
ERKYXazvox	Lisbon regarding
ACJYTdujce	bank notes 500
ESCUDOS	
EMKORecfex	Bank of Portugal Stop.
AKXICagnat	It is definitely
AHVORamdab	established notes
AMBOFajjeg	not forgery
ADBEKazfir	but printed
ADCAVenrag	by Xax Waterlow Sons & Co.London
ABKACajjuf	against forged
AHHERecfex	document(s) Stop.
ENRAGazfir	Waterlow Sons & Co.London printed

ECWYCamdab	these notes
EGDAWaxcyb	with duplicate numbers
ABRIJagpyl	and delivered
ECVIFedgid	them to
AXVIBakkel	person in
ERKYJegfyr	London without
AXDUVabtep	obtaining any
AGZOHafsyr	direct confirmation
AJKESadjyr	from bank
AXJYPabkuh	or agent
AKKELerkyx	in Lisbon
ECFEXebcom	Stop. It is reported that
ECWYCamdab	these notes
ABWUSadmyv	are in circulation
EDGAFajcat	to the extent
AXFYJiw	of £ Sterling
CYGHYecfex	1,000,000 Stop.
ACJYRabwus	Bank are
ACZIGalcav	bringing lawsuit
ABKACenrag	against Waterlow Sons & Co.London

AJHIRalxol	for xxxxx negligence
ECMUZ ECWUM	End of quotation from telegram. This
ACLOKedran	should be useful
AKNOMenpab	information

A.B.N Co

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

(IW)

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 7470
BRANCH OFFICES:
136 FRANKLIN STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 274
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST. TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST. TEL. VANDERBILT 9464
20 SPRUCE STREET. TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA
ALL AMERICA

NUMBER
TIME
M M
CHECK

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

VIA COLON

December 21,1925.

ENRIQUECER

QUITO(Ecuador)

IBCITAKNUP ECNEBEPXAN AZNAGAZCYP AJGIBAZHEJ
EDHYZ SCANDAL ERKYXAZVOX ACJYTDUJCE ESCUDOS
EMKORECFEX AKXICAGNAT AHVORAMDAB AMBOFAJJEG
ADBEKAZFIR ADCAVENRAG ABKACAJJUF AHHERECFEX
ENRAGAZFIR ECWYCAMDAB EGDAWAXCYB ABRIJAGPYL
ECVIFEDGID AXVIBAKKEL ERKYJEGFYR AXDUVABTEP
AGZOHAFSYR AJKESACJYR AXJYPABKUH AKKELERKYX
ECFEXEBCOM ECWYCAMDAB ABWUSADMYV EDGAFAJCAT
AXFYJIW CYHGYECFEX ACJYRABWUS ACZIGALCAV
ABKACENRAG AJHIRALXOL ECMUZECWUM ACLOKEDRAN
AKNOMENPAB

8M.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
NEW YORK CITY,
89 Broad Street.
136 Franklin Street.
234 Fifth Ave. (corner 27th St.)
500 Fifth Ave. (corner 42nd St.)
20 Spruce Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
MEXICO,
Vera Cruz,
Calle de la Independencia.
City of Mexico,
San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartagena.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
266 Villalta
Barranco.
BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.
CHILE,
Iquique,
Serrano 150,
Antofagasta,
Calle Washington No. 462.
Valparaiso,
Cochrane No. 583,
Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041,
Tacna,
Arica.
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
Calle 9 de Julio 1383,
Rosario,
Calle San Martin No. 625,
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.
URUGUAY,
Montevideo,
Calle 25 de Mayo y Esquina Zabala.
BRAZIL,
Santos,
Rua 15 de Novembro No. 175,
Rio de Janeiro,
Rua 7 de Setembro, Esquina de Rodrigo Silva

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To guard against mistake or delays every message should be repeated; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

The Mexican Telegraph Company or its connecting lines will not incur or accept any liability whatsoever, either for the due transmission of messages to the Cables, or for their safe delivery at their destinations; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cables or instruments, or from errors in cypher, or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting; nor will they consent to be liable under any circumstances, for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for the loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or other causes, in respect of any message entrusted to them, beyond the return in the case of repeated messages, of that portion of the charge which may accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this and the other companies by whose lines such message may [illegible] to reach its destination. This Company is not to be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company to reach its destination. The above terms and conditions shall also bind the addressee of the above message.

C.P.R.
DEC 31 1925

12/20/25

December 21,1925.

ARTUROSLI(A.H.Sleigh)

BOGOTA(Colombia)

IBCIT eshew	December 21st Refer to our telegram of 12th
EMKORakxic	Bank of Portugal It is
AGNATahvor	Definitely established
AMDABambof	notes not
AJJEGadbek	forgery but
AZFIRadcav	printed by
ENRAGabkac ~~xBfxVx~~	Waterlow Sons & Co.London against
AJJUFahher	forged documents
ECFEXenrag	Stop. Waterlow Sons & Co.London
AZFIRecwyc	printed these
AMDABegdaw	notes with
AXCYBabrij	duplicate numbers and
AGPYLecvif	delivered them
EDGIDaxvig	to person
AKKELerkyj	in London
EGFYRaxduv	without obtaining
ABTEPagzoh	any direct
AFSYRajkes	confirmation from

ACJYRaxjyp	bank or
ABKUHakkel	agent in
ERKYXecfex	Lisbon Stop.
EBCOMecwyc	It is reported that these
AMDABabwus	notes are
ADMYVedgaf	in circulation to the
AJCAT axfyj	extent of
IWCYGHY	£ Sterling 1,000,000
ECFEXacjyr	Stop. Bank
ABWUSaczig	are bringing
ALCAVabkac	lawsuit against
ENRAGajhir	Waterlow Sons & Co.London for
ALXOLecmuz	negligence End of quotation from telegram.

ENPAB - A.B.N.Co.

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 7470
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20 SPRUCE STREET. TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA
ALL AMERICA

NUMBER
TIME
M M
CHECK

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

VIA COLON

December 21,1935.

ARTUROSLI

BOGOTA(Colombia)

IBCITESHEW EMKORAKXIC AGNATAHVOR AMDABAMBOF
AJJEGADBEK AZFIRADCAV ENRAGABKAC AJJUFAHHER
ECFEXENRAG AZFIRECWYC AMDABEGDAW AXCYBABRIJ
AGPYLECVIF EDGIDAXVIG AKKELERKYJ EGFYRAXDUV
ABTEPAGZOH AFSYRAJKES ACJYRAXJYP ABKUHAKKEL
ERKYXECFEX EBCOMECWYC AMDABABWUS ADMYVEDGAF
AJCATAXFYJ IWCYGHY ECFEXACJYR ABWUSACZIG
ALCAVABKAC ENRAGAJHIR ALXOLECMUZ ENPAB

S.M.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

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December 21, 1925.

Copy of Cable to John Lane, Buenos Aires Other copy in #760 Uruaguay Bank N.

December 21st For your information, wish to state that have a telegram from H. L. Hendriks reading as follows: Quote: Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank notes 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal Stop. It is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. London against forged document Stop. Waterlow Sons & Co. London printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to person in London without obteining any direct confirmation from the bank or agent in Lisbon Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000 Stop. Bank are bringing law suit against Waterlow Sons & Co. London for negligence. End of quotation from telegram. This should be useful in Uruguay.

COPY

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.A.R. JAN 14 1926

Date 22nd December, 1925

Dear Mr. Woodhull,

Thank you for that part of your telegram of the 21st December which reads as follows:-

> "December 21st Bank of Portugal referring to your last telegram this is the best news we have had for a long time. Work it for all it is worth".

I enclose cuttings from the Daily Telegraph of the 19th and 21st in continuation of this story. When I read on the 19th in this paper a statement that we "used to print these notes", I was rather peevish, ~~that~~ for Waterlows seemed to be getting quite a little free advertisement out of this scandal, instead of the blame which is surely theirs, and also incorrect statements were appearing with regard to ourselves. I saw the Daily Telegraph people and Reuters on Saturday afternoon, and arranged that this statement should be corrected in Monday's issue, which you will note was done. Naturally we did not wish to mix up in this affair, but I did feel that as our name had been mentioned, it was only right that the true facts should appear with regard to the work that we do for the Bank of Portugal.

Since I last wrote to you there have been no new developments in this matter, and to-day we have received a

C.P. JAN 14 1926

telegram from George Foxon stating that he is returning, and you will notice that Sir William Waterlow is also coming back. I suppose the Bank will make no move with regard to new orders until the police have completed their investigations.

The net result from this business to date is that we have received instructions from the Bank to order sufficient paper to print 1,000,000 notes of 500 Escudos of the previous issue, and as soon as this comes to hand, to print 500,000 of these notes and despatch them to Portugal. Also we have been asked to hasten as much as possible the other orders we have in the house for this Bank, especially the notes of 100 Escudos. In connection with this value our agents letter contains the following very significant sentence:-

"The Bank has great need of the notes of 100 Escudos lately ordered, because for the moment they do not desire to put into circulation the notes of this value as printed by Waterlows, of which the Bank has, at present, quantities in stock."

You can be quite sure that we are advising all our agents of this scandal and sending them complete newspaper cuttings, pointing out that whatever the result of this matter may be, it is obvious that Waterlows have been

C.E.B. JAN 14 192

guilty of the most extraordinary negligence, in that they furnished notes bearing duplicate numbers, and handed them over to men in London without communicating with their agent in Lisbon or obtaining any confirmation from the Bank as to the reason of this duplication of numbers. The Portuguese papers state, we understand that Sir William Waterlow says that this order was confirmed by the Bank of Portugal, and the Bank deny this.

As soon as Mr. Foxon arrives I will write to you again giving you the latest news to date.

Yours sincerely,

E.R.G.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

L

filed in 3rd section wooden cabinet

22 sets (rights) photostatic copies of enclosed clippings

2 sets sent to AHC 12/24/27

C. B. & Q. FEB 3 1928

1 set photostats herein

10/31/34 19/20 " to HRT 10/31/34

THE TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1925.

City News in Brief.

The Bank of Portugal is recalling all of the notes of 500 escudos which are engraved with the portrait of Vasco da Gama.

The Lisbon and Oporto managers of a Portuguese bank and other persons have been arrested in connexion with charges of issuing false banknotes.

C. P. R.
Feb 1932

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 11TH 1926.

BIG BANK SWINDLE

£1,000,000 SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

BOGUS NOTES PRINTED IN LONDON.

RUN ON BANK THAT CAME TO VICTIMS' RESCUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO (Portugal), Thursday.

One of the most astounding swindles perpetrated within recent years, and estimated to involve more than £1,000,000, has been brought to light by the Lisbon newspaper *O Seculo*.

Early this year a new bank was formed under the title of the "Angola and Metropole."

During August two of its directors visited London, and are supposed to have brought away four large trunks containing the Portuguese equivalent of £5 notes which, it is said, were printed in London.

THE MISSING COMMA.

Experts now declare that these notes are false, having a small comma after a certain word which appears on them. This comma is not printed in the genuine notes.

Apparently enormous quantities of the notes were smuggled into the country by the directors, one of whom is said to be named Marang, and is believed to be Dutch, while the other is stated to be Senhor Jose Bandeira. They travelled under false diplomatic passports and, consequently, their luggage was immune from examination.

Their object was to pass as many notes as possible in exchange for realisable values, such as precious stones, jewellery, silver, and shares. They also took part in the financing of companies.

The money and goods obtained were sent out of the country and converted into foreign capital.

Judging by the terrific run on the Bank of Portugal which has followed the exposure, the sum involved must be enormous. During two days, in Lisbon and Oporto alone, £330,000 has been received in false notes, and genuine ones have been paid out to their holders.

The police have so far found in the safes at the swindlers' bank false notes for more than £50,000, as well as genuine securities valued at about £20,000.

Queues of people stretch along many streets waiting to change their notes.

The Bank of Portugal states that it will change every note for whatever sum.

MANY ARRESTS.

Various trading houses had been employed passing the false notes. Many arrests have been made.

During the police inquiries the directors of the new bank confessed that in only a month more their scheme would have been completed.

To secure their ends enormous bribes were paid.

It is calculated that false notes representing a face value of more than £1,000,000 were printed.

EVENING STANDARD, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

"FORGED" NOTES: A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

PRINTED IN LONDON IN ALL GOOD FAITH.

LISBON, Friday.

Arising out of the alleged bank swindle, in which a large sum of money is involved, probably £100,000, Dr. Nune Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who had been attacked by the Press for allowing the formation of a certain bank, is insisting on resigning his office in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

The bank was opened some time ago by a Dutchman, and all went well until it was alleged that £60,000 worth of notes issued by the bank were forgeries.—Central News.

It has now been established that the notes were printed in London by a well-known printing firm, which printed the notes in perfect good faith.

Four months ago two men came to London and negotiated the printing of the notes.

The order was duly completed and the notes handed over.

Gangway Arrests.

Four men have already been arrested in connection with the affair. One arrest was of a spectacular nature. The man was known to be on board a steamer which was nearing Lisbon, and detectives lay in hiding on the quayside waiting for him to step down the gangway. When he came ashore Portuguese police officers approached him and told him he was wanted.

At the Portuguese Embassy, to-day, Senhor Antonio Patricio, the Ministre Conseiller de l'Ambassade, told an "Evening Standard" representative that he did not think there was any question about the genuineness of the notes.

"The notes were perfect in every respect, but there was no money behind them. We have not yet definitely ascertained where they were printed," he said.

"The Bank of Portugal, however, will pay the holders of all notes so that the people will not suffer. "The whole thing is a most extraordinary affair, and is certainly one of the cleverest swindles ever perpetrated."

It is known that one of the men has considerable sums of money deposited in London banks, and when an "Evening Standard" representative asked at the Embassy to-day whether that money would be taken over by the Portuguese Government, officials there said it was too early yet, to make any comment.

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

£1,000,000 NOTES SWINDLE.

A "BRILLIANT" PIECE OF ROGUERY.

LONDON INQUIRIES.

RESIGNATION OF A LISBON MINISTER.

"ONE of the most intelligent things of its kind ever done," was the description, by one who knows all about it, of the Portuguese bank swindle, reported fully by *The Daily Mail* to-day.

"Of course people who do this kind of thing must be clever, or they cannot make a living," went on the authority. "Honest persons have no such need. But even allowing for the fact that all roguery must necessarily be "intelligent,' this particular case was positively brilliantly done, till the police stepped in."

Briefly, the scandal concerns a Portuguese bank called the Angola and Metropole.

The allegation is that two of the directors got about £1,000,000 worth of notes printed in London, forged imitations of the Portuguese equivalent to the English £5 note.

COMMA—AND FULL STOP!

These, it is stated, were smuggled over to Portugal in four trunks and unloaded there. The forgery was discovered from the appearance on the spurious notes of a comma that is not on the genuine pattern.

One of the results is a run on the Bank of Portugal, which has already paid out good notes for the bad to the extent of more than £300,000. The bogus bank's safes contained false notes for more than £50,000 when the police searched it, as well as actual securities.

A Central News telegram from Lisbon to-day says that Dr. Nun Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who has been attacked by the newspapers for allowing the formation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, has written a letter stating that he has resigned his office, in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

At the Portuguese Embassy in London *The Evening News* learned that the Angola and Metropole Bank was formed only three months ago. It was founded in Lisbon and had branches in Oporto and the Portuguese colony of Angola.

There is no question of the shrewdness and experience of the directors in banking and foreign and Colonial trading. They are "intelligent" men. But in one or two cases, according to the investigations of the Portuguese police and newspapers, their cleverness has not been of the sort to put money into other people's pockets.

Directors and other connected with the operations of the bank and suspected of knowing all about the forged notes have been arrested, and are awaiting their trials.

LONDON POLICE AT WORK.

London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the bad notes were printed in London. The Embassy will give no information about the results of the first inquiries—the matter is being left in the hands of the police for the present.

"The bank was doing particularly well in Angola," said an Embassy official. "It was really building up a great business, thanks to the energy and the abilities of the principals.

"Two of the directors, a Dutchman named Marang, and another, a Portuguese, Senhor Jose do Santos Bandeira, were in London some little time ago, and they are the pair who are charged with taking the notes over from London.

"It is said that they travelled under false diplomatic passports, but it must not be assumed that these passports had any reference to this Embassy.

"The directors certainly did not come here for the visas. It is not impossible that the passports were worked from the Continent, from Holland, say."

The Portuguese Minister at The Hague has been recalled in connection with the affair.

Diplomatic passports cannot be endorsed, like ordinary ones, at a Consulate; and it is anticipated that the detection of the place of issue of these counterfeit documents will be easy.

MARANG THE MYSTERIOUS.

Senhor Alves dos Reis was one of the most active of the directors in Angola trading and banking. He was arrested on returning from a visit to the colony.

Marang is, as has been said, Dutch. He is a mysterious personage, who may turn out to be not a native Dutchman, but a naturalised subject.

Two other of the directors, *The Evening News* was further informed in Portuguese circles here, were Senhor Oscar Qenha and Senhor Jose Pinto da Cunha Sobrinto.

Those who have seen specimens of the notes say that they are marvellously good pieces of printing.

The integrity and the stability of the Bank of Portugal are in no way affected by these revelations and the run on that bank.

In Lisbon and Oporto there is much excitement among depositors; there are queues of them in the streets waiting to exchange bad notes for genuine; but it is said here that the bank can without difficulty put an end to the small panic.

At least three of the greatest of English banks are agents in London for the Bank of Portugal, and there is no doubt among these banking houses that whatever amount of forged paper is presented that national bank will be able to meet it.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 12TH 1925.

THE £1,000,000 BANK FRAUD.

In connection with the £1,000,000 Portuguese bank swindle, fully reported in *The Daily Mail* of yesterday, London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the false notes were printed in London. It is understood that the paper was supplied and the printing of the notes executed by a well-known London firm specialising in such printing.

If a particular kind of water-mark were required questions would naturally be asked and information required as to the ultimate destination of such paper. But in the case of these notes the bona fides of the applicants were assumed.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., the bank-note engravers and printers, of London and New Malden (Surrey), state that the alleged forged bank-notes of the value of 500 escudos recently uttered in Portugal are not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank-notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

FINANCIAL NEWS, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

PORTUGUESE BANK SCANDAL.

Chests from London Seized.

LISBON, December 12.—The facts of the bank note affair, which has created so great a sensation throughout Portugal, are as follows:—

In consequence of the campaign conducted in the Press, the Government instructed the police and the Inspector of Banking Business to make investigations at the recently established Angola and Metropole Bank.

The police found at the Oporto branch of the bank a large number of false 500 escudo bank notes. They arrested Senhor Alves Reis and Senhor Santos Bandeira, the two principal directors, and several leading officials of the bank. The notes, which bore what appeared to be the marks of a well-known London firm, were remarkably well executed.

To-day the police carried out a search on board the steamer "Aquila," and seized two chests consigned from the London firm in question to the bank. Their contents have not yet been determined. The London firm was asked a few days ago by the Bank of Portugal to send experts to examine the notes. It is stated to have replied that it was unable to send experts to Portugal and to have requested the bank to send the false notes to London for examination. The Government has closed the bank and withdrawn its authorisation to carry on business.

LATER.—The chests seized by the police this morning on board the steamer "Aquila" have been found to contain bonds of the Angola and Metropole Bank.

It is stated that false bank notes were used in Oporto to buy jewellery, which was then sold in Holland, the proceeds being transferred in gold to Portugal in order to maintain the credit of the bank abroad.

The Bank of Portugal has now received a message from the London firm already referred to stating that its chairman will come to Portugal to examine the notes in question. —*Reuter*.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., the bank note engravers and printers, of London and New Malden, Surrey, state that the alleged forged bank notes of the value of 500 escudos recently uttered in Portugal are not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

C. I. R.
OCT 31 1934

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

POLICE SUPERVISE LANDING OF MYSTERIOUS BOXES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO, Sunday.

The big bank swindle brought to light in Lisbon last week in connection with the issue of bogus bank-notes to the value of about £1,000,000 is hedged in mystery. Far-reaching disclosures are expected. Two mysterious boxes, shipped by a London firm in the steamer Aquila for the bank, were landed at Lisbon under police supervision. No information as to the contents has been divulged.

False notes, the weight of which possibly ran into tons, could not have been brought into the country as personal luggage. The Press asks: "How have they succeeded in evading the Customs? Why was the exchange never adversely affected although the market was flooded with false notes?"

It has been proved that in February, before the foundation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, many thousands of false notes were circulated by the group who later formed the bank. The manager of the Bank of Minho here, Dr. Braga, suspecting their genuineness when requested to open a large account by a man called Adriano Silva, sent the notes to an agency of the Bank of Portugal, asking to be informed whether the notes were genuine and received an affirmative reply.

It was ascertained later that accounts had been opened in various banks in Oporto in February, amounting to more than £12,000.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LISBON, Sunday.

In view of references to the name of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers and stationers, London, in connection with the false bank-notes, I met representatives of the firm who arrived to-night in Lisbon. I was assured by Sir William Waterlow, chairman of the firm, that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for.

THE TIMES, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DISCLAIMER BY

BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO., LTD.

Bradbury Wilkinson & Company, Limited, of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, in answer to the many inquiries of their Clients for whom they print security work in London and throughout the world, desire to state that the alleged forgery of Bank notes, of the 500 Escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal, is not in any way connected with any of the issues of Bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

(Signed) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS,
Chairman and Managing
Director.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DRAMATIC TURN IN BANK PLOT.

ALL THE NOTES GENUINE.

REPORTED TRICK TO HELP CURRENCY.

CABINET MINISTERS INVOLVED.

There were new and surprising developments yesterday in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

The news that the notes were false—based on a comma said to be in a wrong place—led to a run on the Bank of Portugal, which announced that it would issue genuine notes in exchange for those in doubt.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

In *The Daily Mail* on Monday a message from our Lisbon correspondent said:

In view of references to the name of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers and stationers, London, in connection with the bank-notes, I met representatives of the firm who arrived to-night (Sunday) in Lisbon. I was assured by Sir William Waterlow, chairman of the firm, that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for.

The latest cablegram from our Lisbon correspondent says that Sir William has produced photographs of documents to prove the reception of orders from the Bank of Portugal to print notes amounting to about £3,000,000. The documents are alleged to bear false signatures.

GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

DENIES SECRET PACT TO INFLATE CURRENCY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

Three photographs of the documents brought here by Sir William Waterlow to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for bank-notes amounting to about £3,000,000 are said to bear forged signatures of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank and Cabinet Ministers.

By the desire of the police a request has been sent to London for the original documents, which are said to have five forged signatures. These will be expertly examined.

It is now declared that there are no false notes, as was previously reported.

Senhor Innocencio Camacho, the governor of the Bank of Portugal, when confronted before the police with an imprisoned director of the Angola and Metropole Bank, emphatically denied any secret understanding with the latter concerning the inflation of paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies, as asserted by the arrested men.

The governor of the Bank of Portugal has sent in his resignation of his post, which will not be filled until the police proceedings are ended.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

One of the directors of the Bank of Angola and Metropole who is now in prison, declared to the police that he made a contract, signed by the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, one of the conditions being an inflation, secretly carried out, in paper currency, to meet the colonial financial crisis.

The arrested director declares that with this document he went with a Dutchman to London and called on a London printing firm, showing the contract and an order from the Bank of Portugal for the printing of a new issue up to £3,000,000. Another director of the bank who has been arrested made a similar statement.—Exchange.

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

EVENING NEWS DEC 16

BANK NOTES PUZZLE.

Surprising New Turn to Portuguese Scandal.

There are new and surprising developments in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S BANK NOTES.

FORGERY SENSATION.

LISBON (by mail).

The excitement caused by the bank note affair continues unabated, and many and wild are the rumours of all kinds flying around. First of all, are the notes seized on the premises of the Banco Angola e Metropole false or not? The experts have not yet definitely given their decision, and if they are false how can they be distinguished from the genuine article? The Inspector of Commercial Banking states that he considers they will turn out to be false; the director of the detective force is also convinced that they are spurious. One of the experts attached to the Bank of Portugal says he has no hesitation in saying that the notes in question are false, even without awaiting the official examination by the experts.

The Governor of the Bank of Portugal, however, says they are such clever imitations that even the experts are finding difficulty in discovering any sensible difference. On the other hand, the *Diario de Noticias* states it has discovered that in the false notes there is a letter-mark like a tiny mole on the forehead of the portrait of Vasco de Gama, and that the right eye is slightly smaller than the left. Also, the paper on which the false notes are printed is clearer in tone than that of the genuine ones. It is generally agreed that the notes must have been manufactured abroad, and probably in Russia. The extent of their circulation is indicated by the fact that there is a whole duplicate series of them, i.e., 100,000 contos, and, according to one hypothesis, they must have begun to be circulated before the establishment of the Banco Angola e Metropole. If this is true, most of the banks here must be inundated with false notes. The notes of the Bank of Portugal, like those of so many other Continental banks, are printed by the London firm of Waterlow and Sons Ltd.

As a result of a notice in the Press that the Bank of Portugal would change all 500-escudo notes bearing the portrait of Vasco da Gama (i.e., the series supposed to have been imitated), the bank has been besieged by enormous throngs of people. Ten pay-desks have been working from ten to three, and on the first day of the rush alone changed notes to the value of 17,400 contos.

A curious story is told by a traveller by the Sud Express from Paris to Lisbon a few months ago, i.e., that in the compartment with him were two bankers, who had four suitcases with them which they appeared to guard very carefully, and which were marked "diplomatic." The bankers were also travelling on diplomatic passports, and thus were able to refuse to open their suitcases when asked to do so by the Customs official. This latter, apparently being slightly suspicious, sealed the suitcases, so they could not be opened before reaching Lisbon, and apparently left the matter for his colleagues in Lisbon to deal with. On arrival, however, the traveller lost sight of the bankers in the crowd, so is not able to state whether they got through without showing their luggage and its contents. It is now thought possible that the suitcases contained false notes.

The Inspector of Commercial Banking has suspended the Banco Angola e Metropole from all business, both in Portugal and abroad, and has taken possession of all documents found in the head office of the bank in Lisbon. The governor of the bank is under close arrest and no one is allowed to communicate with him. Three directors of the bank in Lisbon have also been arrested, and one of the Oporto branch.—*Reuter.*

NEW REVELATIONS.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wires:

Lisbon, Tuesday.

Further investigation into the Angola Bank scandals reveals to-day, according to an official announcement, that the signatures on the bank notes manufactured in London and taken to Lisbon in suitcases by the arrested directors were added after the notes themselves had been manufactured. It is declared that the signature of the Governor of the Bank of Portugal was copied from the signature on a letter of credit obtained from the bank.

It is announced that Senhor Antonia Bandeira, former Portuguese Minister at The Hague, has been arrested in connection with the scandals.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 17TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S NOTES.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

FORGED SIGNATURES.

LISBON, Wednesday.

While the details of the bank-notes affair are still shrouded in mystery, the police investigating the matter state that certain letters addressed to the Bank of Portugal regarding the proposed issue of notes were never received by it, having apparently been intercepted. These were letters sent in reply to others bearing the signatures of high officials which are declared to have been forged, as well as the Notary Public's certificates attesting them. The police are now directing their attention to finding out how the letters from London were intercepted and who forged the replies to those letters. In this connection certain instructions have been sent to the Portuguese Ambassador to Great Britain with a view to certain action being taken by the London police.

Another curious point is that the letters alleged to have been forged bore what purported to be the signature of only one director of the Bank of Portugal, while, according to the bank's statutes, no letter is binding unless it bears the signatures of two directors. This, it is contended, should alone have been sufficient to arouse suspicion.

Senhor Inocencio Camacho, the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, whose signature is alleged to have been forged both on these letters and on certain contracts, and who voluntarily ceased exercising his functions at the beginning of the investigations, has now resumed his duties.

One of the last decrees signed by Senhor Texeira Gomes, who has just retired from the Presidency, was one suspending from his functions the Inspector of Commercial Banking, Senhor Luis da Silva Viegas, the decree explaining that this was advisable in view of the attitude taken up by the Press in connection with the Notes affair. Senhor da Silva Viegas is at present abroad, and the decree is not to come into force until his return.—*Reuter.*

"NOT FORGERIES AT ALL."

LISBON, Wednesday.

Following on the latest development in the bank-note case, i.e., that the £1,000,000 worth of notes in question were not forgeries at all, the *Seculo* to-day prints copies of the contract and correspondence between the Bank of Portugal and the firm of Waterlow and Sons ordering the printing of the notes. It is alleged that the documents from the Bank of Portugal bear false signatures. Sir William Waterlow brought photographs of the documents here to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for printing notes to the amount of £3,000,000.

The Governor of the Bank of Portugal, who has sent in his resignation, emphatically denied to the police yesterday the allegation of one of the imprisoned directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank that there was any secret understanding for the inflation of the paper currency.

It is understood that Waterlow and Sons intend to sue the Bank of Portugal for damages to their name in connection with the matter.—*Central News.*

DISCLAIMER BY BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO. LTD.

Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, and have done so for the past thirty years, in answer to the many inquiries of their clients for whom they print security work in London and throughout the world, desire to state that the alleged forgery of bank notes of the 500 escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal is not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

(Signed) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS,
Chairman and Managing Director.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 17TH 1925.

BANK-NOTES MYSTERY.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ENGLISH FIRM.

There was another development yesterday in the mystery of the Portuguese bank-notes.

The affair is best told in the following diary:—

Thursday.—Reported that forged bank-notes, totalling about £1,000,000, had been issued after being smuggled into Portugal by two directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank.

Friday.—Two directors arrested.

Tuesday.—One of the arrested directors alleged he had an understanding with the Governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies.

Allegation denied by the governor, who resigned.

Statement made that notes were not false, but that the signatures to the order for printing the notes now declared false.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LISBON, Wednesday.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., intend suing the Bank of Portugal for alleged discredit to the firm through the affair of the £1,000,000 bank-notes, and will claim considerable damages.

The Bank of Portugal will counter-claim against Messrs. Waterlow, alleging that the English firm delivered the notes without observing the usual rules in matters of such importance.

The *Seculo* to-day publishes copies of what purport to be contracts and correspondence exchanged between Messrs. Waterlow and the Bank of Portugal regarding the order.

BANK NOTES AFFAIR.

ENGLISHMAN "WANTED."

LISBON, Friday.

Sir William Waterlow and the experts who came to Lisbon with him to assist in the investigation of the bank-notes affair have had a number of conferences with the Portuguese police, and further documents are now being awaited. Mr. George Foxon, of the bank note manufacturing firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Ltd., which used at one time to print notes for the Bank of Portugal, also arrived here yesterday, having been asked by the police to give his expert assistance.

In the meantime, the police are trying to secure the arrest of an Englishman who was recently in Madrid.—*Reuter.*

DAILY TELEGRAPH DEC^R 19TH 1925

BANK NOTES AFFAIR.

LISBON, Saturday.

Sir William Waterlow continues to maintain the utmost reserve regarding the results of his investigations in the Portuguese bank notes affair, and has refused to receive any journalists. He states, however, that he has not yet finished his inquiries in conjunction with the police. Sir William Waterlow is leaving here for London to spend the Christmas holiday, but will return to Portugal soon after to continue his investigations.

The Premier declared to-day that justice must be done and that every effort would be made to prevent any wrongdoer from escaping or any innocent person from suffering. He emphasised that he had complete confidence in the magistrate, Senhor Pinto Magalhaes, who was continuing his investigations.

The former Minister of Finance, Senhor Daniel Rodrigues, whose signature was forged on one of the contracts in the present case, declares that during his term of office he never authorised the issue of colonial notes.—*Reuter.*

With reference to Reuter's message from Lisbon dated Dec. 18, in which it was stated that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Ltd., "used at one time to print notes for the Bank of Portugal," Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. wish to point out that they have been printing bank notes for the Bank of Portugal continuously for the past thirty years, and at the present moment have large contracts in hand for that same bank.

DAILY TELEGRAPH. DEC^R 21ST 1925

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

£1,000,000 NOTES SWINDLE.

A "BRILLIANT" PIECE OF ROGUERY.

LONDON INQUIRIES.

RESIGNATION OF A LISBON MINISTER.

"ONE of the most intelligent things of its kind ever done," was the description, by one who knows all about it, of the Portuguese bank swindle, reported fully by *The Daily Mail* to-day.

"Of course people who do this kind of thing must be clever, or they cannot make a living," went on the authority. "Honest persons have no such need. But even allowing for the fact that all roguery must necessarily be "intelligent,' this particular case was positively brilliantly done, till the police stepped in."

Briefly, the scandal concerns a Portuguese bank called the Angola and Metropole.

The allegation is that two of the directors got about £1,000,000 worth of notes printed in London, forged imitations of the Portuguese equivalent to the English £5 note.

COMMA—AND FULL STOP!

These, it is stated, were smuggled over to Portugal in four trunks and unloaded there. The forgery was discovered from the appearance on the spurious notes of a comma that is not on the genuine pattern.

One of the results is a run on the Bank of Portugal, which has already paid out good notes for the bad to the amount of more than £300,000. The bogus bank's safes contained false notes for more than £50,000 when the police searched it, as well as actual securities.

A Central News telegram from Lisbon to-day says that Dr. Nun Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who has been attacked by the newspapers for allowing the formation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, has written a letter stating that he has resigned his office, in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

At the Portuguese Embassy in London *The Evening News* learned that the Angola and Metropole Bank was formed only three months ago. It was founded in Lisbon and had branches in Oporto and the Portuguese colony of Angola.

There is no question of the shrewdness and experience of the directors in banking and foreign and Colonial trading. They are "intelligent' men. But in one or two cases, according to the investigations of the Portuguese police and newspapers, their cleverness has not been of the sort to put money into other people's pockets.

Directors and other connected with the operations of the bank and suspected of knowing all about the forged notes have been arrested, and are awaiting their trials.

LONDON POLICE AT WORK.

London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the bad notes were printed in London. The Embassy will give no information about the results of the first inquiries—the matter is being left in the hands of the police for the present.

"The bank was doing particularly well in Angola," said an Embassy official. "It was really building up a great business, thanks to the energy and the abilities of the principals.

"Two of the directors, a Dutchman named Marang, and another, a Portuguese, Senhor Jose do Santos Bandeira, were in London some little time ago, and they are the pair who are charged with taking the notes over from London.

"It is said that they travelled under false diplomatic passports, but it must not be assumed that these passports had any reference to this Embassy.

"The directors certainly did not come here for the visas. It is not impossible that the passports were worked from the Continent, from Holland, say."

The Portuguese Minister at The Hague has been recalled in connection with the affair.

Diplomatic passports cannot be endorsed, like ordinary ones, at a Consulate; and it is anticipated that the detection of the place of issue of these counterfeit documents will be easy.

MARANG THE MYSTERIOUS.

Senhor Alves dos Reis was one of the most active of the directors in Angola trading and banking. He was arrested on returning from a visit to the colony.

Marang is, as has been said, Dutch. He is a mysterious personage, who may turn out to be not a native Dutchman, but a naturalised subject.

Two other of the directors, *The Evening News* was further informed in Portuguese circles here, were Senhor Oscar Qenha and Senhor Jose Pinto da Cunha Sobrinto.

Those who have seen specimens of the notes say that they are marvellously good pieces of printing.

The integrity and the stability of the Bank of Portugal are in no way affected by these revelations and the run on that bank.

In Lisbon and Oporto there is much excitement among depositors; there are queues of them in the streets waiting to exchange bad notes for genuine; but it is said here that the bank can without difficulty put an end to the small panic.

At least three of the greatest of English banks are agents in London for the Bank of Portugal, and there is no doubt among these banking houses that whatever amount of forged paper is presented that national bank will be able to meet it.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 12TH 1925.

THE £1,000,000 BANK FRAUD.

In connection with the £1,000,000 Portuguese bank swindle, fully reported in *The Daily Mail* of yesterday, London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the false notes were printed in London. It is understood that the paper was supplied and the printing of the notes executed by a well-known London firm specialising in such printing.

If a particular kind of water-mark were required questions would naturally be asked and information required as to the ultimate destination of such paper. But in the case of these notes the bona fides of the applicants were assumed.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., the bank-note engravers and printers, of London and New Malden (Surrey), state that the alleged forged bank-notes of the value of 500 escudos recently uttered in Portugal are not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank-notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

FINANCIAL NEWS, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

PORTUGUESE BANK SCANDAL.

Chests from London Seized.

LISBON, December 12.—The facts of the bank note affair, which has created so great a sensation throughout Portugal, are as follows:—

In consequence of the campaign conducted in the Press, the Government instructed the police and the Inspector of Banking Business to make investigations at the recently established Angola and Metropole Bank.

The police found at the Oporto branch of the bank a large number of false 500 escudo bank notes. They arrested Senhor Alves Reis and Senhor Santos Bandeira, the two principal directors, and several leading officials of the bank. The notes, which bore what appeared to be the marks of a well-known London firm, were remarkably well executed.

To-day the police carried out a search on board the steamer "Aquila," and seized two chests consigned from the London firm in question to the bank. Their contents have not yet been determined. The London firm was asked a few days ago by the Bank of Portugal to send experts to examine the notes. It is stated to have replied that it was unable to send experts to Portugal and to have requested the bank to send the false notes to London for examination. The Government has closed the bank and withdrawn its authorisation to carry on business.

LATER.—The chests seized by the police this morning on board the steamer "Aquila" have been found to contain bonds of the Angola and Metropole Bank.

It is stated that false bank notes were used in Oporto to buy jewellery, which was then sold in Holland, the proceeds being transferred in gold to Portugal in order to maintain the credit of the bank abroad.

The Bank of Portugal has now received a message from the London firm already referred to stating that its chairman will come to Portugal to examine the notes in question. —*Reuter.*

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DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S BANK NOTES.

FORGERY SENSATION.

LISBON (by mail).

The excitement caused by the bank note affair continues unabated, and many and wild are the rumours of all kinds flying around. First of all, are the notes seized on the premises of the Banco Angola e Metropole false or not? The experts have not yet definitely given their decision, and if they are false how can they be distinguished from the genuine article? The Inspector of Commercial Banking states that he considers they will turn out to be false; the director of the detective force is also convinced that they are spurious. One of the experts attached to the Bank of Portugal says he has no hesitation in saying that the notes in question are false, even without awaiting the official examination by the experts.

The Governor of the Bank of Portugal, however, says they are such clever imitations that even the experts are finding difficulty in discovering any sensible difference. On the other hand, the *Diario de Noticias* states it has discovered that in the false notes there is a letter-mark like a tiny mole on the forehead of the portrait of Vasco de Gama, and that the right eye is slightly smaller than the left. Also, the paper on which the false notes are printed is clearer in tone than that of the genuine ones. It is generally agreed that the notes must have been manufactured abroad, and probably in Russia. The extent of their circulation is indicated by the fact that there is a whole duplicate series of them, i.e., 100,000 contos, and, according to one hypothesis, they must have begun to be circulated before the establishment of the Banco Angola e Metropole. If this is true, most of the banks here must be inundated with false notes. The notes of the Bank of Portugal, like those of so many other Continental banks, are printed by the London firm of Waterlow and Sons Ltd.

As a result of a notice in the Press that the Bank of Portugal would change all 500-escudo notes bearing the portrait of Vasco da Gama (i.e., the series supposed to have been imitated), the bank has been besieged by enormous throngs of people. Ten pay-desks have been working from ten to three, and on the first day of the rush alone changed notes to the value of 17,400 contos.

A curious story is told by a traveller by the Sud Express from Paris to Lisbon a few months ago, i.e., that in the compartment with him were two bankers, who had four suitcases with them which they appeared to guard very carefully, and which were marked "diplomatic." The bankers were also travelling on diplomatic passports, and thus were able to refuse to open their suitcases when asked to do so by the Customs official. This latter, apparently being slightly suspicious, sealed the suitcases, so they could not be opened before reaching Lisbon, and apparently left the matter for his colleagues in Lisbon to deal with. On arrival, however, the traveller lost sight of the bankers in the crowd, so is not able to state whether they got through without showing their luggage and its contents. It is now thought possible that the suitcases contained false notes.

The Inspector of Commercial Banking has suspended the Banco Angola e Metropole from all business, both in Portugal and abroad, and has taken possession of all documents found in the head office of the bank in Lisbon. The governor of the bank is under close arrest and no one is allowed to communicate with him. Three directors of the bank in Lisbon have also been arrested, and one of the Oporto branch.—*Reuter.*

NEW REVELATIONS.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wires:

Lisbon, Tuesday.

Further investigation into the Angola Bank scandals reveals to-day, according to an official announcement, that the signatures on the bank notes manufactured in London and taken to Lisbon in suitcases by the arrested directors were added after the notes themselves had been manufactured. It is declared that the signature of the Governor of the Bank of Portugal was copied from the signature on a letter of credit obtained from the bank.

It is announced that Senhor Antonia Bandeira, former Portuguese Minister at The Hague, has been arrested in connection with the scandals.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 17TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S NOTES.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

FORGED SIGNATURES.

LISBON, Wednesday.

While the details of the bank-notes affair are still shrouded in mystery, the police investigating the matter state that certain letters addressed to the Bank of Portugal regarding the proposed issue of notes were never received by it, having apparently been intercepted. These were letters sent in reply to others bearing the signatures of high officials which are declared to have been forged, as well as the Notary Public's certificates attesting them. The police are now directing their attention to finding out how the letters from London were intercepted and who forged the replies to those letters. In this connection certain instructions have been sent to the Portuguese Ambassador in Great Britain with a view to certain action being taken by the London police.

Another curious point is that the letters alleged to have been forged bore what purported to be the signature of only one director of the Bank of Portugal, while, according to the bank's statutes, no letter is binding unless it bears the signatures of two directors. This, it is contended, should alone have been sufficient to arouse suspicion.

Senhor Inocencio Camacho, the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, whose signature is alleged to have been forged both on these letters and on certain contracts, and who voluntarily ceased exercising his functions at the beginning of the investigations, has now resumed his duties.

One of the last decrees signed by Senhor Texeira Gomes, who has just retired from the Presidency, was one suspending from his functions the Inspector of Commercial Banking, Senhor Luis da Silva Viegas, the decree explaining that this was advisable in view of the attitude taken up by the Press in connection with the Notes affair. Senhor da Silva Viegas is at present abroad, and the decree is not to come into force until his return.—*Reuter.*

"NOT FORGERIES AT ALL."

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Following on the latest development in the bank-note case, i.e., that the £1,000,000 worth of notes in question were not forgeries at all, the *Seculo* to-day prints copies of the contract and correspondence between the Bank of Portugal and the firm of Waterlow and Sons ordering the printing of the notes. It is alleged that the documents from the Bank of Portugal bear false signatures. Sir William Waterlow brought photographs of the documents here to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for printing notes to the amount of £3,000,000.

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It is understood that Waterlow and Sons intend to sue the Bank of Portugal for damages to their name in connection with the matter.—*Central News.*

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DAILY TELEGRAPH
DEC^R 19TH 1925

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DAILY TELEGRAPH
DEC^R 21ST 1925

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DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 11TH 1926.

BIG BANK SWINDLE

£1,000,000 SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

BOGUS NOTES PRINTED IN LONDON.

RUN ON BANK THAT CAME TO VICTIMS' RESCUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO (Portugal), Thursday.

One of the most astounding swindles perpetrated within recent years, and estimated to involve more than £1,000,000, has been brought to light by the Lisbon newspaper *O Seculo*.

Early this year a new bank was formed under the title of the "Angola and Metropole."

During August two of its directors visited London, and are supposed to have brought away four large trunks containing the Portuguese equivalent of £5 notes which, it is said, were printed in London.

THE MISSING COMMA.

Experts now declare that these notes are false, having a small comma after a certain word which appears on them. This comma is not printed in the genuine notes.

Apparently enormous quantities of the notes were smuggled into the country by the directors, one of whom is said to be named Marang, and is believed to be Dutch, while the other is stated to be Senhor Jose Bandeira. They travelled under false diplomatic passports and, consequently, their luggage was immune from examination.

Their object was to pass as many notes as possible in exchange for realisable values, such as precious stones, jewellery, silver, and shares. They also took part in the financing of companies.

The money and goods obtained were sent out of the country and converted into foreign capital.

Judging by the terrific run on the Bank of Portugal which has followed the exposure, the sum involved must be enormous. During two days, in Lisbon and Oporto alone, £330,000 has been received in false notes, and genuine ones have been paid out to their holders.

The police have so far found in the safes at the swindlers' bank false notes for more than £50,000, as well as genuine securities valued at about £20,000.

Queues of people stretch along many streets waiting to change their notes.

The Bank of Portugal states that it will change every note for whatever sum.

MANY ARRESTS.

Various trading houses had been employed passing the false notes. Many arrests have been made.

During the police inquiries the directors of the new bank confessed that in only a month more their scheme would have been completed.

To secure their ends enormous bribes were paid.

It is calculated that false notes representing a face value of more than £1,000,000 were printed.

EVENING STANDARD, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

"FORGED" NOTES: A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

PRINTED IN LONDON IN ALL GOOD FAITH.

LISBON, Friday.

Arising out of the alleged bank swindle, in which a large sum of money is involved, probably £100,000, Dr. Nune Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who had been attacked by the Press for allowing the formation of a certain bank, is insisting on resigning his office in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

The bank was opened some time ago by a Dutchman, and all went well until it was alleged that £60,000 worth of notes issued by the bank were forgeries.—Central News.

It has now been established that the notes were printed in London by a well-known printing firm, which printed the notes in perfect good faith.

Four months ago two men came to London and negotiated the printing of the notes.

The order was duly completed and the notes handed over.

Gangway Arrests.

Four men have already been arrested in connection with the affair. One arrest was of a spectacular nature. The man was known to be on board a steamer which was nearing Lisbon, and detectives lay in hiding on the quayside waiting for him to step down the gangway. When he came ashore Portuguese police officers approached him and told him he was wanted.

At the Portuguese Embassy, to-day, Senhor Antonio Patricio, the Ministre Conseiller de l'Ambassade, told an "Evening Standard" representative that he did not think there was any question about the genuineness of the notes.

"The notes were perfect in every respect, but there was no money behind them. We have not yet definitely ascertained where they were printed," he said.

"The Bank of Portugal, however, will pay the holders of all notes so that the people will not suffer. "The whole thing is a most extraordinary affair, and is certainly one of the cleverest swindles ever perpetrated."

It is known that one of the men has considerable sums of money deposited in London banks, and when an "Evening Standard" representative asked at the Embassy to-day whether that money would be taken over by the Portuguese Government, officials there said it was too early yet, to make any comment.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

POLICE SUPERVISE LANDING OF MYSTERIOUS BOXES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO, Sunday.

The big bank swindle brought to light in [illegible]bon last week in connection with the [illegible]ue of bogus bank-notes to the value of about £1,000,000 is hedged in mystery. Far-reaching disclosures are expected. Two mysterious boxes, shipped by a London firm in the steamer Aquila for the bank, were landed at Lisbon under police supervision. No information as to the contents has been divulged.

False notes, the weight of which possibly ran into tons, could not have been brought into the country as personal luggage. The Press asks: "How have they succeeded in evading the Customs? Why was the exchange never adversely affected although the market was flooded with false notes?"

It has been proved that in February, before the foundation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, many thousands of false notes were circulated by the group who later formed the bank. The manager of the Bank of Minho here, Dr. Braga, suspecting their genuineness when requested to open a large account by a man called Adriano Silva, sent the notes to an agency of the Bank of Portugal, asking to be informed whether the notes were genuine and received an affirmative reply.

It was ascertained later that accounts had been opened in various banks in Oporto in February, amounting to more than £12,000.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LISBON, Sunday.

In view of references to the name of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers and stationers, London, in connection with the false bank-notes, I met representatives of the firm who arrived to-night in Lisbon. I was assured by Sir William Waterlow, chairman of the firm, that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DRAMATIC TURN IN BANK PLOT.

ALL THE NOTES GENUINE.

REPORTED TRICK TO HELP CURRENCY.

CABINET MINISTERS INVOLVED.

There were new and surprising developments yesterday in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

The news that the notes were false—based on a comma said to be in a wrong place—led to a run on the Bank of Portugal, which announced that it would issue genuine notes in exchange for those in doubt.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

In *The Daily Mail* on Monday a message from our Lisbon correspondent said:

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The latest cablegram from our Lisbon correspondent says that Sir William has produced photographs of documents to prove the reception of orders from the Bank of Portugal to print notes amounting to about £3,000,000. The documents are alleged to bear false signatures.

GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

DENIES SECRET PACT TO INFLATE CURRENCY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

Three photographs of the documents brought here by Sir William Waterlow to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for bank-notes amounting to about £3,000,000 are said to bear forged signatures of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank and Cabinet Ministers.

By the desire of the police a request has been sent to London for the original documents, which are said to have five forged signatures. These will be expertly examined.

It is now declared that there are no false notes, as was previously reported.

Senhor Innocencio Camacho, the governor of the Bank of Portugal, when confronted before the police with an imprisoned director of the Angola and Metropole Bank, emphatically denied any secret understanding with the latter concerning the inflation of paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies, as asserted by the arrested men.

The governor of the Bank of Portugal has sent in his resignation of his post, which will not be filled until the police proceedings are ended.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

One of the directors of the Bank of Angola and Metropole who is now in prison, declared to the police that he made a contract, signed by the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, one of the conditions being an inflation, secretly carried out, in paper currency, to meet the colonial financial crisis.

The arrested director declares that with this document he went with a Dutchman to London and called on a London printing firm, showing the contract and an order from the Bank of Portugal for the printing of a new issue up to £3,000,000. Another director of the bank who has been arrested made a similar statement.—Exchange.

THE TIMES, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DISCLAIMER BY

BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO., LTD.

Bradbury Wilkinson & Company, Limited, of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, in answer to the many inquiries of their Clients for whom they print security work in London and throughout the world, desire to state that the alleged forgery of Bank notes, of the 500 Escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal, is not in any way connected with any of the issues of Bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

(Signed) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS,
Chairman and Managing Director.

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

EVENING NEWS DEC 16

BANK NOTES PUZZLE.

Surprising New Turn to Portuguese Scandal.

There are new and surprising developments in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

LETTER No.85. ECUADOR.

C.P.R. JAN 22 1926

Quito, December 22, 1925

Messrs.American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs: GENERAL - BANCO DE PORTUGAL NOTES.

I am to-day in receipt of your telegram of the 21st.inst.,reading as follows:

"December 21st.- For your information wish to state that have a telegram from H.Leslie Hendricks,QUOTE:Press feature prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding Bank Notes 500 escudos Bank of Portugal.STOP. It is definitely established notes not forgeries but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. against forged documents.STOP. Waterlow Sons & Co. printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to persons in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from Bank or Agent in Lisbon.STOP. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of 1,000,000 pounds sterling.STOP. Bank are bringing suit against Waterlow Sons & Co. for negligence.END OF QUOTATION FROM TELEGRAM. This should be useful information.A.B.N.Co."

I shall acquaint the Minister of Finance,and all our clients the Bankers,with the pertinent part of this telegram. The news comes at the most opportune moment, as you will have judged from the contents of my previous communications respecting notes for the Banco Central del Ecuador.

Yours very truly,

FOREIGN DEPT'L
JAN 21 1926
OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

JAN 21 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY 70 BROAD ST.

RECEIVED

December 22, 1925

extract of cable sent to H.F.Payne (filing-copy in BANK of CHINA packet)

"Consider it advisable intofmr you of the following telegram from H.L.Hendriks

PRESS FEATURES PROMINENTLY TREMENDOUS SCANDAL LISBON REGARDING BANKNOTES 500 ESCUDOS BANK OF PORTUGAL. IT IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED WATERLOW SONS & CO. LONDON PRINTED THESE NOTES AGAINST FORGED DOCUMENTS WITH DUPLICATE NUMBERS AND DELIVERED THEM TO PERSON IN LONDON WITHOUT OBTAINING NY DIRECT CONFIRMATION FROM BANK OR AGENT IN LISBON, etc, etc, etc, etc

COPY

H.F.P.'S reply of January 14, 1926 filed in CHINA GENERAL packet

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

D.E.W.
JAN -7 1926

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

24th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Woodhull,

Bank of Portugal.

Further to my last letter regarding the above, I now enclose two more cuttings, from the "Daily Mail" of the 23rd. and the 24th insts, also a cutting from the "British And Colonial Printer" of the 24th inst. Mr. Hales, who has just returned from Lisbon, tells me that, until the police have completed their investigations, there is little chance of any new work accruing for us, and, in the circumstances, this is understandable. On the other hand, certain hints have been dropped which lead us to hope that the future will see us firmly reinstated with the Bank. Mr. Foxon is arriving tonight, and I will ask him to write to you after the holidays, giving you his account of the affair.

Yours sincerely,

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street, New York.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

C.P.B. JAN 13 1926

Daily Mail

BANK-NOTES MYSTERY.

24.12.25.

NATIONAL DIRECTORS RESIGN IN A BODY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Wednesday.

As a protest against the attitude of the police to some of the directors of the Bank of Portugal during yesterday's inquiries into the Angola and Metropole Bank scandal (concerning the issue of bank notes worth £1,000,000, printed as the result of a forged order) the entire board of the Bank of Portugal resigned.

The Oporto police investigations lead to the supposition that recent big robberies at the Angola diamond mines are connected with the Angola and Metropole Bank gang, as the police have just seized nearly £1,000 worth of diamonds sent from the Lunda (Angola) mines to Holland, and thence to a brother of one of the prisoners connected with the bank fraud.

LISBON, Wednesday.

It is authoritatively stated that the examination of certain of the documents relating to the bank-notes affair has shown that the signatures of the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal which they bear are not genuine.—Reuter.

BANK-NOTES MYSTE

From Our Own Correspon

25.12.25. LISBON, Tu

The inquiry into the bank-nc has been interrupted by the d of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' r tatives to spend Christmas in E

The report current several d that Messrs. Waterlow intend the Bank of Portugal is now dicted. The original documents Messrs. Waterlow's will be handed tomorrow to the Portuguese police by the British Ambassador.

The police authorities declare that they have found the key to the whole case, but the greatest secrecy is observed.

*** It was at first reported that forged bank-notes, totalling about £1,000,000, had been issued after being smuggled into Portugal by two directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank. Later it was stated that the notes were not false but that the signatures to the order for printing the notes were false.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

Date

C.P.R. JAN 13 1926

Portuguese Notes Sensation.

Mystery of Alleged Forgery.

Mystery still surrounds the affair of the alleged forged character of 50-escudo notes circulated in Portugal to the extent of something like £1,000 000 through the Banco Angola e Metropole. When the sensation gained ground in Portugal, the Government instructed the police and the Inspector of Banking Business to make investigations at the recently established A ngola and Metropole Bank. The police found at the Oporto branch of the bank a large number of false 500-escudo bank notes. They arrested Senhor Alves Reis and Senhor Santos Bandeira, the two principal directors, and several leading officials of the bank. The notes, which bore what appeared to be the marks of the well-known London firm of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, were remarkably well executed.

Later news suggested that the notes were not forgeries. Sir William Waterlow immediately went to Lisbon and it was stated that he affirmed that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for. He also produced photographs of documents to prove the reception of orders from the Bank of Portugal to print notes amounting to about £3,000.000. The documents, however, are alleged to bear false signatures.

One of the directors of the Bank of Angola and Metropole who is now in prison is reported to have declared to the police that he made a contract, signed by the governor and vice governor of the Bank of Portugal, one of the conditions being an inflation, secretly carried out, in paper currency, to meet the colonial financial crisis. The arrested director declares that with this document he went with a Dutchman to London and called on a London printing firm, showing the contract and an order from the Bank of Portugal for the printing of a new issue up to £3,000,000. Another director of the bank who has been arrested made a similar statement.

It is understood that Waterlow and Sons intend to sue the Bank of Portugal for damages to their name in connection with the matter.

Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, and have done so for the past 30 years, state that the alleged forgery of bank notes of the 500-escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal is not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

Mr. George Foxon, of Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., is also in Lisbon, having been asked by the police to give his expert assistance. Both he and Sir William Waterlow, with the assistance of experts and the police, are making extensive investigations into the matter.

C.P.R.

DEC 24 1925

December 24,1925.

Henry L. Williams,Esq.,
c/o British Legation,
Quito,Ecuador.

Dear Sir:- BANK OF PORTUGAL

Having had information from Mr. Hendriks of B.W. & Co. to the effect that Waterlow Sons & Co. of London had printed some 500 Escudos notes of the above bank with duplicate numbers and delivered them without proper authority, we thought such information would prove useful to you and, therefore cabled you on December 21st:-

> "December 21st, for your information wish to state that have a telegram from H.L.Hendriks reading as follows: Quote: Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank notes 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal. Stop. It is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.London against forged documents. Stop. Waterlow Sons & Co.London printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to person in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from bank or agent in Lisbon. Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000 Stop. Bank are bringing lawsuit against Waterlow Sons & Co. London for negligence. End of quotation from telegram. This should be useful information."

We trust our cable reached you in such a form that you were able to decode it understandingly.

The securing of proper authority for our orders, as you well know, is considered by us as much a part of our business as that of engraving and printing and never, th the writer's knowledge, have we furnished anything in the way of an official document without an order from an agent which was afterwards confirmed , in most cases, with the official order itself.

Furthermore, Waterlow have shown gross negligence in duplicating numbers without absolute authority from the bank itself. There is no excuse

for such an important matter as this and certainly any concern of their size and supposed reputation will find it hard to explain such negligence.

Without meaning to boast , we can truthfully say that no customer of this company has ever lost a cent through over-printing or unauthorized delivery of documents of value.

We trust you will find this information of value and remain,

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

C.P.B.
DEC 24 1925

December 24,1925.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

This is simply to acknowledge receipt of your letter from Rio dated December 9th, under the heading of "Counterfeits", in connection with this affair.

We trust our cable and letter of confirmation has fully explained the situation to you.

B. W. & Co. have made the Bank of Portugal notes for many years. This particular issue of 500 Escudos notes was obtained by Waterlow a few years ago more or less by a trick,- even though B.W. at the time were making the same denomination.

From Mr. Hendriks' cable, copy of which we sent you, it looks as if it would prove a bit of a boomerang.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

DUPLICATE SENT

12/29/25

C.P.R.
DEC 30 1925

Quito, Rec'd Dec.24,1925.

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

IBCUWespyz December 23rd
Refer to your telegram of 21st

ACGIXazkix Do you authorize me to
publish

AKKUPalzyn in the
newspapers

—

H.L.Williams

FOREIGN DEPT.
DEC 24 1925

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

(IW)

FORM NO. 1

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
(FOR BRANCH OFFICES—SEE OVER)

REPETITIONS OF DOUBTFUL WORDS SHOULD BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE COMPANY'S MAIN OFFICE

89 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780

AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE SENDER

FOREIGN DEPT.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

The following Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA"**

DEL 539 DEC 24 25

DEC 24 1925

R1 GY395

QUITO 6 1105A LE

BANKNOTE NYK

IBCUWESPYZ ACGIXAZKIX AKKUPALZYN

WILLIAMS

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY - MAIN OFFICE (Always Open) 89 BROAD STREET - TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

120 Liberty Street	20 Spruce Street	128 Franklin Street	43 East 27th Street	500 Fifth Avenue
Telephone Cortlandt 1143	Telephone Beekman 2788	Telephone Walker 2525	Telephone Madison Sq. 5056	(Corner 42nd Street) Telephone Vanderbilt 9464

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST
DEC 24 1925
P M

OTHER OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street.

MEXICO,
Tampico,
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Colon,
Balboa,
Panama.

COLOMBIA,
Cartagena,
Buenaventura.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Trujillo,
Callao,
Lima.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Tacna,
Arica,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

CONNECTING WITH

THE MACKAY SYSTEM

Postal Telegraph—Commercial Cables for all parts of the United States and Europe

—AND—

Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs for all Canada.

FOREIGN DEPT.

C.P.R. JAN 12 1926

Bogotá, 24th. December, 1925.

American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs;

On December 22nd. I received your telegram of 21st. inst. as follows:-

"Refer to our telegram of 12th. Bank of Portugal, it is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow against forged document. Waterlow printed these with duplicate numbers and delivered them to persons (?) in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from Bank or agent in Lisbon. --ekcom (?) -these notes are in circulation to the extent of £1,000,000. Bank are bringing lawsuit against Waterlow for negligence. End of quotation from telegram."

This telegram came at an opportune moment. I called at once on Banco de la República. Over and above the general misdemeanor, a by no means unimportant feature of the case is the duplication of numbers.

My letter to you of December 17th. informed you that, at the instigation of Mr. Zalamea (who is known to favor Messrs. Waterlow) the Bank, for no really valid reason, wanted to have the position of the numbers rearranged in such way as to have one in the upper, the other in the lower, half of the note. This had given me the opportunity to demonstrate the value of our numbers and their well considered localization as an aid to detecting counterfeits. The Bank of Portugal incident naturally gave strong weight to our contention.

The duplication of numbers by Messrs. Waterlow is most interesting to me, personally, because it recalls the possible duplication of numbers practised by Messrs. Waterlow in Guatemala when they imitated our Banco Americano notes. Evidence of this, collected by me last year, is in your safe. In view of the duplication of Bank of Portugal numbers by Messrs. Waterlow, indicating a propensity for this kind of work, you may wish, fortified by the Banco de Portugal incident, to take some further steps in the Banco Americano de Guatemala matter.

Thanking you for sending me so promptly this important information, I am

Yours very truly,

A. D. Sleigh

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1097

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
JAN -8 1926
M

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT COMPETITORS - Portugal

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE Buenos Aires, December 24th, 1925.

C.P.I. JAN 14 1926

JAN 15 1926

On my arrival per the "Southern Cross" last evening, I received your telegram reading as follows:

> December 21st. For your information, wish to state that have a telegram from H. Leslie Hendricks, reading as follows - quote - Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon regarding bank notes 500 escudos Bank of Portugal. Stop. It is definitely established notes not forgeries but printed by Waterlow Sons & Company, London, England, against forged documents. Stop. Waterlow Sons & Company printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to persons in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from bank or agents in Lisbon. Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling. Stop. Banks are bringing lawsuit against Waterlow Sons & Company for negligence. - End of quotation from telegram - Useful in Uruguay. A.B.N.Co.

As you will observe from my three recent letters, this Banco de Angola scandal was given much prominence in the Rio papers. Rumor links a Waterlow representative with the crime - a man by the name of Rosmer who travelled Latin America quite a bit for them - which can easily be incorrect and groundless.

Copy made for file

One is led to the notion that some one within the Waterlow London offices must have been connected with the pretty scheme, else it could not possibly have gotten by - duplicate numbering, diplomatic mail pouches, foreign legation and what not. The whole business is an ironic reply to Mr. Houghton's broadside published in Montevideo and of which I sent you a copy.

The information is quite valuable and will be of discreet use when necessary. Of course, the affair can have some reflex effect in as much as all foreign engraving concerns may suffer adverse comment and suspicion from the unthinking and careless.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 513

Pamphlet containing
summary of document
issued by Bk of Portugal
re: unauthorized issue of
notes send to H. L.
Williams by F. W.
Gillett April 2, 1926.

To be returned

10/19/26 - H.L.W. still has this
Portuguese copy

Draft-1926

C.P.R.
MAR 19 1926

Bank

of

Portugal

It was declared by the undersigned, members of the administration and the Fiscal Counsel of the Bank of Portugal, upon presenting their resignation, in a document that had large publicity their intention to refer more in detail to the important reasons which led them to practice this act.

It is indispensable, that before the public opinion, before whom there has been exercised the most deplorable and selfish suggestions, the undersigned come openly and boldly to say in justice for themselves: not so much to declare as false, gratuitous or as absurd the personal accusations, whose honorability fortunately is superior to such base management and treason; but to declare to the nation that it is a public calamity that the police investigations should be left to such a man, whose inconsiderate and destructive actions are jeopardizing not only the guaranties that should be enjoyed by the persons of good standing but also the credit of an honorable institution, which constitutes the

financial bulwark of Portugal.

As administrators and treasurers of this large establishment of credit, we cannot mention, without becoming very indignant, that the services rendered by the Bank of Portugal to its country should be forgotten, specially revealed, as is going to be noted, in the present case, and that that man is being treated with estimation.

But let us us proceed with serenity and order.

Let us first verify as to what was the attitude of the Bank of Portugal when the first suspicions of the falsification became known to them, and what services were rendered by the Bank to aid in the discovery of the crime.

Next let us take the supposed contracts and letters as they were published, and independently from the expert examination of them, if the documents do not state, to all evidence, to its manifest falsity, that only the blind could not see and discover it immediately, and let us at the same time verify from whom we can demand amends.

In the last place let us examine the astounding means taken for the discovery of the truth, and whose damage almost equals the damage suffered from the crime.

I

In verifying as to what was the attitude of the Bank of Portugal for the discovery of the fraud, it is necessary to clearly emphasize the moment when the first suspicions of the falsification became known to the Bank.

It is now definitely known that months before the discovery of the crime (since last February) there were in circulation the notes issued by the swindlers. It is not necessary for the undersigned to expound on the agreements they had, as to what has been said or insinuated, suspicion or knowledge of the fact:- we only lament the fact that these persons, some of whom perhaps are inclined to claim their knowledge of the truth even before the truth was revealed, did not inform the administration of the Bank about these truths.

Also, the Bank was always ready to cooperate in any way that would have aided in bringing the truth to light, and it is well known that the Bank would be the first party interested in eventually removing or punishing, wherever they may be, the elements which

in this manner broke the faith in the functions and mission of the Bank.

But let us return to the moment when the first suspicions of the counterfeiting became known to the Bank of Portugal.

The first suspicions immediately change in aspects if up to that time the Bank had ignored the crime and had done nothing to investigate it. However, it was the government and administration of the Bank, who at the first information, hurriedly furnished accross some rumours, promoted the quick and decisive investigations that led to the discovery of the crime.

It was the exclusive initiative of the Bank and its administration, zealing for the authenticity of the fiduciary circulation, made the police go to Porto.

It was also the government and administration of the Bank, who ordered one of their most able employees to accompany the police investigation in order to aid this mission of justice with his professional and technical knowledge. It was this excellent employee of the Bank - Mr. Luiz Alberto de Campos e Sá,

today heading the superintendance of the commissions - who discovered the duplication of the numbers on the notes: he verified that in the Branch of the Bank of Angola and Metropole the new notes were arranged in packages contrary to the series as used by the Bank of Portugal; that in each package of notes found there was one note of each series, this fact was doubted and the notes found were taken to the Brank of the Bank of Portugal. There the notes were filed according to our system and the duplication of the numbers appeared precisely as the result of this comparison - imagined and organized by an employee of ours, acting through orders of the government and administration of this Bank.

It is however, to the action of the ~~action~~ administration of the Bank of Portugal, to whom is due the credit for the discovery of the duplication in the notes examined in Porto, which is sufficient proof of this fraud.

And this is not the only decisive case we have to quote. We can quote the rapidity in which we acted.

The suspicions were first known on the 4th of this month. On the same night the investigating squad left for Porto. On Saturday, the 5th, already late in afternoon, the truth was discovered. On Sunday the 6th, they hurriedly reunited in the direction of the Bank. And on Monday the 7th, early in the morning the notes were being compiled. It is asked: "How did the Bank proceed as soon as the slightest suspicion became known to them?" Who would have acted with more decisive promptness?

And now we will stop for once and for all, the rumour spread throughout the country: that the Bank should never have recalled the notes under such conditions.

All who made this criticism and who at the same time were innocent bearers of these counterfeit 500$00 notes please note what is going to be said. Shouldn't the Bank of Portugal, who issued this fiduciary money, shouldn't the Bank above all be zealous for the confidence and trust the people have in this money? Have these cities considered what they would say in case they were not paid for these notes, similar in every respect to the good ones,

which they in good faith accepted?

What confidence would be deserved by the other notes issued by the Bank of Portugal if the Bank had not followed the course referred to, said course being similar to that usually followed by issuing banks, even when these banks can prove that the fraud had been made public and it was the fault of the public themselves if necessary precautions were not taken to protect them from these counterfeit notes?

Let us reconsider the circumstances surrounding the moment when we first knew of the crime. We had no knowledge of its proportions, which we believed to be considerably smaller. We did not even know where the notes had been manufactured, neither did we know any of the facts which today are generally known.

In our mind we had only the panic and fright of the public, which was by all means necessary to avoid. Also the credit of the fiduciary circulation, which is an element of public order and social peace.

As is well known, the Bank was criticized for their opposite standpoint in dealing with the

Translation of an Extract from a Report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their Shareholders at a Meeting held on the 24th December, 1925 in connection with the forged 500 Escudos Notes.

Taking first the supposed contracts and letters as they were published, and independently from the expert examination of them—is not the mere perusal of these now famous documents sufficient to prevent any unjustified suspicions as to the persons who are supposed to have signed them, and at the same time, having before us these documents, let us consider also whether the most elementary commonsense would not lead us to ask for an explanation of the incomprehensible credulity which was given to them. Let us put on one side for the moment the actual respect which we have for the persons themselves; let us put on one side the expert examination which had to inevitably reveal the falsity of the signatures: it sufficed to read carefully once through the dossier published to come to the conclusion that the personages implicated as having signed the documents, aware as they are of the methods usually adopted in matters of fiduciary issues, could not have logically arrived at the belief that, with such documents before it, there could be a bank note manufacturer who would execute such an unusual order and who would proceed with such notable want of caution. . . . . Let us look at the dossier. . . . .

Would the Bank of Portugal make a contract with the province of Angola for an issue of notes to circulate in that province without the intervention in that contract of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which has the sole privilege of making such note issues?

Would the Bank of Portugal be likely to have a contract signed simultaneously by its Governor and its Vice-Governor, seeing that the latter, by the mere nature of his functions as a deputy, would only sign in the absence of the first, and when the Bank is only represented by its Governor or by its Vice-Governor, or by two Directors exercising by delegation their powers, and never by the Governor and Vice-Governor jointly?

Again, the circumstance that the Vice-Governor appears in the declared quality of Director alters somewhat the rule above-mentioned, it being certain that never would the Governor sign documents with an isolated Director?

Moreover, was it not already stated and re-stated that all correspondence on matters of orders for bank notes was to be invariably signed by two Directors and never by the Governor, even singly?

And again, did not the firm which supplied the unauthorised notes know very well that all correspondence with the Bank, at the firm's own suggestion, had, since 1923, always been written in Portuguese, which is not the case as regards the forged correspondence? And did not this fact cause any astonishment or doubt on their part?

And again, is there any letter paper of the Bank bearing the title " Gabinete do Governador Particular " (Office of the Governor, Private)? And the Bank's own authentic letters received by this same firm, did they at any time have the initials of the signatories or the employees who wrote them (I/C V/R appears on the forged letters), whilst on the contrary throughout its correspondence respecting the notes the Bank had followed the system of having the letters initialled by the chief of the respective services, such initialling never coinciding with the second initials produced?

Again, is there any precedent for a Bank of Issue handing over to anybody the free disposal of notes printed with all the characteristics which permit of their being current all over the world, as if they were mere ordinary printed matter without any value?

Moreover, is there any Governor of a Bank who could write to a note manufacturer that a contract made with no matter whom is a sufficient authority to relieve of all responsibility any printer, when, in the presence of this contract and without an order from the Bank, this manufacturer sets about printing the official money of the country?

And again, is it not obvious that the actual contracts presented showed one curious detail—that they bear two dates : on the one hand that they were made and signed on the 6th November 1924 and on the other hand the notary testifying that the signatures had been affixed in front of him on the 25th of the same month of the year?

And again, were not the repeated orders, confidential and secret as they were, such as to suggest the sending to see the Board of the Bank on this occasion, more than on any other, of the representative of the printing firm, seeing that he had been constantly backwards and forwards to Lisbon before, so as to personally satisfy himself of the genuineness of an order made absolutely in a way different from the usual?

And again, what about the astounding order to duplicate the numbers of existing notes, which no banknote manufacturer worthy of the name should ever dream of—was not this a more than sufficient reason for preventing it entering into the imagination of anybody who knew the a.b.c. of bank note manufacture any shadow of an idea that such an order could be executed without the most exhaustive enquiries?

And again, the mere statement about the surcharge to be put on the notes by the High Commissioner of Angola—is it a reason for supposing that such a duplication should not call forth suspicion, seeing that the notes leave the manufacturer without this surcharge and further that the notes have simultaneous circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, and in addition are dated in Lisbon?

And again, after the presentation of the supposed contracts, which limit to a definite figure the circulation supposedly authorised, is a simple letter sufficient to put in hand a second issue which raises the circulation far above the said figure, without it being expected that a justifiable query should put a speedy end to the carrying out of the fraud?

And again, what use do contracts serve?

And again, could there be maintained in secret, such as is suggested in the order in question, an issue of notes, if they, in the end, were different from all others, seeing that in Angola there have not been in circulation up to the present any notes of the Bank of Portugal, and seeing that in Lisbon these notes are not in circulation with the announced surcharge "Angola "? And seeing that up to the present, as we repeat, there has not been withdrawn from the Banco Nacional Ultramarino its privilege of issue?

And again, how was the redemption of the notes to be carried out, with their circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, with each number and serie printed on two notes absolutely similar one to the other?

No !

Never could anyone with the most elementary knowledge of the matter suppose that the documents presented were sufficient authority to execute an order for notes.

On every side its falsity appears as the most clumsy of mystifications. Where could one find a Manager of a Bank of Issue, knowing well the precautions ordinarily adopted in such delicate matters, who could imagine that without a shadow of hesitation, such as would be fatal to the carrying out of his designs, a bank note manufacturer would set about the manufacturing of duplicated notes, which would, moreover, have an accessory circulation in a region where the Institution which was making the pretended order had not the privilege of issuing notes? And this without saying anything about any of the other extraordinary features of the astounding document produced.

It would be necessary to be entirely ignorant of the scruples ordinarily employed by the bank note making industry, which were, by a piece of stupendous bad luck, put absolutely on one side, to suppose that such an order might, in the normal course, be put into execution : as if a bank note manufacturer were a manufacturer of ordinary goods who would carry out, without any precautions, the first order which came along?

As if a bank note manufacturer had not as the very first of his obligations, that of being acquainted with the legislation which regulates the paper issues of the country for which he is producing notes ! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the strict obligation of scrupulously taking care to obtain a guarantee of the authenticity of his orders ! As if a bank note manufacturer could make, without any query, duplicated notes and notes which would circulate in regions where the pretended customer had notoriously no privilege of issue, nor even exclusive delegations ! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the duty of opposing, even when the order might ostensibly bear all the guarantees of its authenticity, the production of a circulating medium which would inevitably tend to a discredit, seeing that there cannot circulate anywhere two notes with the same number, and seeing that a Bank can only issue notes in regions where they have legal currency !

An impression was made on many people by the details which were sent to the manufacturing firm in the supposed letter from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal and respecting the schedule of signatures.

In the first place this schedule of signatures never, in any one of the authentic orders given by the Bank, was sent as forming part of the text of the letter in which the order was given, for the simple reason that the Bank could not risk the possible going astray of one single missive containing so important and definite a secret.

In the second place this schedule was not only a matter of knowledge to the Bank of Portugal. It was known to the manufacturing firm, seeing that it was a repetition of the notes already made. And it was a matter perfectly well known to the persons who represented this firm, one of whom transmitted it in his own hands from Lisbon to London as the official and authentic order.

two "tostões" notes, which were never paid for! As if it were not known that the Bank has nothing whatsoever to do with monies issued not by themselves but by the Mint!

II

(according to attached transalation)

It is now time to reproduce an astounding question that was asked. Was it the Bank of Portugal who profited by the manufacturing of the counterfeit notes? Evidently not.

The Bank of Portugal only profits from the notes that, within their authority of circulation, are applied to their productive operations. And by reading the weekly statements, it can be noted that the amount of these operations are kept sensibly below the limit authorized. It is evident that the Bank did not profit from the notes which were unduly put in circulation by them.

On the other hand, it is not generally known that the swindlers bought a large number of shares in the Bank of Portugal - in the manifest intention of attaining the Bank's administrative positions and in this manner arrange so that when the feared time of redeeming the notes arrived, an obliging course would keep the truth from being known?

Also, the Bank of Portugal was the foremost victim of the fraud.

May we ask if it was the Bank of Portugal or its administration, who in any manner assisted or protected the deeds of the criminals?

"Pro fundo!" We are almost ashamed to exhibit a negative certificate of criminal register.

As we have already stated, it was the government and administration of the Bank of Portugal who promoted the investigation which resulted in the discovery of the duplicate notes: making this investigation by themselves, instantly, even protecting this investigation from any indiscretions that could have hindered its issue.

There is still more.

When the Bank of Angola and Metropole requested to be admitted to the compensation of

checks, the counsel of the Bank of Portugal, principally through the opposition of its vice-governor, continued in not admitting them to this regimen.

When there was simultaneously delivered to the Bank of Portugal a large number of shares for deposit of representation in the General Assembly (Assembléa Geral), amongst which numbered those of the Bank of Angola and Metropole, it was still its vice-governor, in his capacity of director of registration, who revealed the occurrence to the Counsel.

When in the Civil Government there was presented to representatives of the Bank, assembled for this purpose, thumbs taken from the house of one of the prisoners and containing the counterfeit notes - it was the vice-governor who discovered the origin of these notes: first noting that they came bundled and that on the labels were checks which attracted his attention; he immediately came to the Bank in order to take to the Civil Government, accompanied by the investigator of the print-shop, a package of notes which were issued by the same bank note manufacturer who issued the 500$00 notes, and verifying afterwards

in the Civil Government that the checks on the labels were the same as those on the labels of the Bank.

However, it was the vice governor who in this manner discovered the manufacturer who had unlawfully manufactured the counterfeit issue, and who was the same that had manufactured the official issue.

And all of this is the truth.

There are to be necessarily accused the two men who against the Bank of Angola and Metropole, on account of the position occupied by them, had more occasion to oppose their purposes.

And now we ask.

As to the counterfeit notes:

Simply by reading the contracts, independant of the well known honesty of the persons and independant of the skillful examination - what would be concluded?

It is perhaps concluded that persons who know what is an issue of paper currency, could have subscribed to a mystification so defective in deed as well as childish, and that only by inventing all laws of elementary prudence, explains why it had reception and end?

and it is concluded perhaps, that the remittance of the plunder, that has never before been made by this process, profiting to others and known to others, could it have been the deed of persons so imprudent as unjustly accused?

As to the plan followed:

Therefore, is it not the result of all that has been discoved, that we are facing a vast plan, its objective being the distruction of the Banks of Issue?

III

We now come to the last part of our work, which is not the least surprising of all this base trick and of all this misfortune: the course which has supposedly been followed in order to deligently examine the truth.

A public calamity (almost as detestable as the fraud itself) is that in charge of the police investigations, dominating them and directing them, is left to the incomprehensible incompetence of one man, for whose actions and procedure we have no sympathy whatsoever.

It is sufficient for one to see or hear him.

Walking to and fro, speaking improperly, bent over

from the weight of a burden far superior to his own strength, with no thought for his responsabilities, nor the position he occupies, nor the honor of others. Saying to the English, according to his declaration, that there are no honest business methods in Portugal. Saying in the presence of prisoners that persons actually in freedom were in his mind, guilty. Arresting high authorities under any pretext, even when there was no reason for suspicion. Arresting today and tomorrow eating dinner in the house of one of his old prisoners. Freeing others in revenge for not being permitted to keep in prison some of the persons he arrested. Making feigned arrests only to deceive a newspaper that had ordered the news placed on their placard. Eating in the middle of his investigations, and in his office, with persons of the opposite sex, women who in this manner learn the secrets of his department. Saying before representatives of a class, who listened in astonishment, that all that class, which is one of the most prosperous in Portugal, should be in jail. Indifferently ordering respected persons to sit down, when they come to interview him in his office. And with all this, his unsteady look,

like that of a somnambule, not listening to what is being said to him, detesting documents, not reading them or else forgetting them as soon as read, bound to one fixed idea — that things are as they should be and cannot be changed — and he does not hesitate to trouble or humble the dignity of others, to offend justice and to hinder that the evidence become known to all.

What investigations are these that are being made? What an image of justice! Is it in this manner that a crime of this size is investigated?

By allowing the prisoners to communicate with each other?

By searching their houses only after days have elapsed since their arrest?

By allowing those involved in the fraud to go about town as they please?

By dining with prisoners who only a few days before he had freed?

By admitting to his dinner in the civil government, in the midst of his investigations, the women and strangers who stay in the same boarding house with him?

By not questioning, or only questioning when too late, persons who are known to have close

relationship with the criminals?

By arresting without reason those who should be in liberty?

By freeing the prisoners whom he had at first hesitated to free because somebody had ordered him to free any prisoners that should not be kept in detention?

By confronting the witnesses in the manner he did us, his principal objective to search the persons getting off the train at Paris, in the station Quai d'Orsay?

By not pressing the prisoners, when they show any hesitancy in answering questions or when they contradict themselves?

By attacking the representatives of the press?

By not bringing the prisoners of Porto, who revealed so many facts, face to face with the prisoners of Lisbon?

By putting off the day when the final examination of the findings, decisive proof, fulminant proof, proof that he apparently is in no hurry that these findings be produced?

We could continue stating the peculiarities of this magistrate indefinitely, who is fortunately only one exception amongst the worthy and venerable

Portuguese magistrature.

What we have said is sufficient as proof of his incapability and the trouble which we have suffered.

Because, as to the truth .....

In spite of being opposed, delayed, dimmed by all these disconnected and absurd proceedings, with or without this judge — the truth will appear triumphant and radiant.

We do not fear the truth. We only fear the serious damage that this delay is causing to the credit of the country.

In ending we will say:-

On one side is an honorable institution, governed by persons of good standing. This institution has been the bulwark of Portuguese credit. Respected at home as well as abroad, its name is synonymous to a tradition of honesty, its strength is a protection of the credit of the State, its prestige is the pride of Portugal.

On the other side is a police magistrate, evidently acting under the advice of criminals whom he does not know how to escape and confusing all the details which he is decidely not capable of untangling.

Let opinion judge between us.

On our part, as victims of the fraud - in the prestige suffered by our Bank of Issue and the honor of two of its highest representatives - on our part we energetically protest against the disastrous confusion which is impeeding the appearance of the truth, and before the country, we demand that the culprits be punished, wherever they may be, and that justice be allowed to take its course, however with a line carefully drawn to distinguish between those who committed the crime and should be punished, and those who did not commit the crime and are being made to suffer such vexation and trouble.

Lisbon & Assembly Room of the General Counsel of the Bank of Portugal, December the 24th, 1925.

Translated by Mr. Jones

(See typed report dated January 2nd)

2

C.P.R. JAN 14 1926

D.E.W. JAN 7 1926

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

28th December, 1925.

Ack 1/2/26.
Extracts sent to
Messrs Williams - Sleigh -
J Lane - Ferrer - Blackmore
Machado - Fontinha

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Bank of Portugal.

In connection with my recent visit to Lisbon, the following facts will be of great interest to you.

You will remember that about two years ago Messrs. Waterlows obtained an order from the Bank of Portugal for 600,000 notes of 500 Escudos and 8,000,000 notes of 2½ Escudos. The high value notes were delivered first, and carried, without the Bank's consent, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' imprint, in black lettering on the white margin at the bottom of the note, free from all other work. The newspapers in Lisbon immediately called attention to this fact, and were surprised to find that the Bank was having notes printed abroad. You will recall that during the whole of our business relations with this Bank we have never been allowed our imprint, mainly because it was supposed that the notes were printed in the country, and also because many of the vignettes employed were engraved

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

Cont.

28th December, 1925.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

by Portuguese artists. It would appear that, mainly owing to the fact that a little gang of crooks realised where the notes were printed, a plot was hatched to place another order with Waterlows, with forged documents, for a reprint of 600,000 notes of exactly the same type. The forged documents were of such a nature as to induce Waterlows to believe that the Bank, on behalf of the Government, had contracted with another Bank, called the Banco d'Angola e Metropole, for an issue of notes to be circulated in the colony of Angola, to relieve the currency stringency in that colony. The forged documents carried the supposed signatures of the Governor and Vice Governor of the Bank and the High Commissioner of Angola. These documents were presented by hand, and it was explained at the time of handing over that the whole matter must be treated as a state secret for the time being. Waterlow addressed a letter to the Governor of the Bank, asking for confirmation, but this letter was intercepted, either in London or in Lisbon, and a forged reply was sent, together with the necessary numbering and signatures. The numbering and signatures were an exact duplication of the first issue prepared by Waterlow. The work was put in hand, and the first delivery made in London to a man of Dutch origin, who

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

was supposed to be one of the parties to the original contract between the Bank of Portugal and the Banco d'Angola e Metropole. I heard from the British Consul, whom I interviewed, that Waterlows protested against this delivery, but were informed that the notes would be overprinted with the word "Angola" at the Bank of Portugal. The notes were smuggled into Portugal in various ways, and, in one case at least, the Venezuelan Government's Ambassador in Lisbon was asked if he would take two cases of private documents into Lisbon, and keep them at his house until they were called for by the Bank of Angola. The first delivery was made in February of this year, and soon after operations were really started by the Bank, as a bank, in Oporto and other cities, and in July a very fine building was taken over in Lisbon itself to carry on operations. One newspaper, the "O Seculo", seems to have had some misgivings as to the operations of this Bank, owing to the names appearing on its directorate being those of men unknown as bankers, but known hitherto as having at least shady reputations. This paper entered into a campaign of criticism, and kept on enquiring as to where the Bank obtained its original funds from. How was it being so successful that it could acquire interests in most of the leading

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

28th December, 1925.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

businesses? How was it that, with trade so bad generally, these people appeared to be making such enormous strides in Portugal itself and in the colonies? Most of its business appeared to be in the north of Portugal, where they discounted Brazilian cheques and re-sold them in Lisbon. At last a Bank Manager in the north of Portugal discovered that he had a tremendous number of 500 Escudos notes being paid in, and found that, in two or three cases, the numbering had been duplicated. He appears to have communicated with the newspapers as well as with his Head Office. As soon as the Bank of Portugal realised that there was duplicate numbering on the market, the police were informed, and the directors and managers, both in Lisbon and Oporto, were placed under arrest, and the "O Seculo" came out with an edition on the same day, asking "Is it with good or with false notes that this Bank conducts its business?".

The Bank of Portugal immediately posted notices that the 500 Escudos, Vasco de Gama, issue was being withdrawn from circulation, and that they would honour all such notes. Of course, there was an immediate run on the Bank with these notes, which was met with 1000 Escudos notes, printed by us, and a reserve of 1000 Escudos

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

notes, not issued hitherto, (also printed by us), which the Bank had at its disposal.

I arrived in Lisbon three days after the discovery, and it was not known at the Bank whether the notes were forgeries, pure and simple, or whether they were a duplication, and Waterlow was wired for. He took with him Mr. Rose, and photographic copies of the contracts received from the Bank. Before he arrived, the police had interrogated the directors of the Banco d'Angola, who stated that the notes were perfectly good, and had been agreed to, as an emergency issue, by the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, and that the Venezuelan Minister had some cases of these notes in his house. The police asked the Governor and Vice-Governor to attend the opening of these cases, which they did, and, when it was found that they had certainly come from Waterlows, as the notes were wrapped up with Waterlows' labels, both the Governor and Vice-Governor were arrested, and it looked for some time as if the whole thing was an illegal inflation of currency, with the Bank's consent, but without the consent of the Government. However, an examination of the actual contracts, which were sent from London, by courrier, after Waterlow's arrival, proved that the signatures were all false, and the

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

28th December, 1925.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

Bank and its directors and Governor immune from all blame. As you have already heard, before I arrived an order had been placed with B.W. & Co for the replacement of those 500 Escudos notes.

I interviewed one of the senior directors of the Bank, together with the Director in charge of the Bank note issues, and pointed out that a duplication of numbering, no matter at whose request, and no matter what the circumstances, was an illegal act, and that no such thing could possibly happen in a security house of any standing. They were quite alive to this fact, and informed me that the matter was in the hands of the police, but that they would be very grateful if I would cable for somebody to bring down to Lisbon all our correspondence with the Bank, to see that we had not received any forged letters in connection with our orders. These arrived and were gone through in my presence, naturally quite satisfactorily.

Waterlow only had one interview with the Bank, as they refused to see him, unless the police were present. At this interview, I understand, he expressed his regret that he had been the victim of a criminal plot, and that the Bank had suffered so severely, and he expressed the hope that he would continue to be entrusted with the

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

Cont.

28th December, 1925.

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

Bank's future work. He was simply thanked for his expression of regret, and retired. The rest of the time he spent convincing the police that he was not criminally involved. He also contradicted the reports in the papers that he intended to take action against the Bank, and claim an indemnity of £20,000 for defamation of character. He left Lisbon on Monday, the 21st. On the 21st I again interviewed the Director in charge of the bank notes, and he assured me that, with the orders we had in hand and with their stocks, there would be no immediate necessity for going into the question of new designs, but that the question would be taken up after the close of their financial year, that is about the end of January, and I left on the 22nd.

At the first board meeting after the fact was established that the signatures were forgeries, the whole board of directors resigned, as a protest against the action of the police in arresting the Governor and Vice-Governor, and the latest reports show that they were re-elected, and that the Governor was welcomed back to the Bank with much enthusiasm. In most of the English newspapers I find that the question of the duplication of numbering has not figured at all prominently, but, for the purposes of the New York Stock Exchange, you

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

Cont.

28th December, 1925.

D.E. Woodhull Esq.,
70 Broad Street,
New York City.

will be able to have the foregoing confirmed by the American Consul in Lisbon.

The Bank of Portugal knows quite well that it has an action in England against W.& S. for damages, caused by the duplication of numbering, and for negligence, in not sending to the Bank a trusted official to question the verity of such an amazing contract. Whether they will take action, or not, remains to be seen. They have in the Bank at the present moment 7,000,000 notes of 10 Escudos, and over 5,000,000 notes of 1000 Escudos in reserve, printed by Waterlows, but without an imprint, and other values are being printed by Waterlows. It is as yet undecided whether they will allow the completion of these contracts, or not, and whether they will issue the notes from stock, or not.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

George N. Foxon

Dec.29,1925.

12/29/25

C.P.R.
DEC 30 925

ENRIQUECER(H.L.Williams)

QUITO(Ecuador)

IBDUFessec	December 29th Refer to your telegram of 23rd
EFPUFazsin	Wait until we have received
ALZYNajkes	newspapers from
ABCOHecfex	abroad Stop.
ECNIWalcal	Will telegraph later

BANKNOTE

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

(IW)

Form 101

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

BRANCH OFFICES

7 CORTLANDT STREET	TEL. CORTLANDT 1143
20 SPRUCE STREET	TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
128 FRANKLIN STREET	TEL. WALKER 2525
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.	TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST.	TEL. VANDERBILT 9464

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

Date.....

Dec.29,1925.

ENRIQUECER

QUITO (Ecuador)

I B D U F E S S E C E F P U F A Z S I N A L Z Y N A J K E S

A B C O H E C F E X E C N I W A L C A L

BANKNOTE

G A.

FULL RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a cable message should order it repeated, that is, cabled back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-quarter the unrepeated cable message rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated cable message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph or cable company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or radio company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

It is agreed that the exemptions above stated shall apply both to Mexican Telegraph Company and to All America Cables, Incorporated.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this cablegram.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
312 Magazine Street,

MEXICO,
Tampico
Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San José,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartegena.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Tacna,
Arica.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Cablegrams marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

C.F.B.
DEC 30 925

December 29,1925.

Henry L. Williams,Esq.,
c/o British Legation,
Quito,Ecuador.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL
Waterlow's 500 Escudos Notes

We have your cable of December 23rd reading:-

"December 23rd refer to your telegram of 21st
do you authorize me to publish in the newspapers."

We purposely delayed answering it hoping to receive some further information in the way of newspaper clippings from Mr. Hendriks on this affair. As yet they have not reached us so we cabled you this morning:

"December 29th, refer to your telegram of 23rd
wait until we have received newspapers from
abroad. Stop. Will telegraph later."

In view of the fact that everything we know about this matter to date came to us by cable, we thought it just as well to await the newspaper clippings from abroad, which we know are being sent to us, before authorizing you to publish anything in the papers down there.

As soon as we get these clippings we shall cable you again, giving you the name and the date of the papers in which the items appeared, of which you will undoubtedly be able to get copies somewhere in Ecuador. Should the information we have given you be entirely correct we will say so and if there seems to be anything else in addition which we think should be published we

will also make mention of it.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 510

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Colombia

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL
Waterlow's 500 Escudos Notes.

AIR MAIL

DATE December 30,1925.

C.P.R.
DEC 31 1925

We have purposely not confirmed our cable of December 21st - waiting to hear whether Mr. Sleigh would be in Bogotá long enough to get our confirmation.

However, we have now decided that we should address it to you, so that - whether Mr. Sleigh is there or not, we will be sure that you get the information exactly as given in our cable, which read:-

> "December 21st, refer to our telegram of 12th, Bank of Portugal, it is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.London against forged documents. Stop. Waterlow Sons & Co. London printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to person(s) in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from bank or agent in Lisbon. Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000.Stop. Bank are bringing lawsuit against Waterlow Sons & Co.London for negligence. End of quotation from telegram."

We should like to point out to you that we consider this a most serious matter and one which could hardly have happened in this company.

Aside from accepting what seemed to be an official order for these notes, they have duplicated numbers. Should such instructions have come to us we would have insisted on a confirmation to duplicate numbers. This would probably have been done by cable direct with the Bank and, of course, would have avoided the making of such a gross error.

Seeing that our orders are official and that documents of value are not only ordered by those having the right to do so, but that they are delivered to the proper parties, is just as much part of our business as the engraving and printing.

In over 130 years of our existence not a single customer has ever lost a cent in this way.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047

ECUADOR. LETTER No.87.

FOREIGN DEPT.

C.P.R. JAN 22 1926

Quito, December 30, 1925.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York.

JAN 21 1926

Dear Sirs: GENERAL - BANCO DE PORTUGAL NOTES.

I beg to confirm telegrams exchanged in re the above, as follows:

MINE OF the 23rd.inst.-

"December 23rd.- Refer to your telegram of the 21st. - Do you authorize me to publish in the newspapers?"

YOURS of the 29th.inst.(received to-day)+

"December 29th.- Refer to your telegram of the 23rd. Wait until we have received newspapers from abroad.STOP. Will telegraph latest."

I may say that I have informed the Minister of Finance of the contents of your telegram of the 21st.inst.;and have furnished the same information to all of the Bankers with whom we have had business relations.

When I showed a translation of the pertinent part of the said telegram to the President of the Banco del Pichincha, Señor Jorge Cordovez, he said,smiling: "That, as you know, is nothing new;I imagine you have heard the history of our former Banco de Quito, and of the gentleman who went to London on his own account,giving it out that he was the representative of the said Bank,and who similarly obtained from the same firm notes which he brought back with him in his trunks,the said notes only serving to enable him to purchase a large farm, and, incidentally, to bring about the failure of the Bank. You don't need me to name the gentleman, for you must have heard of him."

I did not fail to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the facts referred to, or to the question of the Papel Sellado manufactured by the same firm, and almost under identically the same circumstances.

The details of the Papel Sellado matter I am trying to get from the Jefe de la Sección de Especies over his signature,for use by us in other countries.

I shall be very glad to get the latest details in such form as to be able to have them published in the local papers,for the influence in favor of placing an order with Waterlow Sons & Co.,through their agents,the J.G.White Co.,is still strong. My previous letters will have informed you fully as to that.

Yours very truly,

N. L. Benítez

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M
JAN 21 1926

C.P.R.
MAR 1.9 1926

2nd January 1926.

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENT ISSUED BY THE
BANK OF PORTUGAL,
ANALYSING THE MATTER OF THE
BANCO DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE
AND THE UNAUTHORISED ISSUE OF 500 ESCUDOS NOTES

The Bank claims that from the first moment on which their suspicions were roused, which was in February last year, they have promoted and pursued constant enquiries with a view to bringing the fraud to light. It was the management of the Bank and its Board who themselves gave instructions to one of their most able officials to assist the police with his technical and professional knowledge in their enquiries. It was this official, Sr. Luis Alberto de Campos e Sá, who discovered the duplication of the numbering of the notes. Ascertaining certain irregularities in the way in which they were put up, which differed from the usual practice at the Bank itself, and which roused his suspicion, that thereupon he took the notes to the Branch of the Bank of Portugal, made comparisons and thus found out the duplication of the numbering. Thus it is to the action of the Bank of Portugal and its administrators that is due the discovery of the duplication of the notes found at Oporto. The Bank further claim that their enquiries were conducted with great promptitude and speed. The report goes on to express astonishment of the ungenerous attack made upon the Bank because it accepted and paid these unauthorised notes. They ask what confidence could have been expected in the other notes of the Bank of Portugal if they had not done this, which is what is done by all banks of issue even though they may allege that the falsity is obvious and that the public has not taken the necessary precautions in accepting false notes. They also ask that there should be remembered the circumstances at the moment when they found themselves aware of

this crime. They did not even know how widespread it was: they supposed it was much more limited in its scope. They did not even know where the notes had been made, nor any of the facts which today are public knowledge.

There follows a tremendous series of arguments against the firm who made the notes.

Taking first the supposed contracts and letters as they were published, and independently from the expert examination of them - is not the mere perusal of these now famous documents sufficient to prevent any unjustified suspicions as to the persons who are supposed to have signed them, and at the same time, having before us these documents, let us consider also whether the most elementary commonsense would not lead us to ask for an explanation of the incomprehensible credulity which was given to them. Let us put on one side for the moment the actual respect which we have for the persons themselves; let us put on one side the expert examination which had to inevitably reveal the falsity of the signatures: it sufficed to read carefully once through the dossier published to come to the conclusion that the personages implicated as having signed the documents, aware as they are of the methods usually adopted in matters of fiduciary issues, could not have logically arrived at the belief that, with such documents before it, there could be a bank note manufacturer who would execute such an unusual order and who would proceed with such notable want of caution.....Let us look at the dossier.....

Would the Bank of Portugal make a contract with the province of Angola for an issue of notes to circulate in that province without the intervention in that contract of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which has the sole privilege of making such note issues?

Would the Bank of Portugal be likely to have a contract signed simultaneously by its Governor and its Vice-Governor, seeing that the latter, by the mere nature of his functions as a deputy, would only sign in the absence of the first,

and when the Bank is only represented by its Governor or by its Vice-Governor, or by two Directors exercising by delegation their powers, and never by the Governor and Vice-Governor jointly?

Again, the circumstance that the Vice-Governor appears in the declared quality of Director alters somewhat the rule above-mentioned, it being certain that never would the Governor sign documents with an isolated Director?

Moreover, was it not already stated and re-stated that all correspondence on matters of orders for bank notes was to be invariably signed by two Directors and never by the Governor, even singly?

And again, did not the firm which supplied the unauthorised notes know very well that all correspondence with the Bank, at the firm's own suggestion, had, since 1923, always been written in Portuguese, which is not the case as regards the forged correspondence? And did not this fact cause any astonishment or doubt on their part?

And again, is there any letter paper of the Bank bearing the title "Gabinete do Governador Particular" (Office of the Governor, Private)? And the Bank's own authentic letters received by this same firm, did they at any time have the initials of the signatories or the employees who wrote them (I/C V/R appears on the forged letters), whilst on the contrary throughout its correspondence respecting the notes the Bank had followed the system of having the letters initialled by the chief of the respective services, such initialling never coinciding with the second initials produced?

Again, is there any precedent for a Bank of Issue handing over to anybody the free disposal of notes printed with all the characteristics which permit of their being current all over the world, as if they were mere ordinary printed matter without any value?

Moreover, is there any Governor of a Bank who could write to a note manufacturer that a

contract made with no matter whom is a sufficient authority to relieve of all responsibility any printer, when, in the presence of this contract and without an order from the Bank, this manufacturer sets about printing the official money of the country?

And again, is it not obvious that the actual contracts presented showed one curious detail - that they bear two dates: on the one hand that they were made and signed on the 6th November1924 and on the other hand the notary testifying that the signatures had been affixed in front of him on the 25th of the same month of the year?

And again, were not the repeated orders, confidential and secret as they were, such as to suggest the sending to see the Board of the Bank on this occasion, more than on any other, of the representative of the printing firm, seeing that he had been constantly backwards and forwards to Lisbon before, so as to personally satisfy himself of the genuineness of an order made absolutely in a way different from the usual?

And again, what about the astounding order to duplicate the numbers of existing notes, which no banknote manufacturer worthy of the name should ever dream of - was not this a more than sufficient reason for preventing it entering into the imagination of anybody who knew the a.b.c. of bank note manufacture any shadow of an idea that such an order could be executed without the most exhaustive enquiries?

And again, the mere statement about the surcharge to be put on the notes by the High Commissioner of Angola - is it a reason for supposing that such a duplication should not call forth suspicion, seeing that the notes leave the manufacturer without this surcharge and further that the notes have simultaneous circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, and in addition are dated in Lisbon?

And again, after the presentation of the supposed contracts, which limit to a definite

figure the circulation supposedly authorised, is a simple letter sufficient to put in hand a second issue which raises the circulation far above the said figure, without it being expected that a justifiable query should put a speedy end to the carrying out of the fraud?

And again, what use do contracts serve?

And again, could there be maintained in secret, such as is suggested in the order in question, an issue of notes, if they, in the end, were different from all others, seeing that in Angola there have not been in circulation up to the present any notes of the Bank of Portugal, and seeing that in Lisbon these notes are not in circulation with the announced surcharge "Angola"? And seeing that up to the present, as we repeat, there has not been withdrawn from the Banco Nacional Ultramarino its privilege of issue?

And again, how was the redemption of the notes to be carried out, with their circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, with each number and serie printed on two notes absolutely similar one to the other?

No!

Never could anyone with the most elementary knowledge of the matter suppose that the documents presented were sufficient authority to execute an order for notes.

On every side its falsity appears as the most clumsy of mystifications. Where could one find a Manager of a Bank of Issue, knowing well the precautions ordinarily adopted in such delicate matters, who could imagine that without a shadow of hesitation, such as would be fatal to the carrying out of his designs, a bank note manufacturer would set about the manufacturing of duplicated notes, which would, moreover, have an accessory circulation in a region where the Institution which was making the pretended order had not the privilege of issuing notes? And this without saying anything about any of the other extraordinary features of

the astounding document produced.

It would be necessary to be entirely ignorant of the scruples ordinarily employed by the bank note making industry, which were, by a piece of stupendous bad luck, put absolutely on one side, to suppose that such an order might, in the normal course, be put into execution: as if a bank note manufacturer were a manufacturer of ordinary goods who would carry out, without any precautions the first order which came along?

As if a bank note manufacturer had not as the very first of his obligations, that of being acquainted with the legislation which regulates the paper issues of the country for which he is producing notes! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the strict obligation of scrupulously taking care to obtain a guarantee of the authenticity of his orders! As if a bank note manufacturer could make, without any query, duplicated notes and notes which would circulate in regions where the pretended customer had notoriously no privilege of issue, nor even exclusive delegations! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the duty of opposing, even when the order might ostensibly bear all the guarantees of its authenticity, the production of a circulating medium which would inevitably tend to a discredit, seeing that there cannot circulate anywhere two notes with the same number, and seeing that a Bank can only issue notes in regions where they have legal currency!

An impression was made on many people by the details which were sent to the manufacturing firm in the supposed letter from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal and respecting the schedule of signatures.

In the first place this schedule of signatures never, in any one of the authentic orders given by the Bank, was sent as forming part of the text of the letter in which the order was given, for the simple reason that the Bank could not risk the possible going astray of one single missive containing so important and definite a secret.

In the second place this schedule was not only a matter of knowledge to the Bank of Portugal. It was known to the manufacturing firm, seeing that it was a repetition of the notes already made. And it was a matter perfectly well known to the persons who represented this firm, one of whom transmitted it in his own hands from Lisbon to London as the official and authentic order.

It is opportune to repeat a terrible question which has already been put.

Was it the Bank of Portugal who approved the manufacture of the duplicated notes?

Evidently not!

The Bank of Portugal only approves notes which, within its powers of circulation, it applies to its productive operations. And everybody knows by the weekly statements which the Bank publishes of its financial position that the total of these operations is well below that potential figure. The Bank would not therefore approve manifestly the notes which were unduly put into circulation in the country.

On the other hand, is it not known by everybody that the swindlers made a heavy purchase of Shares of the Bank of Portugal, with the manifest design of securing its administrative positions and thus ensuring that when arrived the moment feared, when the notes would be redeemed, which was the moment when inevitably the fraud would be discovered, a complacent Board of Directors would not allow the compromising truth to be made known?

Moreover the Bank of Portugal was the primal victim of the swindle.

May we be allowed to ask further: was it the management of the Bank of Portugal or its Board of Directors who in any measure whatsoever supported or covered up the work of the criminals?

For shame! We are almost ashamed to put forward a declaration in the negative.

It was the management and the Board of the Bank of Portugal, as we have already seen, who promoted the enquiries which led to the astounding discovery of the duplicated notes: doing so of its own accord, spontaneously, pertinaciously and regardless of whatever indiscretions the result of the enquiries might compromise them.

But there is more yet.

When the Banco Angola e Metropole demanded to be admitted to compensation of cheques (cheque clearing), the Board of the Bank of Portugal, principally through the opposition of its Vice-Governor, persisted in not admitting them to this privilege. When to the Bank of Portugal there was made a simultaneous delivery of a big lot of shares as a deposit for representation at the General Meeting, amongst which there figured those of the Banco Angola e Metropole, it was again the Vice-Governor, in his faculty of Director of the Registrar's Department, who revealed the fact to the Board.

When at the office of the Civil Government there were submitted to the representatives of the Bank invited there for that purpose the trunks which had come from the house of one of the prisoners, and which contained the false notes, it was the Vice-Governor who was responsible for the discovery as to the origin of these notes, noticing first that they came packeted in wrappings, on the labels of which appeared certain inscriptions which arrested his attention, so that he immediately thereafter came spontaneously to the Bank in order to take to the Court, accompanied by the confidential head of the Printing Department, a packet of notes from the same manufacturer of the notes of 500 Escudos, verifying there and then at the Court that the inscriptions on the labels were the same as those which could be seen on the labels at the Bank. It was therefore the Vice-Governor himself who thus discovered the manufacturer who had unlawfully made this false issue, and that it was the same firm who had made the official issue.

This is what it is essential should be stated once and for all. It is the truth and the

whole truth.

There are going to be actually accused two men who against the Banco Angola e Metropole, in the Bank of Portugal, by the special position which they occupied, had most opportunity of thwarting its manoeuvres!

Let us ask now as regards the false notes.

From a simple perusal of the contracts, and independent of the honourability which is more than admitted of the persons, and independent of the examination of the experts, what is the conclusion?

Is it for instance concluded that people with knowledge of what a note issue is could subscribe to a mystification as clumsy as it was infantile, and of which only the reversal of all elementary rules of prudence explains its acceptance and success?

Or is it concluded that the sending of the schedules of signatures, never done in this way but in quite another way, which is within the knowledge of others, could be the work of persons so inconsiderately and unjustly accused?

As for the plan pursued, does not it all point to what has already been deduced, that we are face to face with a vast plan to subvert society, with numerous ramifications, the object of which, the dirty communists, was just the destruction of the Banks of Issue with the design of making them bring about their own ruin with their own measures - notes destroying notes and their credit consequently being shipwrecked in the general chaos anticipated!

Now let us come to the last part of our work, which is not the least terrible or the least mischievous of all this infernal business, of all this monstrous disaster, - the judicial enquiry which it was supposed was being followed to arrive at the truth.

It was a public calamity (almost as disastrous as the swindle itself) that at the head of the police investigations there should be, dominating them and directing them, the inconceivable incompetence of a man for whose actions the only attenuation which, with all our charity, we can imagine, must be sought for in the region of pathology.

For that matter it is sufficient to see and to listen.

Striding to and fro, using unbecoming language, bent double beneath the weight of a burden much beyond his powers, without a sense of either his own responsibilities, of the position which he occupies, nor of the convenience or the honour of others. Saying to English people, according to his declaration, that in Portugal there were no honest commercial cases. Saying before prisoners that people actually at liberty are, in his eyes, seriously culpable. Coolly arresting high personages on the pretext of some question which never involved the shadow of a suspicion. Saying that he will destroy himself if the path he is pursuing is not the right one. Arresting today and going tomorrow to dine at the house of one of his old prisoners. Releasing others on the strength of not being able to keep them in the prison to which he sent them. Making pretended captures only so as to truckle to a newspaper which put the news on its placard. Lunching in the middle of his investigations, and not in his private room, with persons of different sex, nationality and circumstances, so that we have ladies in possession of judicial secrets and mysteries. Stating in front of several representatives of a certain class, who listened to him amazed, that all this class - one of the most laborious and productive - should be in gaol. Ordering to be seated anyhow people of good class and gallows-birds in a pretended and unheard-of equality. And all this with outbursts, wild stares like a somnambulist, without desire to listen to what one told him, making little of documents, either not reading them or immediately forgetting all about them, possessed of one sole idea, that it is so because it must be so, and

without being deterred by the past record of other people, nor by improbability, nor by absurdity, nor by material or moral impossibility, from vexing and insulting the dignity of his fellow creatures, from offending justice, from discrediting the truth, from preventing evidence appearing and convincing everybody.

And further, what investigations are these and to what end are they tending?

What a travesty of justice! what a comedy! whose only dramatic touch is the harm so unjustly and irreparably caused!

And again, is this the way to conduct the investigation of a crime of the magnitude of the present one?

And letting the prisoners communicate with one another?

And making searches in their houses only some days after they have been put in prison?

And giving civic honours to those implicated in the swindle?

And going to dine at the house of a prisoner released some days before?

And admitting at lunch with him at the Court, in the middle of the investigations, the feminine and foreign members of the house where he lodges?

And not listening, or listening too late, to people who have been unanimously pointed out as having intimate relations with the criminals?

And arresting without reason those whom he should leave at liberty?

And releasing for a mere caprice the prisoners who, some moments before, he hesitated to let go, only because another person told him to release the people who should not be detained?

And not pressing the prisoners when they contradicted themselves or hesitated?

And insulting some of the modest representatives of the Press?

And not bringing face to face the prisoners from Porto, who made so many revelations there, with those taken prisoner in Lisbon?

And delaying from day to day the final examination by the experts, an absolute proof that he appears not to have been in any hurry for it to be carried out?

We might go on ad infinitum with the list of the abnormalities of this singular magistrate, who is fortunately such an exception amongst the worthy and honourable magistracy of Portugal.

But what we have said is enough for us as a proof of his incapacity and as rebutting the vexation from which we have suffered, for anyhow, as regards the truth, opposed, delayed, hindered as it has been by all this disconnected and absurd enquiry, with this judge or without this judge, the truth must inevitably come out radiant, triumphant and redeeming. It is not the truth which we fear, but the serious damages which this unjustified delay in reaching it is causing to the credit of the country.

In conclusion we will just say this.

On the one hand there is an Institution, one of the most honourable, zealously administrated by people of good character. This Institution has been the principal bulwark of Portuguese credit. Respected in the country and respected abroad, its name is a synonym for a tradition of honesty, its strength is a prop to the credit of the State and of its prestige the whole Portuguese nation is legitimately proud.

On the other hand you have a police magistrate, acting evidently under the suggestion of criminals, from which he does not know how to

escape and mixing up disastrously all the threads of a tangled skein which his hands are evidently not fit to unravel. Let public opinion judge between the two. On our side as the victims of the swindle - in the injured prestige of our Bank of Issue and in the insulted dignity of our two highest representatives - on our side we protest energetically against the disastrous confusion which we see impeding the discovery of the truth, and we claim before the whole country that the guilty should be punished, be they whom they may, and that complete and perfect justice be done, whoever suffers, but with a line of separation clearly drawn between he who is a delinquent and must be punished and he who is not a delinquent and must not suffer such injurious vexations.

Lisbon, in the Board Room of the
Bank of Portugal,
24th December 1925.

FORM G 13-5M-10-25-D 2449

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

CHICAGO

TO
NEW YORK
FROM
CHICAGO

SUBJECT ARGOLD AND METROPOLE BANK
Portugal

C.F.R.
JAN -7 1926

DATE January 4,1926.

We attach newspaper clipping relative to an unauthorized issue of bank notes prepared by Waterlow & Sons of London, which may prove of interest to you.

Walter Smith
General Manager

WES:A
encl.

PORTUGUESE BANKER CONFESSES FORGERIES

(By Associated Press)

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 26.—Alves Reis, one of the directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, charged with being implicated in the issuance of unauthorized 500-escudo notes, has confessed that all the signatures on the contract with the London printing firm of Waterlow & Sons for engraving the notes, and on other documents, were forgeries. He assumes entire responsibility for the scheme.

The confession was communicated to a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Portugal, and the directorate of the Bank of Portugal, including Gov. Camacho, which resigned because of the scandal, was asked to resume office.

BANK OF CHINA. -Shanghai.

to which we replied in part on December 30, 59:-

> "Bank of China, Hankow, have entered order 1,500,000 - 1 Yuan notes; 450,000 - 5 Yuan notes; 75,000 - 10 Yuan notes."

After reading Mr. Woo's letter of September 24th, informing us of the remarks made by Mr. Sung, Manager of the Shanghai Office, relative to the lower prices quoted by Waterlow, we thought it an opportune moment to communicate to you the information we had recently received from Mr. Hendriks in London, with reference to an issue of bank notes Waterlow prepared for the Bank of Portugal, the documents for which order were forged, and so we cabled you:-

> "December 22nd, 58, referring to letter of H.T.Woo September 24th, Bank of China, Shanghai, received today, consider it advisable inform you of the following telegram has been received from H.L. Hendriks: Quote: "Press features prominently tremendous scandal Lisbon, regarding bank notes 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal.Stop. It is definitely established Waterlow Sons & Co.London printed these notes against forged documents, with duplicate numbers, and delivered them to person(s) in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from Bank or Agent in Lisbon.Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000.Stop. Bank are bringing lawsuit against Waterlow Sons & Co.London for negligence. End of quotation from telegram. This important information should be very useful in competition with Waterlow Sons & Co.London and suggest that you work it as much as possible."

BANK OF CHINA

and have your reply reading, in part,:-

> "December 25th, #54, refer to your telegram of 22nd, will be able to use information. Stop. Can you inform me name and date of newspaper in which article appeared."

---

and confirm our answer, in part, of December 30th, #59:-

> "Refer to your telegram of 25th, have not yet received newspapers. Will inform you as soon as possible.

This is all the information we have so far received from London, but as soon as we get more details by letter we shall advise you further.

It so happened that an article appeared in the New York Times of this morning, which we enclose herewith, treating on this subject.

All that has happened, according to reports, only goes to prove how vital it is for us to have a copy of every order or contract placed with us, and we beg of you once more to kindly see that we are furnished with the same. Should anything happen to the records which you have, we would be unprotected in many cases, owing to the lack of any official document whatsoever.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1 Far East

GWTC/IW

Asst.Manager Far Eastern Department.

C.P.R.
JAN 12 1926

January 6,1926.

ARTUROSLI(A. H. Sleigh)
Bogotá(Colombia)

ESWEBemkor	January 6th Bank of Portugal
ABHYTajkes	Last advice we have is from
EPXULacfog	G. F. Foxon at
ERKYXectus	Lisbon that
ENRAGabcaw	Waterlow Sons & Co.London accepted

SPURIOUS

AXJAWajhir	order for
DEFGUamdab	300,000 Notes
DUJCE	500

ESCUDOS

EGDAWaxcyb	with duplicate numbers
ABRIJalkad	and made
AGRECakkel	delivery in
ERKYJegfyr	London without
AFSYRajkes	confirmation from
ACJYRecfex	Bank Stop.

TERRIFIC

EBJILaxguv	run on the
ACJYRajhul	Bank followed
AJCYJecfex	exposure Stop.

AKWYKadnoh	It is claimed
ACJYRaxnaj	bank paid
AXLEWaxmef	out over
DEFguIW	300,000 £ Sterling
AZTAXakwiw	redeeming issue
AMBOFacgyw	not authorized
ECFEXebnof	Stop. See
AHPUNalzyn	English newspapers
EZZUG edgid	December 11th to
IBBUN ecfex	December 17th Stop.
EKFOBebkeh	Banco de la Republica Is it quite safe to
AXJAWecvid	order the
AXPAB ajhir	paper for
AMDAB enpab	Notes

A.B.N.Co

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 7470
BRANCH OFFICES:
136 FRANKLIN STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 274
23[illegible] AVE., COR. 27TH ST. TEL. MADISON SQ. 5056
[illegible] AVE., COR. 42ND ST. TEL. VANDERBILT 9464
20 SPRUCE STREET. TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA ALL AMERICA

NUMBER

TIME

M M

CHECK

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

VIA COLON

ARTUROSLI

BOGOTA(Colombia)

January 6,1926.

ESWEBEMKOR ABHYTAJKES EPXULACFOG ERKYXECTUS
ENRAGABCAW SPURIOUS AXJAWAJHIR DEFGUAMDAB
DUJCE ESCUDOS EGDAWAXCYB ABRIJALKAD
AGRECAKKEL ERKYJEGFYR AFSYRAJKES ACJYRECFEX
TERRIFIC EBJILAXGUV ACJYRAJHUL AJCYJECFEX
AKWYKADNOH ACJYRAXNAJ AXLEWAXMEF DEFGUIW
AZTAXAKWIW AMBOFACGYW ECFEXEBNOF AHPUNALZYN
EZZUGEDGID IBBUNECFEX EKFOBEBKEH AXJAWECVID
AXPABAJHIR AMDABENPAB

J.M.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1126 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
NEW YORK CITY,
89 Broad Street.
136 Franklin Street.
234 Fifth Ave. (corner 27th St.)
500 Fifth Ave. (corner 42nd St.)
20 Spruce Street.
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
Strand and 21st Street.
MEXICO,
Vera Cruz,
Calle de la Independencia.
City of Mexico,
San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
La Libertad.
NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur.
PANAMA,
Panama,
Colon.
COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartagena.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.
PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
266 Villalta
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Corocoro,
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Iquique,
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Santiago,
Huerfanos No. 1041,
Tacna,
Arica
ARGENTINA,
Mendoza,
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Calle San Martin No. 625,
Buenos Aires,
Calle San Martin, y Sarmiento.
URUGUAY,
Montevideo,
Calle 25 de Mayo y Esquina Zabala.
BRAZIL,
Santos,
Rua 15 de Novembro No. 175,
Rio de Janeiro,
Rua 7 de Setembro, Esquina de Rodrigo Silva

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE WORLD

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C. S.
JAN - - 192

January 6,1926.

ENRIQUECER(H.L.Williams)

QUITO(Ecuador)

ESWEBestek	January 6th Refer to our telegram of 29 th
EZVYR emkor	December - Bank of Portugal
ALZYN	newspaper

CLIPPINGS

AZSEGaltyb	received most
AGZAXecwed	disappointing they
ALKYLalzyv	make no

ACCUSATIONS

ABRIJajtub	and hardly
ALNYXalwab	mention name
ENRAGacbyg	Waterlow Sons & Co. London as
AZFEZaxfyj	printers of
AMDAB ecfex	Notes Stop.
AJDOR ecdun	Facts stated
ECMOWibcit	as per our telegram of December 21st
AHJANedjan	without doubt true
ECFEXahgim	Stop. Do not
EGHOX ajhir	write for
AZKUWadbek	publication but

ABZEKakxeh	arrange for items
AKKE Iaxlel	in other
ALZYNaclex	newspapers to be
AGBONebnof	copied See
AHPUNalzyn	English newspapers
AGJABalkeh	Daily Mail
EZZUGezzyh	December 11th December 12th
IBBOMibbun	December 16th December 17th
AHWOMecdaj	Evening Standard
EZZUGahwom	December 11th Evening
ALZEJezzug	News December 11th
IBBOMajges	December 16th Financial
ALZEGibbek	News December 14th
AGJABecmat	Daily Telegram
IBBOMibbun	December 16th December 17th
EBNOXecwyc	Are sending these
AKXEH edgah	items to you

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 89 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 7470
BRANCH OFFICES:
136 FRANKLIN STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 274
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500 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST. TEL. VANDERBILT 9464
20 SPRUCE STREET. TEL. BEEKMAN 2788
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER

VIA
ALL AMERICA

NUMBER
TIME C.P.R.
M M JAN 12 1926
CHECK

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

VIA COLON

January 6,1926.

ENRIQUECER

QUITO(ECUADOR)

ESWEBESTEK EZVYREMKOR ALZYN CLIPPINGS
AZSEGALTYB AGZAXECWED ALKYLALZYV
ACCUSATIONS ABRIJAJTUB ALNYXALWAB
ENRAGACBYG AZFEZAXFYJ AMDABECFEX
AJDORECDUN ECMOWIBCIT AHJANEDJAN
ECFEXAHGIM EGHOXAJHIR AZKUWADBEK
ABZEKAKXEH AKKELAXLEL ALZYNACLEX
AGBONEBNOF AHPUNALZYN AGJABALKEH
EZZUGEZZYH IBBOMIBBUN AHWOMECDAJ
EZZUGAHWOM ALZEJEZZUG IBBOMAJGES
ALZEGIBBEK AGJABECMAT IBBOMIBBUN
EBNOXECWYC AKXEHEDGAH ENPAB

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234 Fifth Ave. (corner 27th St.)
500 Fifth Ave. (corner 42nd St.)
20 Spruce Street.
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Strand and 21st Street.
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Calle de la Independencia.
City of Mexico,
San Juan del Letrán y Av. Independencia.
Puerto Mexico.
Salina Cruz.
GUATEMALA,
San Jose.
SALVADOR,
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Montevideo,
Calle 25 de Mayo y Esquina Zabala.
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MEMO ONLY

Bogota, January 7, 1926.

Letter from AHS acknowledging cable of January 6, 1926

COPY

filed in Banco de la Republica #625

CHICAGO

C.P.R.
JAN -7 1926

ARGOLD AND METROPOLE BANK
Portugal

January 7th, 1926.

Dear Smith:

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of yours of the 4th with newspaper clipping. Our Foreign Department has been in touch with this matter for several weeks past.

ALS.S.

Vice President.

Jamiary 7,1926.

BANKNOTE(H.F.Payne)

Peking(China)

ESWICessof	January 7th Refer to your telegram of 25th
EZVYRebnof	December See
alzyn AHPUNnewspaps	English n newspapers
AGJABalkeh	Daily Mail
EZZUGezzyh	December 11th December 12th
IBBOMibbun	December 16th December 17th
AHWOM ecdaj	Evening Standard
EZZUGahwom	December 11th Evening
ALZEJezzug	News December 11th
IBBOMajges	December 16th Financial
ALZEGibbek	News December 14th
AGJABecmat	Daily Telegram
IBBOMibbun	December 16th December 17th
AGBOSeppxiz	Will send copy

D.E.Woodhull

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 91 Far East

C.F.R.
JAN 11 1926

January 8, 1926.

Mr. John Lane,
c/o S. B. Hale Co. Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sir:

Re: BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue 500 Escudos notes

We acknowledge your letters of December 15th and 16th and to further enlighten you on this affair, we enclose photographic copies taken from the various English newspapers that state the case fairly clearly, though from our standpoint a bit disappointing.

Immediately the discovery of this unauthorized issue became public B. W. & Co. sent one of their directors, Mr. George Foxon, to Lisbon to both interview the bank, and get what information he could first hand. In his report he tells us that immediately after his arrival Sir.William Waterlow was sent for and came down with Mr. Rose, now in their employ and formerly of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with photographic copies of their orders from which their instructions were taken to make this issue.

It was found that the signatures on their orders had been counterfeited. It seems that a band of crooks, knowing Waterlow furnished these notes, falsified orders and went to London, presenting credentials and orders for 600,000 - 500 Escudos Bank of Portugal notes, to be in every respect similar to those which Waterlow had previously furnished.

As an excuse for presenting the order in this manner, they state that the notes were intended for the colonies and were simply going to help

out lack of currency in these territories. For this reason they were to bear duplicate numbers. They also stated that the notes before being issued were going to have the name of the colony typed across its face.

Waterlow claim to have written the bank and received confirmation. This confirmation also proved to be a counterfeit. It is supposed Waterlow's letter to the bank was intercepted.

The notes were delivered to the parties placing the order in London and smuggled into Portugal; two cases of them having been taken in by the Venezuelan Minister. These cases were found in his home and upon being opened showed Waterlow's wrappings.

Mr. Foxon tells us that Sir William Waterlow had but one interview with the bank, they refusing to have anything to do with him except through the police.

The whole matter seems to be a huge scandal, well planned and almost gotten away with. It seems the crooks upon getting the notes into Portugal formed a bank and had branches in the various cities throughout the country. In this way they were able to circulate the notes without any trouble. The matter was finally discovered through items appearing in one of the newspapers commenting on the prosperity of the new bank. Through publicity a bank manager discovered he had a number of duplicate numbered notes. He took the matter up with the Bank of Portugal.

Though there may be no doubt the entire scheme was cleverly planned and carried out, it would seem that Waterlow were careless in duplicating bank note numbers. We might mention that this is not the first time they have done

so, having taken an order in Guatemala for bank notes from a bank we had previously furnished and put on the notes the same numbers which we had furnished on a previous issue. In this case they not only were guilty of duplication of numbers but practically photographed our note.

They are not only guilty of negligence but we feel we can truthfully say they have proven to be unscrupulous.

We hope you may be able to use the information we give you to good effect.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

FWG/SD

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

C.P.R. JAN 12 1926

Rec'd
Bogota,/January 8,1926

1/8/26

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

p. 1

ESWICesmif — January 7th
Refer to your telegram of 6th

EMKORaxwon — Bank of Portugal
Please

EBPEDalkel — send by mail
Air Mail

ERKYJalzyn — London
newspaper

CLIPPINGS

ECVUKalzoz — There are
none here

EKFOBecniw — Banco de la Republica
will telegraph

AZWOBaxpib — with regard to
bank note paper

EFROLepxow — next week

A.H.Sleigh

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1047

(IW)

CABLEGRAM

ALL AMERICA CABLES
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO.
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(ALL AMERICA CABLES BUILDING)
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BROAD 6780
(FOR BRANCH OFFICES—SEE OVER)

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AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE SENDER

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, FOUNDER — JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

The following Cablegram was received **"VIA ALL AMERICA"**

DEL 020 JAN-8'26

HWH2 BV 357

BOGOTA 11 8PM 7TH CK

BANKNOTE NY

ESWICESMIF EMKORAXWON EBPEDALKEL ERKYJALZYN CLIPPINGS
ECVUKALZOZ EKFOBECNIW AZWOBAXPIB EFROLEPXOW.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY - MAIN OFFICE (Always Open) 89 BROAD STREET - TELEPHONE BROAD 6780

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Vera Cruz,
City of Mexico,
Puerto Mexico,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San José,

SALVADOR,
La Libertad.

NICARAGUA,
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Postal Telegraph—Commercial Cables for all parts of the United States and Europe

—AND—

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C.P.R. January 8, 1926.

AIR MAIL

JAN 12 1926

A. H. Sleigh, Esq.,
c/o Sr. Don Jorge Herrera-Tanco
Apartado 281, Bogotá, Colombia.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL MATTER

We acknowledge receipt of your two letters of December 17th and 24th, and confirm our cable of January 6th reading:- (In part)

> "January 6th, Bank of Portugal, last advice we have is from G. F. Foxon, at Lisbon, that Waterlow Sons & Co.London , accepted spurious order for 300,000 notes 500 Escudos, with duplicate numbers and made delivery in London without confirmation from bank. Stop. Terrific run on the bank followed exposure. Stop. It is claimed bank paid out over 300,000 £ Sterling, redeeming issue not authorized. Stop. See English newspapers December 11th to Dec. 17th. Stop."

---

and acknowledge receipt of your cable, in part, reading:-

> "January 7th, refer to your telegram of 6th, Bank of Portugal, please send by mail, air mail, London newspaper clippings. There are none here."

In accordance with your request we are sending you herewith photographic copies of the newspaper clippings in connection with this affair, taken from the London newspapers.

We must confess that the matter , as written up in the papers, is a bit disappointing, as you probably will agree after reading the various articles. However, our Mr. Foxon - of B.W. & Co., proceeded to Lisbon immediately after the news came out and we have just received his full report,- a gist of which we give you herewith.

It seems two years ago Waterlow obtained an order from the Bank of Portugal for both 500 Escudos and 2 1/2 Escudos notes. Waterlow's imprint appeared on these notes. It seems a newspaper in Lisbon commented on this fact, since it was generally understood the bank's notes were made in the country.

With this knowledge a gang of crooks plotted to place an order with Waterlow with forged documents. What appeared to be genuine orders were presented to Waterlow through representatives of a bank called the "Banco d'Angola Metropole," with the excuse that they were to be circulated in the Colony of Angola. The forged documents carried the supposed signatures of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Bank and the High Commissioner of Angola. These documents were presented by hand and it was explained at the time of handling the whole matter, that it was to be treated as a state secret.

It is said Waterlow addressed a letter to the Governor of the Bank asking for confirmation and a forged reply, with the necessary numbering and signatures, was returned to them. These were absolute duplicates of the first issue prepared by Waterlow. The work was put in hand and delivery made in London. It is said Waterlow protested delivering the notes in London but were informed they were to be over-printed with the word "Angola", as an excuse for getting delivery.

The notes were smuggled into Portugal in various ways. The Venezuelan Government's Ambassador in Lisbon was asked to take two cases into the country and keep them at his house until called for. With these forged notes the

bank started operations in various cities throughout Portugal.

It seems that one of the newspapers, thinking the bank was entirely too prosperous for a new one, started a campaign of criticism; finally a bank manager in the north of Portugal discovered that he had a tremendous number of 500 Escudos notes,- in some instances with duplicate numbers. He communicated this fact both to the bank and to the newspapers. The Bank immediately posted notices that this issue was being withdrawn from circulation and that they would honor such notes. There was an immediate run on the bank.

Mr. Foxon arrived in Lisbon three days after the discovery and as the authorities did not know whether the notes were genuine or not Waterlow was wired for. Sir William Waterlow went to Lisbon, taking with him Mr. Rose, and photographic copies of his contracts.

In the meantime the police interrogated the Directors of the Banco d'Angola and were told the notes were perfectly good and had been agreed to as an emergency issue by the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Bank of Portugal. It also came out that the Venezuelan Minister had some cases of these notes in his home. Upon being opened it was found they were wrapped with Waterlow's labels.

Various officials of all the banks were arrested and in many cases a number of them resigned. In other words, there was a general mix-up. It was finally shown that the signatures on the orders were false and the officials of the Bank and Government found immune from blame.

Mr. Foxen was then asked to have brought down all correspondence of the Banks to see if there were any forgeries; however, everything was found satisfactory. He tells us that Sir William Waterlow had but one interview with the Bank, as they refused to see him unless the police were present.

The balance of the time he stayed in Lisbon was taken up in convincing the police he was not involved. (Waterlow)

The Bank of Portugal knows quite well that it has cause for an action against the Waterlow firm for damages caused by the duplication of numbering and for negligence. Whether they will take action or not remains to be seen.

From Mr. Foxon's report it would seem as though Waterlow had been badly tricked. However, the fact remains that they duplicated numbers and this would be pretty hard to explain under any circumstances.

Trusting that all the foregoing may prove of value to you, we remain,

Yours very truly,

P.S. For your further information we are enclosing photographic copy of a letter we lately received from a concern in Lisbon soliciting our representation. Such information as this letter contains should prove of value.

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1047

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
JAN 12 1926

Henry L. Williams, Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito, Ecuador.

January 11, 1926.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue

We confirm our cable of January 6th reading as follows:-

> "January 6th, refer to our telegram of 29th, December, Bank of Portugal , newspaper clippings received most disappointing; they make no accusations and hardly mention name "Waterlow Sons & Co. London" as printers of notes. Stop. Facts stated as per our telegram of Dec. 21st without doubt true. Stop. Do not write for publication but arrange for items in other newspapers to be copied. See English newspapers Daily Mail December 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th; Evening Standard December 11th; Evening News December 11th, 16th; Financial News December 14th; Daily Telegram December 16th, 17th. Are sending these items to you."

As stated in the above cable, the newspaper clippings in connection with this affair are a bit disappointing, since they do not actually accuse Waterlow of anything. As a matter of fact they hardly mention their name.

However, the fact remains they printed the notes and delivered them with duplicate numbers and the Bank of Portugal have had to agree to cash them. According to our last advices they had paid out over £350,000 Sterling. It certainly must give Waterlow something to think about.

Immediately the matter was made public Mr. Foxon of B.W. proceeded to Lisbon to obtain the facts first hand and be ready to consult with the bank. An extract of his report is enclosed herewith.

We are also enclosing a photographic copy of the first page of a letter we have received from an export and import house in Lisbon. This shows conclusively that the matter seems to be well known in Lisbon. For your own information, which you will understand undoubtedly, we of course cannot give any consideration to these

returned 1/27/26

people in the matter of our agency.

Counterfeiting seems to be the order of the day. You have probably seen in your local papers about the plot that has just been discovered in Budapest. It is said that it was the intention of this gang of counterfeiters to falsify 30 billion francs of the Bank of France notes. Many articles have been published on the subject, one of which we enclose.

We have also just received, from our Paris Office, a clipping regarding counterfeiting of French passports.

The publicity given these matters should prove most helpful in your arguments with prospective customers to have all documents of value of the highest quality, regardless of their cost.

We trust you may be able to make good use of the data we give you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 5000

FWG/IW

Various clippings sent by A.S.K. + Gut re #1133

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
JAN 13 1926

January 12,1926.

Messrs. Seruya (Irmãos) & Ca. Lda.,

Caixa Postal No.182,

Lisbon, Portugal.

Dear Sirs:-

We have before us your letter of December 16th, informing us of the recent discovery of the unauthorized issue of notes , made by Waterlow Sons & Co., of the Bank of Portugal and, in view of this, asking if you might act for us, should it be decided that the Bank will go elsewhere for its notes.

We greatly regret not being able to take advantage of your offer for the reason that we have our own office in Paris, where this matter has already been taken up.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

PARIS

BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R.
JAN 13 1926

January 12,1926.

We are enclosing photographic copy of most of the clippings we have received from London in connection with this affair. We also enclose copy of the first page of a letter from a Lisbon concern asking if they might act for us. The second page simply gives us references. We have of course advised them this matter was already being handled by our Paris Office.

We thought you would be interested in having this data put up in this way for ready reference.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/ IW

BANK OF PORTUGAL LONDON

C.P.R. JAN 14 1926

January 13,1926.

We have your letters of December 18th, 22nd and 24th, as also Mr. Foxon's report in connection with this affair.

The newspaper clippings also reached us. We have had photostat copies made of all of them and are making it a point to write our various agents, sending them copies and giving them detailed information regarding the whole affair.

We note that in some of the clippings it is mentioned that there was a comma on the unauthorized issue which did not appear previously. We would like to hear whether there is anything in this or not.

We shall be glad to be kept informed of final developments and thank you for so promptly and fully keeping us in touch with the situation.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Mexico

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue of notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO. London.

C.P. D. JAN 14 1926

DATE January 13, 1926.

Undoubtedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal about the unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal notes printed by Waterlow.

Immediately upon receipt of the news Mr. G. F. Foxon, from the London Office, went to Lisbon and we are enclosing extract of his report. We had the London office furnish us with various clippings as they appeared in the English papers and have had them photographed, copy of which we are also sending herewith. In addition we are in receipt of a letter from a Lisbon export and import house, soliciting our representation, and are enclosing a photograph of the first page. We thought all of this information might prove particularly useful at some time when Houghton happens to be your competitor and goes about telling, as we believe he generally does, what a high class house his firm is.

The two outstanding points in this affair which are hard to understand are that Waterlow would consider duplicating numbers and how a letter addressed by them to the bank could be intercepted and answered unauthentically. It seems strange also that with their own agent in Lisbon, as we understand it, he knew nothing of the order.

Undoubtedly this is a tremendous scandal and Waterlow have been badly taken in.

The all important point is the fact that the notes are not counterfeited but actually good notes, printed from the same plates as the original issue was taken from. It is , therefore, impossible for the bank to make any excuse for not redeeming them, and, as you will see from one of the newspaper clippings, they apparently realize this fact and immediately commenced redeeming the notes.

Minus the notes which were recovered the bank stands liable for any part of 300,000,000 Escudos. One hardly appreciates just what this means until it is reduced to the actual face value which, if the scheme had been entirely successful, amounts to enough to bankrupt a good sized bank and certainly would ruin financially even a house as large as Waterlow.

Too much can not be said of the importance of having valuable documents of all kinds not only properly made but executed by a house both morally and financially responsible.

Yours very truly,

DUPLICATE SENT

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 165

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Guatemala

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue of notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO. London.

DATE January 13, 1926

C.F.R. JA. 14 9

Doubtless you have read in some of your local papers about the scandal in Portugal of an unauthorized issue in circulation of the Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes.

This issue was made by Waterlow and was an exact duplicate of an order that they originally furnished the bank some years ago.

We are enclosing herewith photostat copies of some of the newspaper clippings and extract of a report of our Mr. George F. Foxon, from our London Office, who went down there directly after the matter was discovered.

After reading the clippings and Mr. Foxon's report you will, of course, make your own deductions, but we should like to impress upon you the fact that no excuse in the world can be offered by any firm in our line of business for duplication of numbers on documents of value, without complete and authentic instructions from the customer; even then some very legitimate excuse should be given.

It would seem to us you might be able to make very good use of this information.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 548

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to San Salvador

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue of notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO.London.

C.P.B. JAN 14 1926

DATE January 13,1926.

Doubtless you have read in some of your local papers about the scandal in Portugal of an unauthorized issue in circulation of the Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes.

This issue was made by Waterlow and was an exact duplicate of an order that they originally furnished the bank some years ago.

We are enclosing herewith photostat copies of some of the newspaper clippings and extract of a report of our Mr. George F.Foxon, from our London Office, who went down there directly after the matter was discovered.

After reading the clippings and Mr. Foxon's report you will, of course, make your own deductions, but we should like to impress upon you the fact that no excuse in the world can be offered by any firm in our line of business for duplication of numbers on documents of value, without complete and authentic instructions from the customer; even then some very legitimate excuse should be given.

It would seem to us you might be able to make very good use of this information.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 95

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
JAN 14 1926

January 13, 1926.

J. A. Machado Esq., President
Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.,
224 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Machado:

Re: BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos Notes

We are enclosing herewith photo reproductions of newspaper articles and a letter from Seruya & Co., Lisbon, Portugal, also extract of a report from Mr. Foxon, all of which bear on the recent trouble over the issuance of notes bearing duplicate numbers, which were furnished by Waterlow & Sons.

These enclosures tell the story as we know it. We thought that this information would be of interest to you. Should we learn of any further developments, we will be glad to advise you if you wish.

Yours very truly,

SHL/SD

Manager Foreign Department

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.

JAN 25 1926

Date 14th January, 1926.

C.P.R. JAN 25 1926

I send you herewith fifty copies, set up in print, of a Translation of an Extract from a Report made by the Directors of the above Bank to their Shareholders at a Meeting held on the 24th December, 1925, in connection with the 500 Escudos Note forgeries. Unfortunately, we have only one original copy of the newspaper in which this appeared, but Mr. Foxon has gone down to Lisbon again and I have asked him to send us a number of copies of the newspaper in question, and also, if possible, copies of the original Report. When these come to hand, I will send you copies, so that you may use them in conjunction with the translated extract which we send you.

(20 copies in reserve
CR 1/28/26

C.P.R.
JAN 29 1926

Translation of an Extract from a Report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their Shareholders at a Meeting held on the 24th December, 1925 in connection with the forged 500 Escudos Notes.

Taking first the supposed contracts and letters as they were published, and independently from the expert examination of them—is not the mere perusal of these now famous documents sufficient to prevent any unjustified suspicions as to the persons who are supposed to have signed them, and at the same time, having before us these documents, let us consider also whether the most elementary commonsense would not lead us to ask for an explanation of the incomprehensible credulity which was given to them. Let us put on one side for the moment the actual respect which we have for the persons themselves; let us put on one side the expert examination which had to inevitably reveal the falsity of the signatures: it sufficed to read carefully once through the dossier published to come to the conclusion that the personages implicated as having signed the documents, aware as they are of the methods usually adopted in matters of fiduciary issues, could not have logically arrived at the belief that, with such documents before it, there could be a bank note manufacturer who would execute such an unusual order and who would proceed with such notable want of caution. . . . . Let us look at the dossier. . . . .

Would the Bank of Portugal make a contract with the province of Angola for an issue of notes to circulate in that province without the intervention in that contract of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which has the sole privilege of making such note issues?

Would the Bank of Portugal be likely to have a contract signed simultaneously by its Governor and its Vice-Governor, seeing that the latter, by the mere nature of his functions as a deputy, would only sign in the absence of the first, and when the Bank is only represented by its Governor or by its Vice-Governor, or by two Directors exercising by delegation their powers, and never by the Governor and Vice-Governor jointly?

Again, the circumstance that the Vice-Governor appears in the declared quality of Director alters somewhat the rule above-mentioned, it being certain that never would the Governor sign documents with an isolated Director?

Moreover, was it not already stated and re-stated that all correspondence on matters of orders for bank notes was to be invariably signed by two Directors and never by the Governor, even singly?

And again, did not the firm which supplied the unauthorised notes know very well that all correspondence with the Bank, at the firm's own suggestion, had, since 1923, always been written in Portuguese, which is not the case as regards the forged correspondence? And did not this fact cause any astonishment or doubt on their part?

And again, is there any letter paper of the Bank bearing the title " Gabinete do Governador Particular " (Office of the Governor, Private)? And the Bank's own authentic letters received by this same firm, did they at any time have the initials of the signatories or the employees who wrote them (I/C V/R appears on the forged letters), whilst on the contrary throughout its correspondence respecting the notes the Bank had followed the system of having the letters initialled by the chief of the respective services, such initialling never coinciding with the second initials produced?

Again, is there any precedent for a Bank of Issue handing over to anybody the free disposal of notes printed with all the characteristics which permit of their being current all over the world, as if they were mere ordinary printed matter without any value?

Moreover, is there any Governor of a Bank who could write to a note manufacturer that a contract made with no matter whom is a sufficient authority to relieve of all responsibility any printer, when, in the presence of this contract and without an order from the Bank, this manufacturer sets about printing the official money of the country?

And again, is it not obvious that the actual contracts presented showed one curious detail—that they bear two dates : on the one hand that they were made and signed on the 6th November 1924 and on the other hand the notary testifying that the signatures had been affixed in front of him on the 25th of the same month of the year?

And again, were not the repeated orders, confidential and secret as they were, such as to suggest the sending to see the Board of the Bank on this occasion, more than on any other, of the representative of the printing firm, seeing that he had been constantly backwards and forwards to Lisbon before, so as to personally satisfy himself of the genuineness of an order made absolutely in a way different from the usual?

And again, what about the astounding order to duplicate the numbers of existing notes, which no banknote manufacturer worthy of the name should ever dream of—was not this a more than sufficient reason for preventing it entering into the imagination of anybody who knew the a.b.c. of bank note manufacture any shadow of an idea that such an order could be executed without the most exhaustive enquiries?

And again, the mere statement about the surcharge to be put on the notes by the High Commissioner of Angola—is it a reason for supposing that such a duplication should not call forth suspicion, seeing that the notes leave the manufacturer without this surcharge and further that the notes have simultaneous circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, and in addition are dated in Lisbon?

And again, after the presentation of the supposed contracts, which limit to a definite figure the circulation supposedly authorised, is a simple letter sufficient to put in hand a second issue which raises the circulation far above the said figure, without it being expected that a justifiable query should put a speedy end to the carrying out of the fraud?

And again, what use do contracts serve?

And again, could there be maintained in secret, such as is suggested in the order in question, an issue of notes, if they, in the end, were different from all others, seeing that in Angola there have not been in circulation up to the present any notes of the Bank of Portugal, and seeing that in Lisbon these notes are not in circulation with the announced surcharge "Angola "? And seeing that up to the present, as we repeat, there has not been withdrawn from the Banco Nacional Ultramarino its privilege of issue?

And again, how was the redemption of the notes to be carried out, with their circulation in Angola and in Lisbon, with each number and serie printed on two notes absolutely similar one to the other?

No!

Never could anyone with the most elementary knowledge of the matter suppose that the documents presented were sufficient authority to execute an order for notes.

On every side its falsity appears as the most clumsy of mystifications. Where could one find a Manager of a Bank of Issue, knowing well the precautions ordinarily adopted in such delicate matters, who could imagine that without a shadow of hesitation, such as would be fatal to the carrying out of his designs, a bank note manufacturer would set about the manufacturing of duplicated notes, which would, moreover, have an accessory circulation in a region where the Institution which was making the pretended order had not the privilege of issuing notes? And this without saying anything about any of the other extraordinary features of the astounding document produced.

It would be necessary to be entirely ignorant of the scruples ordinarily employed by the bank note making industry, which were, by a piece of stupendous bad luck, put absolutely on one side, to suppose that such an order might, in the normal course, be put into execution : as if a bank note manufacturer were a manufacturer of ordinary goods who would carry out, without any precautions, the first order which came along?

As if a bank note manufacturer had not as the very first of his obligations, that of being acquainted with the legislation which regulates the paper issues of the country for which he is producing notes ! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the strict obligation of scrupulously taking care to obtain a guarantee of the authenticity of his orders ! As if a bank note manufacturer could make, without any query, duplicated notes and notes which would circulate in regions where the pretended customer had notoriously no privilege of issue, nor even exclusive delegations ! As if a bank note manufacturer had not the duty of opposing, even when the order might ostensibly bear all the guarantees of its authenticity, the production of a circulating medium which would inevitably tend to a discredit, seeing that there cannot circulate anywhere two notes with the same number, and seeing that a Bank can only issue notes in regions where they have legal currency !

An impression was made on many people by the details which were sent to the manufacturing firm in the supposed letter from the Governor of the Bank of Portugal and respecting the schedule of signatures.

In the first place this schedule of signatures never, in any one of the authentic orders given by the Bank, was sent as forming part of the text of the letter in which the order was given, for the simple reason that the Bank could not risk the possible going astray of one single missive containing so important and definite a secret.

In the second place this schedule was not only a matter of knowledge to the Bank of Portugal. It was known to the manufacturing firm, seeing that it was a repetition of the notes already made. And it was a matter perfectly well known to the persons who represented this firm, one of whom transmitted it in his own hands from Lisbon to London as the official and authentic order.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
224 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

BRANCHES – MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY.

JOSÉ A. MACHADO
PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. COWAN
VICE-PRES. & GEN. MGR.
PHILIP B. TOLLER
MANAGER OF SALES

JAN 20 1926

JAN 18 1926 FOREIGN DEPT.

OTTAWA, January 15th, 1926.

JAN 18 1926

F. W. Gullett, Esq.,
Manager, Foreign Department,
American Bank Note Company,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Gullett:-

Bank of Portugal - Unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos Notes.

I thank you very much for your letter of the 13th instant, duly received, with information as advised.

This is certainly a remarkable case, and cannot fail to hurt Waterlow & Sons. It proves once again that in this business you can take nothing for granted.

We shall bring this matter to the attention of some of our friends here, and shall be glad to have any further information which you may receive.

Yours sincerely,

José A. Machado,

President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADST.
RECEIVED
JAN 18 1926

C.P.R.
JAN 18 1926

January 16,1926.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sir;-

BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized note issue

We are in receipt of your letter of December 24th, from Buenos Aires, in which you acknowledge receipt of our cable in connection with this affair and mention that such happenings may reflect on all foreign engraving and printing concerns in an adverse manner.

Though this may be true to some extent, we can not help but feel , however, that such affairs would bring about suspicion and investigation of native concerns as well,- which - in the end - would prove favorable for us.

From what we have written you there is no question but what there has been gross carelessness on Waterlow's part and, to our minds, will bring about comments which will be hard to live down. In the end it is for good, for it puts us all on our mettle and sort of keeps us looking for trouble all the time. Being careful and properly checking up everything in our business is its very keystone. We must all bear it in mind at all times.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN POCKET 5.93

DUPLICATE SENT

Paris, Rec'd January 18, 1926.

(Extract from cable from WAC Original in Banque du Congo Belge #624)

"New forgeries reported last week Switzerland Germany and Serbia high value notes and of a further million Pounds Sterling worth Bank of Portugal notes.

FOREIGN DEPT.

C.E.R. FEB 13 1926

JORGE HERRERA-TANCO

Translation

Bogota, Jan.18,1926.

FEB 13 1926

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

BANK OF PORTUGAL - WATERLOW'S 500 ESCUDOS NOTES

I have read, with a great deal of interest, the contents of your favor of December 30th, confirming the following cable sent to Mr. Sleigh on December 21st:-

> "December 21st, refer to our telegram of 12th Bank of Portugal, it is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.London against forged documents. Stop.Waterlow Sons & Co.London printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to person(s) in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from bank or agent in Lisbon.Stop.It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000 Stop. Bank are bringing law suit against Waterlow Sons & Co.London for negligence. End of quotation from telegram."

The foregoing information is of the highest importance and it seems to me most advisable to make known here, far and wide, the seriousness of the situation. Therefore, I shall appreciate your sending me some newspaper clippings in which this affair is discussed. On the other hand, I have noted, with satisfaction, what has taken place, by the contrast, as shown by the facts, - between the methods of execution followed by the American Bank Note Co. and the working methods of the house of Waterlow Sons & Co.of London.

Thanking you for this most important information, and hoping to receive further news on the subject, I remain,

Yours, etc.

FOREIGN DEPT.

FEB 13 1926

(IW)

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL. WATERLOW'S 500 ESCUDOS NOTES.

FOREIGN DEPT.

C. F. R. FEB 13 1926

DATE 18 Enero 1926.

Colombia to New York

FEB 1 1926

Con particular atención me impuse del contenido de su muy apreciable carta fecha 30 de Diciembre ppdo en la que se sirven confirmarme el siguiente cable dirijido a Mr Sleigh el 21 de Diciembre último:

"December 21st. Refer to our telegram of 12th Bank of Portugal, it is definitely established notes not forgery but printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.London. against forged documents Stop Waterlow Sons & Co London printed these notes with duplicate numbers and delivered them to person(s) in London without obtaining any direct confirmation from bank or agent in Lisbon. Stop. It is reported that these notes are in circulation to the extent of £ Sterling 1,000,000.Stop. Bank are bringing law suit against Waterlow Sons & Co London for negligence.End of quotation from telegram."

La noticia anterior es de importancia trascendental y dada la gravedad del asunto me parece de la mayor conveniencia hacerla conocer aquí profusamente. Al efecto sabré agradecerles el favor de enviarme algunos recortes de periódicos en los cuales se haya comentado éste incidente. De otro lado me impuse con satisfacción de lo ocurrido, por el contraste que el hecho presenta entre la manera de obrar la American Bank Note Company y la manera como obra la casa Waterlow Sons & Co de Londres.

Agradezco a Ud tan importante información y en la espera de sus nuevas sobre el particular me repíto,

Su muy atento y S.S.,

J Herrera Tames

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
FEB 13 1926

F.C.P.R.
JAN 22 1926

January 21,1926.

Henry L. Williams, Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito,Ecuador.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

We are enclosing you herewith clippings from Lisbon newspapers in connection with this affair, which we thought would interest you.

Counterfeiting seems to be the order of the day. Undoubtedly you have heard of the plot which has been discovered in Hungary where, it is said, they planned to counterfeit 1000 Franc notes to the extent of 30,000,000. Just how many notes have actually gotten out, or their value, or how good the imitation is, we do not know, since we have not seen any of them.

We had a cable from Captain Courtney in Paris a day or two ago, in which he speaks of reported forgeries of Swiss, German and Serbian high value notes.

Though we fully appreciate that so much counterfeiting may bring about adverse criticism,we, in our position, cannot help but think that in the end it must work for good. There is no question but what most of the nations of the world have been very careless in this respect, and more attention and greater care will be given to the work in the future.

In this connection we acknowledge receipt of your two letters of December 22nd and 30th, Nos.85 and 87, respectively.

Yours very truly,

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 5 50

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

Various clippings rec'd by Mr. Williams Oct.9/26 & sent in

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
JAN 23 1926

January 22, 1926.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S. B. Hale Co:, Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101, Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

We enclose herewith various clippings, from Portuguese newspapers, relative to the above matter, which we thought might interest you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

IW

DUPLICATE SENT

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.B.

C.P.B. FEB -6 1926

FEB -4 1926

Date 25th January, 1926.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th., re the above. The question of the comma appearing on some imprints and not on others is due to the fact that, through carelessness, Messrs. Waterlows evidently made use of a different imprint roll on different plates which were used in the issue. Any further information to date in connection with the Bank of Portugal has been covered by me in personal letters to Mr. Woodhull.

C.P.R.
JAN 29 1926

January 27,1926.

Henry L. Williams,Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito, Ecuador.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

To keep you fully posted on this matter we are enclosing herewith photographic copies of Lisbon newspaper clippings and two copies of a translation of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal,- which should prove both interesting and useful to you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

Clippings are filed with F.W.G. letter of this same date
C.P.

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

C.P.R.
JAN 29 1926

January 27,1926.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. S.B.Hale Co.,Ltd.,
25 de Mayo 101, Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

To keep you fully posted on this matter we are enclosing herewith photographic copies of Lisbon newspaper clippings and two copies of a translation of an extract from a Report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal,- which should prove both interesting and useful to you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

Photographic copies
returned by H.C.H. 10/9/26

J. P. R.
JAN 27 326

porque realmente o sentimos assim. O autor da «Novela do Amor Humilde», lindamente editada pelas livrarias Ailland e Bertrand, é um escritor ainda muito moço, pujante de seiva, ardendo na aspiração de criar formulas artisticas novas e por isso facilmente atreito a deixar obscurecer a ideia por a mascarar com uma excessiva riqueza verbal que o seduz pelo colorido, ou a querer defi-

Norberto de Araujo

nir com similes e imagens, nem sempre justas e apropriadas. A forma é segura e precisa, sem que por isso tenha perdido a intensidade da expressão e a fabulação é toda ela encantadora de delicadeza, de suavidade e de ternura.

A novela de que falamos, e que tão intensa impressão nos produziu, é uma obra moderna, realista nos processos, nos caracteres que nos pinta, nos sentimentos que nos descreve, mas nimbada toda ela de um delicioso romantismo, não do romantismo piegas e lamuriento, mas do que nos reconcilia com a vida e os homens e faz envolver a natureza e os seres de um consolador halo de poesia.

Os seus três tipos de mulheres, Marta, Rosario e Maria, almas a desabrochar sequiosas de um amor que as torne mais belas ainda, são três criações que deixam uma impressão imperecivel nos nossos espiritos. As mulheres humildes de Portugal ficam devendo a Norberto de Araujo uma profunda gratidão pela devoção e carinho com que ele lhes delineou a graça e as virtudes. Nos homens nota-se a mesma justeza do traço, suavizado sempre pelo desejo de lhes pôr em fóco as qualidades mais nobres e os dotes superiores do caracter. As individualidades do dr. Sebastião, tão honesto e leal ao seu amor, do Francisco, o pai de Marta, modelo de honestidade e abnegação e do Joaquim, ó marido de Maria, que tão nobremente desafronta a reputação de Marta, caluniosamente enxovalhada, são descritas em rapidas linhas mas com viva intensidade. Nos personagens secundarios ha sempre a mesma harmonia e verdade.

Não podemos fazer nesta secção uma apreciação detalhada de todas as belezas que se encontram nestas trezentas paginas da mais sã e deliciosa leitura e apenas dar sobre elas uma ideia muito rapida. Despedimo-nos da ultima dessas paginas com uma viva saudade, lamentando apenas que alguns quadros e episodios passem rapidamente de mais, com a velocidade de uma fita animatografica.

Felicitamos sinceramente Norberto de Araujo pela nova revelação do seu talento. Cremos bem que ele encontrou agora o genero literario mais adequado ao seu temperamento e ás inclinações do seu espirito. Não o devo abandonar porque, ou nós nos enganamos muito, ou ele lhe ha-de reservar glorias que raros, muito raros, conseguem alcançar.

ELCAY.

Dr. Antonio Luís Guerreiro

Dr. Luis Guerreiro

Realiza-se amanhã, *pela 1 hora da tarde*, numa das salas do Francfort Hotel (Rossio) o almoço de homenagem ao sr. dr. Luís Antonio Guerreiro Junior, um dos nossos mais abalizados clinicos e distinto professor assistente da Faculdade de Medicina.

O sr. dr. Luís Guerreiro é uma pessoa de raras qualidades de trabalho e de inteligencia, um verdadeiro caracter que conta inumeros amigos em todas as classes. Não admira, portanto, que a homenagem que os seus amigos e admiradores amanhã promovem revista excepcional brilho.

A favor da Cruz Vermelha

Fez-se ontem na Legação da Belgica, o apuro do peditorio feito pelas senhoras a favor da Cruz Vermelha, sob a direcção da presidente de honra, sr.ª condessa de Lichtervelde.

Os donativos atingiram a soma de 24 contos.

O NATAL NAS PROVINCIAS

Em Serpa

SERPA, 17.—Os professores da Escola Central desta vila fizeram distribuir grande numero de circulares pedindo brinquedos para a Arvore do Natal, brinquedos que serão sorteados entre os alunos pobres da mesma escola.

Louvamos a bela iniciativa que desejamos frutifique.

*

SERPA, 17.—Depois de devidamente reorganizada, estreia-se no proximo dia de Natal a banda 30 de Junho, sob a habil regencia do maestro sr. Sales Costa Carvalho. O Gremio Artistico Filarmonico Serpense, ao qual a referida banda pertence, realiza um interessante espectaculo seguido de baile para socios e familias.

Espirita

TUDO consegue rapido. Consultas gratis. Rua do Sol ao Rato, 245, 3.º

quezas de Portugal

odas as senhas relativas ás cadernetas

um «deslise» desta natureza no cumprimento do seu dever!

Quem, então?

Vêr-se-á. Foi ordenada a prisão de Romer, que dirá da sua justiça quando lhe chegar a vez. Romer sósinho? Não é provavel. Não nos parece que a Policia se assegure de tal, por muito grande que possa ser o desnorteamento em meio desta formidavel trapalhada. Em Lisboa deve haver cumplices; e queremos crêr que a perspicacia dos investigadores já terá ocorrido a citação dos seus nomes.

A proposito: que dirá a isto tudo o representante em Lisboa da casa Waterlow, que ainda não foi ouvido, não obstante toda a gente saber que entre ele e Romer existem radicadas relações de amizade, aliás naturalmente explicaveis?

Já se chamou esse senhor a depôr? Porque não o terá chamado a Policia? A estas preguntas só a Investigação poderá responder com acerto. Mas a Investigação não se decide a elucidar-nos por motivos que somos forçados a respeitar enquanto fôr uma verdade certa a razão de conveniencia profissional e patriotica que se invoca para manter tão obstinado mutismo.

Aguardando mais provas

O ministerio dos Estrangeiros aguarda com tanta ansiedade como nós a chegada de documentos, vindos de Londres, nos quais se põe toda a esperança.

De que documentos se trata?

Trata-se, segundo pudemos saber, da correspondencia apreendida em casa do inglês Romer, e que este deixára na residencia quando veio ha pouco a Portugal, porventura absolutamente seguro ou da sua inocencia ou da ignorancia da Policia. O coronel sr. Santos Lucas, presidu nesse particular, um serviço que deve ser considerado como a chave do grande enigma a decifrar.

Os homens da Waterlow não saem da sua teima fleugmatica de que só justiça desejam, só justiça querem, só justiça se precisa.

Pois faça-se justiça, que é tambem o que nós pedimos desde a primeira hora. Justiça inteira, justiça completa, para que de uma vez para sempre se acabe com a onda de suspeições com que se procura encharcar, por obsecação ou por acinte, a honestidade das pessoas de bem.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, logo que ontem o novo governo tomou posse, abeirou-se do sr. presidente do Ministerio, e com ele teve uma conferencia demorada de que resultou, como não podia deixar de ser, a certeza de que ninguem de boa fé, a principiar pelo governo, tem empenho em que a justiça se amordace.

O sr. Antonio Maria da Silva deu ao adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal todas as provas de confiança e todos os poderes para prosseguir nas investigações em curso.

Pois que o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães proceda como é seu dever e conforme a liberdade inteira que nunca se lhe negou, para que a mesquinharia reles que já anda a intrometer-se no caso, para desnortear, não tenha mais motivos de caluniar seja quem fôr.

A nota que a este respeito foi fornecida ontem á imprensa pela Policia de Investigação Criminal terminava por dizer que toda a perturbação de ordem publica neste momento, prejudicaria a acção da justiça e o apuramento da verdade.

Posto que pareça desnecessaria a observação, achamo-la interessante, pelos resultados beneficos que dela resultaram já.

Ontem á noite as prevenções na policia e nos quarteis passaram a ser *simples, nitidamente denunciadoras* de que nada de grave aconteceria. E' um sintoma e beneficio de que todos aproveitam, a começar pelos juizes.

O "Zézinho" do Avenida Palace

Quando os tempos mudam, e as situações tambem...

Antes disto tudo, o sr. Hennies, hoje procurado pela policia como o pior dos criminosos, quando vinha instalar-se no Avenida Palace, com todo o poderio do seu dinheiro, era como se tivesse chegado a Lisboa um autentico redentor.

Era uma procissão de «chasseurs» da estação para o hotel e do hotel para a estação, todos querendo ao mesmo tempo merecer a honra de lhe fazer frente.

Ha até um episodio curioso que vem a talho de foice recordar. Certa dama brasileira que se arruinára, chegou a pontos, no Palace, de ter que mudar-se com malas e bagagens, quasi por esmola, para um quarto dos criados, na agua furtada do edificio.

Era uma freguesa que já dera o que tinha a dar.

[illegible] chegou José Bandeira. Conhe-

Os retalhistas de Viveres de Lisboa, reuniram ontem os delegados das Associações economicas, tendo-se feito representar: a Associação Industrial Portuguesa, pelo sr. dr. Levi Marques da Costa; a Associação da Agricultura Portuguesa, pelo sr. Silverio Botelho Monis; a Associação Comercial, pelo sr. Joaquim Roque da Fonseca; a União dos Interesses Economicos, pelo sr. Alfredo Ferreira, e a Associação dos Retalhistas de Viveres, pelos srs. David da Silva, Henrique Varela Guedes e Jacinto Pedrô, e a Associação Comercial de Lojistas de Lisboa, pelo seu corpo directivo e conselho fiscal. Nesta reunião expressamente convocada para apreciar a campanha levada a efeito pelo jornal «O Seculo» foi aprovada por unanimidade a seguinte moção, precedida de varios considerandos elogiosos:

«Que ao jornal «O Seculo», ao seu ilustre director, ao seu conselho administrativo, especializando o administrador-delegado o sr. João Pereira da Rosa e a todo o seu corpo directivo e redactorial, se ouvie o protesto da nossa maior solidariedade moral e material, garantindo-lhe que ao lado do seu esforço se encontra a boa vontade, a serena confiança e o unanime esforço de todos os organismos economicos aqui representados».

*

Associamo-nos com o maior prazer, a esta justa e merecida homenagem ao nosso colega «O Seculo», tanto mais que ela parte daqueles que representam os organismos economicos, onde se encontra a grande massa dos seus accionistas, cujos interesses na imprensa ele se propôs defender.

Antonio Bandeira

O nosso ministro em Haia, sr. Antonio Bandeira, já fez ao sr. ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros dois requerimentos para que seja feita uma sindicancia aos seus actos particulares e de diplomata—que já tem 25 anos de carreira.

Acêrca do referido diplomata, recebemos a seguinte nota oficiosa:

«Da Policia de Investigação Criminal comunicam-nos não ser exacto que se tenha procedido a quaisquer diligencias relativas ao sr. Antonio Bandeira, ministro de Portugal em Haia, contra quem não existe acusação alguma de ter intervindo nos casos do B. de A. e M., que se estão averiguando.

Esse funcionario diplomatico pôs-se de resto espontaneamente desde a sua chegada a Lisboa, á disposição do seu ministerio e das outras autoridades, prestando-se a fornecer-lhes todas as declarações que possam porventura contribuir para o completo esclarecimento da verdade.»

Os reconhecimentos são falsos. Se os reconhecimentos são falsos, ipso facto devem ser falsos os contratos

A questão apreciada sob o ponto de vista juridico pelo ilustre notario da capital dr. Avelino de Faria

As copias conforme o «Seculo» as reproduzidão os reconhecimentos como feitos da seguinte forma:

«*Certifico como autenticas* as assinaturas acima feitas na minha presença pelos signatarios».

Ora, a formula—*certifico como autenticas*—é verdadeiramente inedita e anti-juridica, não podendo ser empregada por quem desconhece absolutamente a tecnica notarial e os mais rudimentares principios de Direito.

O notario nos reconhecimentos não diz—*em precisa de dizer*—que as assinaturas são autenticas. Do reconhecimento que o notario faz das assinaturas na presença dos signatarios e de *duas testemunhas* é que resulta o reconhecimento autentico nos termos do artigo 2.436.º, § unico do Codigo Civil. Muito menos emprega a expressão—*certifico como autenticas*.

Mas nem sequer os reconhecimentos em questão, tendo em vista dar o valor de documentos autenticos aos contratos, lhes podiam dar tal força, porque para isso necessario se tornava que os reconhecimentos fôssem efectuados com as formalidades especiais do Decreto Notarial n.º 8.373, de 10 de Setembro de 1922 ou de harmonia com o referido § unico do artigo 2.436.º do C. Civil, quando a lei exige apenas esta formula de reconhecimento autentico, como acontece em casos especiais.

Documento autenticado—o qual fica tendo a mesma força de documento autentico—é aquele que se encontra reconhecido autenticamente (artigo 94.º § 1.º do Dec. 8.373). Ora reconhecimentos autenticos, na nossa legislação, só existem os dois acima apontados, devendo notar-se que o do artigo 2.436.º § unico, por se encontrar modificado pelo decreto notarial, só pode ter lugar quando qualquer disposição de lei especial o manda aplicar.

Assim, acontece que os reconhecimentos em questão só podem ter o valor de *simples reconhecimentos circunstanciados* — nada mais.

Para dar força juridica e de autenticos a contratos de tal natureza e magnitude entendo que só em face do reconhecimento com as formalidades do artigo 94.º do referido decreto notarial.

E' um principio de direito internacional traduzido pela regra—*locus regit actum*—que a forma externa dos actos é regulada pela lei do país onde são celebrados, principio este que se encontra consignado na nossa legislação no artigo 24.º do C. Civil. Contratos celebrados em Portugal, ainda que para produzir os seus efeitos no estrangeiro, têm que ser regulados quanto ás suas formalidades extrinsecas pelas leis portuguesas e não ha disposição alguma de lei que dê a

Na ultima quarta-feira o sr. Pinto de Lima, preso por causa das investigações sobre o Angola e Metropole e restituido á liberdade por nada se ter provado contra elé, depois de ter estado incomunicavel durante oito dias numa esquadra, convidou o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, adjunto do director da P. I. C., e o sr. major Soares Branco, secretario geral do Banco de Portugal, para um jantar em sua casa, na rua Elias Garcia.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães aceitou e foi; o sr. Soares Branco, por virtude dos seus afazeres, escusou-se, prometendo que passaria por lá nas alturas do fim do repasto para trazer no seu automovel, para a Baixaa, o sr. adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal. Assim foi.

O automovel do secretario geral do Banco de Portugal parou, á hora combinada, á porta da residencia do sr. Pinto de Lima, e, como quer que o sr. Soares Branco tivesse pressa, não saiu do carro. Mandou o «chauffeur» com um cartão, ao 3.º andar, para dizer ao sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães que o aguardava na rua.

O sr. adjunto da P. I. C. recebeu o recado e respondeu que fôsse indo o sr. secretario geral do B. P., porque ele, sentindo-se muito bem em casa do sr. Pinto de Lima, se demorava ainda um pouco mais, indo depois ao ministerio das Finanças, onde se encontraria com o sr. Soares Branco.

De que se trataria?

A Ordem do Corpo de Policia de Investigação Criminal publicou ontem o seguinte:

«Sempre que haja qualquer correspondencia dirigida ao adjunto desta policia, sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, quer oficial quer particular, durante a noite, deverá o encarregado de piquete nomear imediatamente um agente para entregar essa correspondencia áquele magistrado, ou então na casa da sua residencia—Avenida Elias Garcia, 82, 1.º—no caso de não se encontrar neste edificio.»

O dr. Paiva Lereno esteve ontem no Banco Angola e Metropole com os srs. dr. Jaime de Lacerda e Evangelista, do Comercio Bancario, a examinarem varios documentos e a decifrar telegramas, tendo assistido os srs. Pedro Paulo de Melo e Ferreira Junior, funcionarios superiores daquele Banco.

Uma sessão no Centro Socialista

Na sala do Centro Socialista de Lisboa realizou-se ontem uma sessão publica para se tratar do caso do Banco Angola e Metropole e da lei do Inquilinato.

Presidiu o sr. Augusto Dias da Silva, secretariado pelos srs. Joaquim Cabral e Reinaldo Silva.

Em primeiro lugar usou da palavra o sr. dr. Ramado Curto, que afirmou que o caso do Banco Angola e Metropole é ainda um enigma e está convencido de que a verdade não sairá nua do poço, mas, pelo contrario, com todas as roupagens que convierem ás pessoas que no escandalo estão metidas. Acrescentou que logo que esteja esclarecida a verdade oficial das averiguações a minoria socialista actuará, sem receio de ameaças.

Afirmou que a minoria, tratando da lei do Inquilinato, cumpriu o seu dever, pondo a questão naquele pé em que foi possivel pô-la.

O orador referiu-se ainda a outras questões de que a minoria socialista se tem ocupado no Parlamento.

O sr. dr. Amancio de Alpoim, depois de um exordio em que expôs a atitude da minoria socialista na Camara dos Deputados, referiu-se particularmente ao caso do Banco Angola e Metropole, reeditando muitas das suas afirmações feitas ha dias naquela Camara.

Afirmou que não entende que o Banco de Portugal troque tão facilmente notas, sendo falsas, como não entende tambem que os documentos publicados sejam falsos, visto que os representantes da casa inglesa não possuem senão copia desses documentos e não os originais.

Lamentou que alguns jornais não tivessem publicado o seu discurso no Parlamento, para depois o acusarem de palavras que não proferiu e de atitudes que não tomou.

Elogiou a imparcialidade do nosso jornal publicando as notas desse discurso, prestando assim um grande serviço a todo o povo português, levando longe as suas palavras, não invertendo o sentido delas, demonstrando assim que não tem nenhum pensamento reservado neste malfadado caso do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Referiu ainda que não o preocupou o facto de toda a Camara não ter aprovado a sua proposta de inquerito ao caso. Prefere, disse, andar só a ter más companhias.

Irá só, afirmou, até onde fôr preciso, até que possa apresentar os culpados deste tremendo escandalo.

Disse ainda que as cadeias não se fizeram só para os maltrapilhos e párias. Fizeram-se tambem para os que, sem decôro pela sua situação, roubam o pão e o sossêgo da pobre humanidade.

Terminou dizendo que no combate que empreendeu irá até ao fim, acompanhado ou sózinho, mas com a consciencia de ter cumprido o seu dever.

Os dois oradores foram muito aplaudidos.

Escreveu-nos o sr. Pedro Correia da Silva, filho do sr. Correia da Silva, ex-ministro das Colonias, para nos dizer que seu pai já não era governador de Macau quando se fez o contrato para as obras no porto daquela cidade. E' um pormenor que registamos, mas que não altera a verdade do facto narrado ontem por nós. Fôsse o sr. Correio da Silva, ao tempo, ministro das Colonias ou governador da provincia, o que é certo é que o contrato se fez assinado por José Bandeira e que as obras se iniciaram e prosseguem financiadas, entre outros, pelos srs. Melo & Coll

O marido deve ter regr... O sr. conde Planas S... muito a...

Haia, 18—(Do nosso enviado especia...

Voltei hoje a estar de novo com m... já fiz referencia na carta que escrevi en...

A primeira pregunta foi:

— Então o sr. Marang?

— Meu marido deve chegar hoje a H...

— Mas a sua viagem a Portugal?...

— Não passou de Paris...

Mudou-se o rumo á conversa.

E' a minha interlocutora quem, solíc...

— Sim... os grandes negocios do m... guerra, especialmente no Oriente e nos... seu campo de acção para Cuba e, sobret...

— Por mal dos nossos pecados, obse... cimento de madame Marang sobre a I... que os portugueses não estão muito gra... dissemos agora em francês.

— Tambem meu marido não tem em... te a opinião publica portuguesa. Tant... acontecimentos...

— E' mais seguro...

— Decerto... Ele pouco caso faz do... sr. Oscar Zenha veio cá a Haia mandado... dir que processasse o «O Seculo», mas n...

Nada via, ou antes, via muito bem. ... uma nova pregunta:

— Os negocios de seu marido em Po...

— São de ha nove anos pelo menos. ... Ordem de Cristo depois de ter efectua... batatas.

— A senhora conhece o sr. conde de... roupa.

— Perfeitamente. É o ministro de... amavel!...

Tinhamos fixado o ponto que nos pa...

Ordem Publica

Continuaram ontem a circular os costumados boatos de alteração da ordem publica, tendo ao principio da noite as forças da guarnição e Guarda Republicana entrado de prevenção.

Na policia a prevenção foi por quartos, mantendo-se esta medida pela madrugada adeante.

AS "RATOEIRAS"

Foi presa uma gatuna que roubou a carteira a um provinciano

O sr. Francisco Sant'Ana, residente na rua do Aço dos Três, em Cascais, veio ontem a Lisboa a fim de dar um passeio pela cidade. Ao passar ontem á noite pela rua da Mouraria, foi atraido por uma mulher a uma «ratoeira» do Bêco do Rosendo, 17, pertencente a um individuo conhecido pelo Angelo, furtando-lhe a carteira que continha algumas centenas de escudos. O sr. Sant'Ana vendo-se roubado dirigiu-se ao guarda 1728, que se encontrava de serviço proximo da referida hospedaria e, vendo passar a gatuna, pediu-lhe a sua detenção. Conduzida para a 6.ª esquadra, ali declarou a gatuna chamar-se Augusta do Socorro e residir na travessa da Madalena, 50, loja. A Augusta conta já largo cadastro na policia.

Do Porto

Tribunal do Comercio

No Tribunal do Comercio foi julgada procedente a acção intentada pela sr.ª D. Maria das Dores Santos Silva, contra a Sociedade de Pesca «A Vencedora», da qual reclamava 3.700 libras esterlinas, além de juros.

Incendio

Esta noite, numa dependencia nas trazeiras do 1.º andar da Escola Normal, á rua da Alegria, onde se anda procedendo a reparações, manifestou-se incendio, causando prejuizos avaliados em 50 contos.

Camara Municipal do Porto

Reuniu-se esta noite o Senado Municipal, aprovando o 3.º orçamento suplementar para o corrente ano e uma verba de 100 contos para melhorar as instalações e os serviços do Conservatorio de Musica.

Trucidada pelo comboio

Nas agulhas norte da estação de Campanhã foi esta tarde colhida por um comboio, que recuava, a esposa do maquinista do Minho e Douro sr. Alexandre Borges. A desventurada, que devia ter uns 45 anos, ficou horrorosamon-

Por esse mundo...

Espionagem cordial

Caiculo a [illegible] os srs. Briand e Chamberlain, futuros [illegible]lares, do que se diz, dum duplo premio Nobel, devem ter sabido com arreliadesse caso de espionagem descoberto ha pouco[illegible]as pela policia de Paris. Esse caso, que cos[illegible] ainda reservar-nos algumas surpresas e p[illegible], mesmo talvez, segundo alguns, não assuma a importancia que outros lhe atribuem, provocou já a prisão de três subditos de S. M. britanica, industriais consideraveis e considerados, que residiam em Paris e duma joven francesa que para eles trabalhava nos meios aeronauticos, em missão de segredos informações.

A espionagem e a contra-espionagem são velhas instituições admitidas de larguissima data, duma maneira especial, entre os Estados. Os espiões são criminosos perante as leis dos paises onde trabalham, mas pelos actos que eles praticam, o governo desses paises não pode tornar responsavel o governo estrangeiro que lhes paga e que eles servem. Não discutirei essas praticas que obedecem, sem duvida, a principios de boa prudencia. Onde iriamos parar se cada caso de espionagem se pudesse transformar num «casus belli» e se não se tivesse adoptado o sistema mais simples de as liquidar sem intervenção diplomatica, diante de simples juizes, com pouco mais de aparato do que um simples «fait divers»?

Mas, pois que se fala dum espirito novo que anima as relações entre os povos, porque mesmo já para ele se encontrou um nome sonoro e amavel—o espirito de Locarno—como negar razão ao «homem da rua» que começa pensando, com estranheza e mesmo com uma certa irritação, que aquelas velhas praticas se acordam mal com esse novo espirito? Se na realidade, como eu creio, esse espirito de Locarno pessoalmente o inspira, o sr. Briand não deixará de preguntar, sorrindo, ao sr. Chamberlain quando o acaso os puser em presença um do outro, um destes dias:

—Meu querido amigo, sabe quanto o estimo e quão grande é a confiança que me merece? Esses sentimentos refletem os sentimentos das grandes nações cujos destinos estão nas nossas mãos. Se, pois, o meu querido amigo [illegible]

Romer, o empregado da casa Waterlow & Sons, tem cumplices em Lisboa?

O chefe do governo reitera a sua confiança no sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães. — A ultima estada de Hennies em Lisboa

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS LISBOA

SANTOS BANDEIRA E ALVES DOS REIS

levavam na Holanda uma vida de principes em contraste com a de Marang, que nunca alterou os seus modestos habitos de bom burguês

(Do nosso enviado especial)

HAIA, 14 de Dezembro.

Hospedei-me no Hotel Central, hotel confortavel e moderno entre os mais modernos e confortaveis hoteis da Holanda, preferido por isso pelos protagonistas portugueses do caso Angola e Metropole. Por isso, e talvez tambem pelo «jazz-band». E' um hotel alegre, onde se gasta dinheiro. Até á meia noite a orquestra negra impede-me de dormir. Se o caso de que me estou ocupando não fosse muito sério, muito grave, se não se tratasse da liberdade de alguns homens, do futuro de outros e sobretudo da sorte desse velho e cobiçado dominio português de além-mar, tentar-me-ia a dizer que foram talvez os acordes bizarros daquela orquestra exotica que sugeriram aos «fétards» holando-lusitanos a ideia de tentar fortuna em operações coloniais.

Todos os nomes que estão neste momento interessando duma maneira particular o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca são conhecidos, poderia mesmo escrever—são populares, no Hotel Central. O ultimo que aqui esteve, não ha muito, foi Oscar Zenha que, surpreendido pelos acontecimentos, em sua opinião incompreensiveis, recolheu a Paris. Quanto aos outros, algumas palavras que a respeito deles ouvi logo na noite em que cheguei trouxeram-me á memoria um comentario bem curioso que recomendo á atenção daqueles que quiserem abraçar a carreira do comercio de alto vôo, e cujo autor é o meu barbeiro de Paris. Esse barbeiro foi-o tambem—aproximação que me não desvanece—dum antigo oficial aviador português que se ausentou precipitadamente da capital francesa depois de algumas irregularidades financeiras que, a proposito da sua prisão num continente longinquo, os jornais de Lisboa tiveram não ha muito o ensejo de evocar. Um dia, o barbeiro preguntou-me o que tinha sido feito do seu cliente aviador. Disse-lhe em que circunstancias ele tomara o vôo; e o artista retorquiu:

—Não me admira. Um homem que quando vem fazer a barba deixa 5 francos de gorgeta, é porque o dinheiro lhe não custa a ganhar.

Ha, pois, generosidades contraproducentes, porque suspeitas, e algumas delas certamente se contam no activo dos figurantes do Angola e Metropole que estiveram na Haia e passaram pelo Hotel Central. Alves dos Reis e José Bandeira são os mais citados. Um portuense classificou-os de «extremement gentils». Quanto a Coutinho,—«le petit», como aqui lhe chamam,—a impressão que deixou foi a dum subalterno pouco inteligente, vitima escolhida por outros mais habeis que desejavam explorar a sua incompreensão. O que é curioso, o que me parece sintomático, é que o destino pouco invejavel que essas pessoas atravessam presentemente em Portugal não parece surpreender extremamente os que aqui os contemplaram ou os serviram no periodo da fortuna gloriosa. Talvez esses holandeses, homens calmos, de poucas falas, mas de solido bom-senso, vêam um fio de logica ligando tudo isso. Um deles chegou a dizer-me:

—Sempre pensei que aquilo acabaria mal.

Mas devo confessar que essa frase não foi seguida das explicações que ela deixava desejar e prever. Um escrupulo profissional cortou o desabafo desse holandês loquaz...

Em Haia, os do Angola e Metropole não falavam de negocios—Era nos cafés e dancings, onde á farta semeavam florins, que faziam a sua vida

Importa declarar que nunca os acasos me fizeram encontrar no vasto mundo os meus compatriotas cujos nomes acabo de citar. Sobre eles não tinha até agora nenhuma opinião. O que hoje sei é o que os jornais portugueses escrevem e o que me dizem aqui. O meu juizo não se forma com outros elementos. E os informes que estou recolhendo só na verdade se referem a méras impressões que essas pessoas deixaram nestas paragens, quer pela qualidade dos estrangeiros que os acompanhavam, quer pelo genero de vida que viveram. Posso mesmo acrescentar que esses portugueses se abstinham de falar aqui dos seus negocios ás pessoas com as quais conviviam e que a tais negocios eram estranhas. Contentavam-se co mpercorrer conscienciosamente e animadamente os cafés e os «dancings», espatifando alguns autenticos florins.

Se o inquerito a que me aplico pode ter algum interesse é o de revelar ao publico português, ainda insuficientemente informado, o que de facto são e o que valem esses pretendidos banqueiros internacionais que por intermedio de alguns portugueses pouco idoneos pretenderam lançar no nosso país as bases dum negocio colossal. Ha dias o «Diario de Noticias» preguntava:

«...O que valem as firmas estrangeiras que aparecem inicialmente no Banco de Angola e Metropole, e quais as suas relações efectivas com este estabelecimento de «descrédito»?... O que é a casa Marang & Collignon Holland Orient Trade C.º, ou a firma Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy, ou ainda a empresa N. V. Export Compagnie, que nos constam ser, além da sociedade Marang & Collignon, os subscritores estrangeiros do Banco?

E' a essas preguntas, de capital importancia, como se calcula, que procurarei tanto quanto possivel responder.

A dificuldade em se saber da sede das principais firmas holandesas que constituiam o "consortium"

Na propria noite da minha chegada a esta capital, deambulando nas suas ruas centrais, enormemente animadas porque era um sabado, levantei muitas vezes o nariz procurando ao acaso entre as taboletas severas que designam as grandes casas de comercio e os bancos sumptuosos, uma daquelas denominações complexas e imponentes que estão tendo largo curso na imprensa portuguesa e que são as das firmas holandesas comanditarias do Banco José Bandeira & Alves Reis. Nada encontrei. De regresso ao hotel telefonei a um empregado superior de um grande Banco de Amsterdão. Respondeu-me, sinceramente ou habilmente que só sabia da existencia daquelas firmas por as ter visto citadas nos jornais, e aconselhou-me a pesquizar no anuario dos telefones. Segui esse conselho sem demora. E foi assim que encontrei o endereço de Marang & Collignon. Não precisei mesmo de procurar o de Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy nem da N. V. Export Compagnie—porque é o mesmo. Parafraseando a formula do Catecismo (que a blasfemia me seja perdoada pela necessidade de me fazer compreender claramente) direi que ha neste caso três firmas distintas e um só homem de negocios verdadeiro, que é Marang.

Do escritorio de Marang o jornalista passa á sua residencia, um lar burguês como muitos... sem riquezas nem pompas

Essas firmas todas têm o seu pequeno escritorio comum, numa casa burguesa situada no n.º 30 de Louise de Coignyplein, num bairro novo e aprazivel, menos de comercio que de moradia, nos confins oeste da cidade. Do lado esquerdo da porta dessa casa ha em letras doiradas as três placas indicadoras das três sociedades, e do lado direito uma outra placa mais pequena indicando o consulado de S. Salvador. Porque Marang, que é um homem de uma misteriosa mas ardente actividade, dispõe ainda de tempo para o exercicio de funções consulares... No predio contiguo, em tudo analogo ao numero 30, é a residencia pessoal de Marang. Pequenas casas, limpas, confortaveis, como todas as casas holandesas, mas dignas quando muito de um agente de comissões. Não! Sem querer atribuir ás aparencias mais valor do que elas têm (o Angola e Metropole, segundo vi nas gazetas, tinha uma bela fachada) o certo é que me parece bem dificil admitir que do 30 de Louise Coignyplein tenham saído as belas libras largamente distribuidas pelo «consortium» das grandes ambições coloniais.

Esta manhã, ás 9 e meia, bati á porta da Holland Midillandsch, da Export Compagnie e do consulado de S. Salvador. Uma criada veio abrir, criada trajando á francesa e falando francês. Preguntei-lhe pelo sr. Marang. A sua resposta, um pouco precipitada, pareceu-me ser «que não era ali». Recuando um passo, mostrei-lhe a placa.

—Sim, o escritorio do sr. Marang é com efeito aqui, mas ele não está.

—E virá hoje?

—Provavelmente não. Mas se o senhor quiser falar a «un de ces messieurs».

Apressei-me a dizer-lhe que sim. E momentos depois apareceu-me, no vestibulo, de onde não passei, um cavalheiro novo e afavel a quem expus sumariamente o fim da minha visita, que me informou de que o sr. Marang se não encontra presentemente na Haia e que me disse que madame Marang certamente me receberia e me poderia dar todas as informações sobre os negocios de seu marido. Insistiu mesmo para que eu fôsse ao n.º 29 ver madame Marang.

Fui. Toquei á campainha, dei o meu cartão á criada holandesa e esperei. Dai a alguns minutos apareceu-me uma dama que me mandou entrar na sala das visitas e me pediu para esperar um pouco. Logo a seguir ouvi a voz dessa dama falando ao telefone, em holandês. Não compreendi nada da conversa, porque não conheço essa lingua, a não ser o enunciado minucioso e lento do meu nome e da minha qualidade. Essa senhora, que veio de novo ter comigo ao salão, era madame Marang. Senhora ainda nova, de aspecto agradavel, embora um pouco masculino, como é vulgar encontrar-se nestas paragens do norte. O seu rosto de traços energicos traduzia uma evidente tenção nervosa. Sem mesmo me convidar a sentar, madame Marang, que ostentava sobre o colo um robusto diamante, preguntou-me o que eu queria e mal tendo ouvido as primeiras palavras da resposta declarou-me que nada, absolutamente nada sabia e que nada, absolutamente nada, por consequencia, me poderia dizer. Era evidente que aquela senhora estava «en garde» e que a minha pessoa lhe não inspirava confiança alguma. Tentei, com certo exito, modificar essa impressão. Disse-lhe que não vinha como inimigo e que o meu jornal desejava unicamente esclarecer com exactidão os seus leitores. Disse-lhe mais que, se eu tivesse tido a boa fortuna de encontrar seu marido lhe ofereceria um meio incompanavel de fazer ouvir ás suas razões o publico do meu país, onde a sua respeito se estava formando uma bem detestavel opinião. Assegurei-lhe que se havia uma injustiça a reparar, eu daria a essa reparação todo o meu concurso, fôssem quais fôssem as suspeitas mabavolas que um tal acto pudesse fazer recair sobre mim.

—O seu jornal não é, pois, o «Seculo», não é verdade?, disse-me essa dona de casa amavel mas sempre de pé.

—Não, minha senhora.

—O «Seculo» é um jornal «très bavard».

Eu podia esperar nessa altura um termo mais violento. Madame Marang foi evangelicamente dôce. Disse apenas que o jornal inimigo «fala muito». Nem mesmo disse «fala demais». Que o nosso colega saiba, pois, se isso o interessa, que a familia Marang não mostra contra ele um severo rancor.

M.me Marang diz que o seu marido vinha a caminho de Portugal... mas que não atravessa a fronteira

Madame Marang, mais loquaz, continuou:

—E' pena que o senhor não tivesse vindo alguns dias mais cedo. Poderia ter visto meu marido. Nós não sabemos nada senão o que dizem os jornais. Não recebemos nos ultimos dias nenhumas informações directas de Lisboa.

—Mas, interrompi, onde está o sr. Marang?

—Meu marido vai a estas horas a caminho de Portugal.

—De Portugal!?

—Sim, senhor. Compreende que ele tem necessidade de saber ao certo o que se passa.

—Nesse caso, minha senhora, permita que a cumprimente: o seu marido é um homem de coragem.

—Porquê? Supõe que poderão fazer alguma coisa contra ele em Portugal?

—Tenho a certeza de que o meterão na cadeia, simplesmente.

Madame Marang mostrou, nesse lance, a serena força de animo duma heroina de Corneille:

—Meu marido sabe bem o que deve fazer. E' mesmo possivel que ele se aproxime de Portugal sem contudo julgar util passar a fronteira. Mas o senhor compreende quanto a nossa situação é desagradavel. Ha dez anos que vivemos aqui. Temos excelentes relações em todos os meios e especialmente no meio diplomatico. Temos a nossa vida organizada; temos filhos. Agora os jornais falam de nós. Circulam os boatos mais absurdos.

—A complexidade da questão, observei, justifica a abundancia e a diversidade desses boatos. Ha mesmo na realidade varias questões, talvez paralelas, mas independentes. Uma é a das notas falsas...

—Não ha notas falsas nenhumas!—interrompeu com vivacidade madame Marang.

—Como, não ha?!

—Não, meu caro senhor; é uma historia absurda. Noutro caso, como explicar que o Banco de Portugal se preste ao reembolso? Portugal é um país pobre que não se pode permitir «gestos» desses, aliás considerados geralmente aqui como incompreensiveis.

—Não insistirei. Quanto á outra questão, ela refere-se ás relações internacionais do sr. Marang. Enfim, como acabo de verificar, todas as sociedades holandesas que figuram nas origens do Banco Angola e Metropole estão instaladas no escritorio do sr. Marang.

—Com efeito.

—No fundo, tudo aquilo funciona sob a direcção do sr. Marang.

—E' verdade. Mas que ha nisso de mal?

—Não pretendo insinuar que haja qualquer coisa de mal; registo apenas. Em Portugal diz-se mais que o sr. Marang tem relações com alemães e russos.

—E' um romance! De resto, o senhor sabe que os alemães podem ainda ter dinheiro para negocios, mas os russos não.

—Perdão! V. Ex.ª não me dirá que os russos não gastam rios de dinheiro com a propaganda bolchevista no mundo inteiro.

—Mas isso é uma coisa diferente.

—Talvez não tanto como isso—atrevime a retorquir.

Que c'est bête! uma exclamação que vale muito e uma pregunta que fica sem resposta

Madame Marang quis que a informasse sobre as prisões efectuadas em Lisboa e no Porto. Mostrei-lhe alguns numeros do «Diario de Noticias». Ela deume a entender que a declaração do consul George fôra feita sobre documentos fornecidos por seu marido. Disse-me mais que este ultimo estava insuficientemente informado sobre a moralidade das pessoas com quem tratou em Portugal. Quanto a José Bandeira, fez-me notar que ele é irmão do antigo ministro de Portugal na Haia, pessoa altamente estimavel e que lhe merecia a mais absoluta confiança. Quando eu lhe disse que um dos implicados portugueses tinha encomendado um mobiliario sumptuoso, madame Marang disse:

—«Que c'est bête»!

E acrescentou:

—Nós aqui não modificamos em nada a nossa maneira de viver.

Com um gesto indicou-me os moveis e os adornos do seu salão burguês. E terminou convidando-me a passar de novo por sua casa para a informar do que fôsse sabendo de Portugal.

—Foi pena, disse-me, não ter encontrado meu marido. Ele gostaria, sem duvida, de lhe falar. Mas, pois que tenho agora o seu endereço, ele irá talvez procurá-lo, mesmo em Paris. Ele não poderá estar ausente muito tempo. Os negocios reclamam-no.

—Seu marido não tem aqui nenhum associado?

—Não. Ele trabalha sózinho, apenas com um secretario e uns empregados.

—E o sr. Hennies?

Madame Marang não respondeu. Pareceu-me mesmo não ter ouvido a minha pregunta. Em todo o caso, não insisti. Despedi-me. Saí.

*

E, já na rua, pus-me a pensar: a quem diabo teria aquela senhora telefonado o meu nome e a minha qualidade, no breve lapso de tempo que decorreu entre a minha chegada a sua casa e a sua entrada no salão para me receber?

PAULO OSORIO.

O que a policia vai averiguando

As diligencias policiais sobre o caso das notas de 500 escudos desenvolvem-se concomitantemente, como ontem dissemos, no país e no estrangeiro. Em Paris, o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca tem sabido ser policia. Quere dizer: tem-se havido de maneira tão hábil e tão proficua que, segundo as informações que nos chegam, não tardará muito a provar-se com factos, que errada ou acertadamente—depois se verá...—a sua missão se cumpriu por completo.

Em Londres, o sr. Norton de Matos e, apoiado nele, o coronel sr. Santos Lucas, têm dispendido uma actividade a todos os respeitos notavel, devendo estar a esta hora em seu poder tudo quanto, no tocante a pessoas suspeitas e a documentos de prova, era possivel e preciso colher na grande capital inglesa.

Um caso antigo

O caso, a nosso vêr—quere dizer: visto á luz dos factos—está nisto.

Provou-se a falsificação. Não ha, já agora, possibilidade para duvidas.

Em tempos, no penultimo governo Vitorino Guimarães, sendo ministro das Finanças o sr. dr. Daniel Rodrigues, de cuja boa fé ninguem duvida, combinou-se uma emissão de notas para Angola. Fizeram-se propostas, fizeram-se contratos absolutamente legais; tudo correu segundo as normas da mais perfeita honradez. Apenas ficou de pôr-se nas notas, uma vez feitas, uma sobretaxa a dizer «Angola», para as distinguir na duplicação.

A Waterlow negociou a encomenda, conforme as praxes; escreveu ao sr. Inocencio Camacho, em carta registada, certas palavras que julgava precisas para o fecho decisivo da transacção. E apareceu Marang com a resposta! Mais: apareceu Marang com a resposta e com uma credencial que tirava todas as duvidas.

As notas fizeram-se com a mesmissima chapa das enviadas anteriomente ao Banco de Portugal, sem diferença alguma, e foram os homens do Angola e Metropole recebê-las, devidamente autorizados.

Vem a proposito dizer que não tinha fundamento algum, razoavel, a descoberta feita pomposamente pela policia, no principio disto tudo, de que as notas apreendidas tinham uma virgula a mais em certo sitio.

Não havia, nem ha virgula nenhuma. O que ha é um grande ponto de interrogação na embrulhada que a policia procura desfiar.

Outra personagem?

E vem a ser o seguinte: O sr. Inocencio Camacho não recebeu a carta registada que lhe foi enviada de Londres pela Waterlow & Sons. Não a recebendo,

(Continua na 2.ª pagina)

O MONUMENTO A GOMES LEAL

Foi ontem inaugurado no cemiterio do Alto de S. João

Diz-se que os mortos esquecem depressa e diz-se uma grande verdade, ainda ontem demonstrada mais uma vez na inauguração do mausoleu-monumento de Gomes Leal, no cemiterio do Alto de S. João. De facto, a cerimonia realizou-se apenas com a comparencia de duas duzias de pessoas, entre as quais o dr. Magalhães Lima, o escultor Francisco Santos, o dr. Humberto Pelagio, Ladislau Batalha, vereador dr. Alfredo Guizado, dr. Costa Santos, presidente da Camara Municipal e alguns populares.

O monumento, obra de Francisco Santos, a quem a arte deve algumas obras-primas e cujo talento se afirma sempre original e forte, é de uma extrema simplicidade: sobre uma lira estende-se uma cruz, no topo da qual se senta uma figura ainda moça, que enlevadamente, recolhidamente, escuta os sons harmoniosos das cordas de outra lira, como se nelas vibrasse a musica dos versos do Poeta magnifico das «Claridades do Sul» e da «Historia de Jesus».

Inaugurado o monumento pelo sr. dr. Costa Santos, em nome da Camara Municipal, usou da palavra o poeta sr. Dias de Oliveira, que leu um discurso exaltando o genio de Gomes Leal, a sua séde de beleza, a sua ansia de perfeição e de justiça, relembrando toda a sua obra e comparando-o aos que mais alto se ergueram pelo espirito e pelo coração.

Seguiu-se o sr. dr. Magalhães Lima, que recordou a sua mocidade ao lado de Gomes Leal todo o idealismo de uma geração que se bateu e se sacrificou, sem a mira de recompensas materiais, impelida pelo genio de Hugo e que, tendo provocado varios movimentos libertadores, deu origem á proclamação da Republica em Portugal. Relembrou varios nomes, citou passagens da obra do Poeta, cuja imortalidade exaltou e referiu varios episodios demonstrativos da doença que o feriu de morte, terminando por acentuar que o sr. dr. Alfredo Guizado, tomando a iniciativa da construção daquele mausoleu, praticára um acto de verdadeiro benemerito, arrancando o cadaver de Gomes Leal á vala comum.

O sr. dr. Humberto Pelagio agradeceu aos assistentes, em nome da comissão organizadora da homenagem a sua comparencia ali, tendo o sr. Ladislau Batalha, em nome do partido socialista, proferido tambem algumas palavras de exaltação do Poeta e de protesto contra a atitude daqueles que, tendo explorado com a doença que o minou, o abandonaram depois á sua sorte.

Falou, por ultimo, o sr. dr. Costa Santos, que se referiu em breves termos á obra de Gomes Leal, exaltando a sua memoria e agradecendo igualmente a comparencia de todos em nome do municipio.

O sr. Eduardo Schwalbach, nosso director, fez-se representar por um redactor deste jornal e o sr. presidente do ministerio pelo seu secretario sr. Almeida Santos.

O monumento tem á sua volta a seguinte legenda: «Em homenagem ao Poeta Gomes Leal este monumento foi mandado erigir pela vereação da Camara Municipal de Lisboa no ano de 1925.»

O sr. Presidente da Republica fez-se representar na cerimonia do monumento a Gomes Leal, pelo seu secretario particular sr. Bourbon e Meneses.

PARA 1926 - Agendas Bijou.— João Cardoso, 64. Rua do Carmo.

AFIRMA

toda a gente de bom gosto

Que um retrato, para ser prenda de valor, não pode ser um banalissimo e vulgar trabalho de fotografia.

O retrato de V. Ex.ª terá tanto mais valor como oferta, quanto mais categorizado fôr o fotografo ou a casa que o subscreva.

O numero e qualidade dos nossos clientes são sobeja prova do bom gosto e escrupuloso cuidado com que executamos os nossos trabalhos.

Fotografia Brasil
Rua da Escola Politecnica
141

PETROLEO HAHN, para o cabelo

"Revue Coloniale Belgo-Portugaise"

Acaba de aparecer o n.º 17, relativo ao mês de novembro, desta importante revista colonial, de que é representante em Lisboa o nosso antigo colega sr. Carlos Faro.

DR. A. RAVARA
Cirurgião dos hospitais
Rins, orgãos genito-urinarios
R Ivens. 57 2.º

GRANDE COMISSÃO DE DEFESA COLONIAL DA SOCIEDADE DE GEOGRAFIA

Teve ontem á noite uma nova sessão a Grande Comissão de Defesa Colonial, nomeada pela Sociedade de Geografia. Presidiu o sr. Utra Machado e serviram de secretarios os srs. dr. Armando Cortesão e tenente Joaquim Baptista.

O sr. presidente disse que, na ultima sessão, não tivera ensejo para fazer sua a declaração do sr. Lisboa de Lima que se honrava muito com o lugar de vice-presidente para que a comissão o nomeara, mas em caso algum tomaria o lugar de presidente da mesma.

Fizeram ligeiras rectificações sobre a acta os srs. dr. Costa Lobo, Reis Santos, Leite de Magalhães, dr. Jaime Cortesão, Carlos Pereira e Vergilio Costa.

Este ultimo tomou depois a palavra para lembrar que o novo Chefe do Estado mostrou ser da opinião que na pasta das Colonias deve ser colocado alguem estranho á politica. Propõe por isso que s. ex.ª seja saudado por estar de acordo com as afirmações já feitas pela Comissão.

O sr. Leite de Magalhães informa constar-lhe estar a Associação Comercial de Lisboa magoada com a Sociedade de Geografia por esta se haver escusado a nomear um orador para tomar parte na sessão a favor das Colonias que aquela agremiação pensava realizar no dia 1 de Dezembro. Parece-lhe conveniente que se desfaça qualquer equivoco, para que a Comissão possa contar com o auxilio de tão prestante colectividade.

O sr. Ernesto de Vasconcelos explica que foi a ele que dirigiram o aludido convite. Respondeu afirmando a sua consideração pela Associação Comercial, mas ponderando que estando a Sociedade de Geografia a preparar um movimento pró-Colonias, não lhe parecia razoavel que os membros da sua direcção fizessem conferencias noutro local, antes da Grande Comissão marcar a orientação dos seus trabalhos. Afirma a consideração que a Sociedade de Geografia tem tido sempre pela referida Associação e o seu proposito em lhe anunciar que está pronto a aceder ao convite que lhe foi dirigido.

Lêem-se cartas de aplauso e adesão calorosa do Conselho Escolar do Colegio Militar, o qual anuncia o proposito de organizar no actual ano lectivo uma série de conferencias nos cursos mais adiantados sobre colonias, do sr. João Machado Toledo, da Academia de Guimarães, da Associação dos Funcionarios Coloniais, indicando os seus delegados para se entenderem com a Grande Comissão e da Comissão Central 1.º de Dezembro.

O sr. Ernesto de Vasconcelos declara que a Federação Academica de Lisboa dá tambem todo o seu aplauso á iniciativa da Sociedade de Geografia e está pronta a secundá-la com o maior entusiasmo.

O sr. dr. Jaime Cortesão felicita-se pela comunicação do Colegio Militar, entende que se deve aplaudir a resolução que ele tomou e faz votos para que os outros estabelecimentos de ensino lhe sigam o exemplo.

O sr. dr. Reis Santos propõe, o que é calorosamente aprovado, que se agregue á comissão o coronel sr. Teixeira Botelho, director do Colegio Militar.

O sr. presidente propõe que se agradeça a todas as colectividades e individuos que enviaram a sua adesão.

Entra-se na ordem da noite. O sr. presidente pede que se indique quem deverá ser escolhido para presidente da comissão. O sr. Reis Santos lembra que o sr. Utra Machado poderá, embora vice-presidente, dirigir os trabalhos da comissão. Mas isso não é regulamentar e assim o sr. Leite de Magalhães traçando o perfil como soldado e colonial do general sr Alves Roçadas, indica-o para aquele cargo, o que é aprovado por aclamação.

Discute-se na especialidade, o parecer da sub-comissão sobre o programa dos trabalhos a efectuar.

O sr. dr. Reis Santos entende que o artigo 1.º deve fixar que o problema colonial só pode ser resolvido dentro da solução a dar ao problema nacional, e que a Comissão tem de se limitar a indicar á Sociedade de Geografia os meios a adoptar para se tratar do problema nacional.

O sr. dr. Antonio Ferrão explica que o trabalho da sub-comissão atende por completo os desejos do sr. dr. Reis Santos.

Foi lido na mesa o relatorio que precede o articulado do regulamento já elaborado.

O sr. dr. Reis Santos volta a falar para sustentar que a Grande Comissão não pode dirigir o movimento, mas apenas indicar o que ha a fazer, decidindo depois a assembleia da Sociedade de Geografia sobre a execução desse plano

O sr. Vergilio da Costa lembra que em Setembro reune a Sociedade das Nações e aí se falará, talvez, nos mandatos. Urge, portanto, fazer uma propaganda activa e sem delongas para se criar uma corrente nacional que se insurja eficazmente contra qualquer agravo com que nos queiram ferir.

O sr. dr. Jaime Cortesão sustenta que a solução do problema nacional em toda a sua plenitude está fóra do ambito da Sociedade de Geografia. O que ha a fazer é marcar os limites até onde o problema colonial se harmoniza com aquele. A Sociedade de Geografia pode apreciar determinados aspectos do problema nacional, mas principalmente no que diz respeito ao colonial.

Falam ainda sobre o 1.º artigo os srs. drs. Antonio Ferrão, Reis Santos e Costa Lobo.

Em seguida foram aprovados os artigos referentes aos fins a que visa o programa, os que tratam dos meios a empregar para os conseguir, os que dizem respeito ás reclamações a fazer junto dos poderes publicos e a todos os orgãos de execução.

O sr. dr. Jaime Cortesão propõe que se inverta a ordem dos dois primeiros artigos, antepondo o que se refere á propaganda interna ao que se refere á propaganda externa e entende que quando aquela se fizer não se deve levar ás multidões apenas as soluções tecnicas mas falar-lhes ao sentimento, devendo merecer essa propaganda um estudo especial sobre os seus metodos.

Por ultimo o sr. dr. Armando Cortesão lê o projecto de regulamento elaborado pela sub-comissão e o sr. presidente encerra os trabalhos.

PETROLEO HAHN, para o cabelo

Um bom

A' VOLTA DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

A BURLA GRANDE DAS NOTAS

Devem ter sido presos já, em Paris, o inglês Romer, da casa Waterlow & Sons, e o português Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, chefe de uma casa bancaria do Porto

Não é verdade que a W. & S. pense em exigir qualquer indemnização ao Banco de Portugal

A POLICIA E O SEU SEGREDO

Continua, no intrincado caso das notas de quinhentos escudos, a ser de espectativa a situação no tocante ás investigações da justiça.

A policia, exagerando desmesuradamente as suas reservas, fazendo do caso que tem entre mãos um misterio impenetravel, contribui de certo modo para que se crie dia a dia uma situação de desnorteamento irritante para a opinião publica e infernal para o profissionalismo informativo dos jornais.

Que ha? Em que estado se encontram as diligencias atinentes ao desfiar da complicadissima meada?

Esta pregunta anda na bôca e no espirito de toda a gente; mas a resposta só algumas pessoas podem dá la; e essas, longe de se mostrarem decididas a satisfazer a anciedade geral, entrincheiram-se num mutismo que desconcerta, que enerva, que dá ensejos, naturalmente, para todas as hipoteses, para todas as conjecturas, para a boataria, até que a volta do caso se adensa.

Uma noticia sem fundamento

Assim, por exemplo, correu ontem—e nós tão firmemente a vimos expressa que a acreditamos tambem — a noticia de que a casa Waterlow & Sons, pretextando possiveis prejuizos para o seu credito, em consequencia desta formidavel burla, teria declarado que ia exigir do Banco de Portugal uma indemnização que os tribunais fixariam.

Pois não tem fundamento algum a estupefaciente nova, não obstante a policia não se haver lembrado até agora de a desmentir, como seria natural.

Julgamos poder afirmar que a Waterlow & Sons nem sequer pôs como hipotese, qualquer frase que se pareça com ameaças mais ou menos declaradas, o mesmo acontecendo com o Banco de Portugal.

E é simples, afinal, o motivo de tal atitude reciproca. Pois se as autoridades policiais e com elas o nosso Banco emissor, reconhecem que Warterlow, de maneira alguma pode ter procedido de má fé, como responsabiliza la por delitos em que teve tanta culpa como a parte contraria?

Ha mesmo um argumento que os britanicos podiam lembrar, se os portugueses insistissem em atribuir-lhes culpas.

E vem a ser que, se é certo ter a Warlow procedido mal quando se fiou nas informações que lhe garantiam a respeitabilidade de Marâng e dos seus homens, assim se deixando cair num logro, não é menos certo que o governo português é réu de igual pecado, pois se fiou em informações iguais para consentir aos mesmos homens a fundação de um banco, nem sequer hesitando em entrar com eles em serias negociações.

Mais prisões sensacionais

As diligencias da policia, em Lisboa, não são de molde a provocar, por emquanto, mais emoções, como se vê ha dois dias, a não ser que o segredo por ela tão obstinadamente mantido pretenda esconder dos jornais, e portanto do publico, algum caso grave em que se entretenham as suas congeminações.

Ha, porem, que atender a que, como ontem dissémos, tambem no extrangeiro se trabalha afanosamente. O sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca de quem não chegam noticias, vai em 48 horas, lá sabe o que anda a fazer em Paris . . .

E que o seu esforço não tem sido inutil prova-o o seguinte telegrama do nosso correspondente na capital francesa, recebido á hora tardia da madrugada em que redigimos a noticia:

PARIS, 17 — Urgente.—A policia desta cidade recebeu ordem para auxiliar o director da Policia de Investigação Criminal de Lisboa na captura, que vai efectivar-se, do inglês Romer, empregado superior da Waterlow & Sons, de Londres, e do português Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, chefe de uma casa bancaria no Porto.—Especial.

A estas horas, portanto, é muito possivel que o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca tenha já á sua guarda o discutido «parafuso» da questão a que ha dias nos referimos e com ele mais alguem cujo depoimento se tornara precioso—decisivo talvez—para o «finis» da enorme trapalhada que, no entender de pessoas sabedoras bem pode denunciar a existencia de uma poderosissima quadrilha de ladrões internacional ramificada em toda a Europa, e, possivelmente na America do Norte, onde a Waterlow tem um perigoso concorrente no fabrico de notas.

Saberá esse concorrente da Waterlow, que nos consta ter representantes em Lisboa, alguma coisa digna de nota para esclarecimento da burla?

Talvez não fôsse mau que a policia, mesmo guardando segredo para nós cuidasse de informar-se desse promenor.

Bandeira e Marang no porto de Macau

Como se prova, por exemplo — com mais este pormenor, que registamos por ser interessante

Quando em 1923, sendo governador daquela provincia o sr. Correia da Silva, se abriu concurso para as obras de melhoramento do porto de Macau, apareceu José Bandeira naquela cidade. Era delegado dos concorrentes holandeses Marang e companhia—os mesmos que financiavam agora o Angola e Metropole—e ia com uma proposta que foi aceita, porque propunha melhores condições do que as de americanos e ingleses.

Bandeira assinou o contrato, as obras começaram, e lá estão prosseguindo sem motivo para reclamações; em optimas condições, mesmo, segundo as informações que colhemos.

De resto que Bandeira, entre nós, conseguira ter creditos de excelente pessoa, prova-o o facto de a policia ter apreendido ha dias em sua casa, de mistura com varios papeis, um «carnet» com uma quantidade enorme de nomes de individualidades categorizadas — o que ha de melhor no nosso meio — que tinham ido a sua casa apresentar-lhe cumprimentos que eram protesto e eram solidariedade, quando um jornal da manhã o denunciou como criminoso de largo e tremendo cadastro.

O que se fez ontem no Governo Civil

Na sala nobre do Governo Civil voltaram ontem a reunir-se os peritos ingleses, os adjuntos da Policia de Investigação com varios chefes seus subordinados, para prosseguimento das diligencias ha dias iniciadas.

Que se passou lá dentro do isolado gabinete que foi mandado vigiar rigorosamente para que os jornalistas nem sequer dele se aproximassem, chegando a correr-se os cortinados das janelas, não fôsse alguem, da rua, descobrir, pelos gestos, as intenções e as palavras das pessoas reunidas no conciliabulo?

Não sabemos; não nos foi possivel sabê-lo esgotámos inutilmente os nossos recursos de lealdade para o conseguir.

A' noite foi ouvido o major sr. Soares Branco, secretario geral do Banco de Portugal, que expontaneamente se oferecera para prestar á policia quantos esclarecimentos pudesse para se fazer completa luz.

As cervejas de Marang

Ao cair do dia chegou ao Governo Civil uma carroça com vinte caixotes cheios de garrafas de cerveja, expedidos de Hamburgo. Eram as faladas cervejas que o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães julgou ante-ontem, por engano, serem-lhe oferecidas a ele pelo banqueiro das notas de 500 escudos.

Afinal vinham consignadas mas era á firma Alves dos Reis, Ld.ª, para esta as remeter, por seu turno, para a Africa.

Os caixotes vieram para Lisboa a bordo do vapor «Massilia» e, ao fazer-se a descarga, rebentou uma das garrafas por isso se verificando logo do seu conteudo.

Como era provavel, porém, que além da cerveja algum contrabando se incluisse na remessa, a policia quiz vêr e viu que não tinham fundamento as suas suspeitas sobre mais alguma doze de notas importadas...

Os caixotes foram depois transportados para a séde do Angola e Metropole.

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* *

Tambem estiveram na reunião realizada na sala nobre do governo civil, com os representantes da Waterlow e com a policia, o sr. dr. Trindade Coelho e o sr. Pereira da Rosa, respectivamente, director e administrador delegado de «O Seculo».

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* *

Oscar Zenha voltou ontem a ser chamado para prestar declarações no governo civil.

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O chefe Xavier a cargo de quem está a leitura e exame da correspondencia apreendida ante-ontem na Central dos Correios, foi ontem com o irmão de Alves Reis, recemchegado da Holanda, á esquadra onde o preso se encontra sob incomunicabilidade. Trouxe-o para o governo civil e estiveram ambos a ser ouvidos pelo sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães.

O caso Carneiro Franco

A policia comunicou ontem ao sr. dr. Carneiro Franco que no inquerito a que procedera se provou nada haver que lhe respeite no processo relativo ás notas de 500 escudos e que não era verdade ter expedido qualquer telegrama para Angola, referente áquele ex-parlamentar, depois do oficio de 15 do corrente dirigido pelo sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães ao ministerio das Colonias.

O sr. dr. Carneiro Franco pediu á policia que o ouvisse acêrca da sua viagem a Holanda em maio ultimo, viagem que se classificou de misteriosa, não obstante não ter tido nada de estranho.

Deve ser ouvido hoje.

Uma nova fase?

LONDRES, 17. — Consta que novas declarações feitas aqui pela casa Waterlow podem trazer novo aspecto á questão da emissão das notas de 500 escudos do Banco de Portugal. —Especial.

Acerca do que se tem dito sobre uns caixotes que no dia 15 do mês passado seguiram da séde do Angola e Metropole para o cais da Fundição, e dali para a Africa, era o seguinte: No dia 1 do mês passado o chefe do pessoal menor daquela casa bancaria, o sr. Romeu Pires, morador na rua da Atalaia, 112, 3.º andar, foi encarregado de acompanhar e despachar na Alfandega, 50, caixotes, contendo Champanhe, vinhos finos, licores, etc., caixotes esses que se encontravam no segundo andar da Companhia Mercantil, na rua de S. Nicolau, 13, anexo ao Banco Angola e Metropole.

Para se fazer a remoção foram preparadas duas carroças baixas, que começaram carregando. Como fosse tarde, resolveu-se, porém, que os caixotes já não seguissem, recolhendo as que já estavam carregadas á tesouraria do Banco Metropole, visto ficarem na loja e assim se evitar o trabalho de os trazer novamente do segundo andar.

De facto, no dia 25 foram os 50 caixotes para a Alfandega e ai abertos, seguindo depois para o seu destino.

DR. ARMINDO MONTEIRO — NA RUSSIA

A burla do Banco Angola e Metropole

(Continuação da 1.ª pagina)

não foi ele quem lhe respondeu. Não foi ele tambem, nem foi ninguem do Banco de Portugal quem autorizou Marang a levantar a encomenda. Logo, [illegible] terceiro [illegible] pendencia.

Feita por quem? E' o «quid» do problema.

Romer? a quem a Policia chama o «parafuso»?

Mas Romer é um empregado de inteira confiança da Waterlow, que ainda não se convenceu de que ele pudesse ter um «deslise» desta natureza no cumprimento do seu dever!

Quem, então?

Vêr-se-á. Foi ordenada a prisão de Romer, que dirá da sua justiça quando lhe chegar a vez. Romer sósinho? Não é provavel. Não nos parece que a Policia se assegure de tal, por muito grande que possa ser o desnorteamento em meio desta formidavel trapalhada. Em Lisboa deve haver cumplices; e queremos crêr que a perspicacia dos investigadores já terá ocorrido a citação dos seus nomes.

A proposito: que dirá a isto tudo o representante em Lisboa da casa Waterlow, que ainda não foi ouvido, não obstante toda a gente saber que entre ele e Romer existem radicadas relações de amizade, aliás naturalmente explicaveis?

Já se chamou esse senhor a depôr? Porque não o terá chamado a Policia? A estas preguntas só a Investigação poderá responder com acerto. Mas a Investigação não se decide a elucidar-nos por motivos que somos forçados a respeitar enquanto fôr uma verdade certa a razão de conveniencia profissional e patriotica que se invoca para manter tão obstinado mutismo.

Aguardando mais provas

O ministerio dos Estrangeiros aguarda com tanta ansiedade como nós a chegada de documentos, vindos de Londres, nos quais se põe toda a esperança.

De que documentos se trata?

Trata-se, segundo pudemos saber, da correspondencia apreendida em casa do inglês Romer, e que este deixára na residencia quando veio ha pouco a Portugal, porventura absolutamente seguro ou da sua inocencia ou da ignorancia da Policia. O coronel sr. Santos Lucas, prestou nesse particular, um serviço que deve ser considerado como a chave do grande enigma a decifrar.

Os homens da Waterlow não saem da sua teima fleugmatica de que só justiça desejam, só justiça querem, só justiça se precisa.

Pois faça-se justiça, que é tambem o que nós pedimos desde a primeira hora. Justiça inteira, justiça completa, para que de uma vez para sempre se acabe com a onda de suspeições com que se procura encharcar, por obsecação ou por acinte, a honestidade das pessoas de bem.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, logo que ontem o novo governo tomou posse, abeirou-se do sr. presidente do Ministerio, e com êle teve uma conferencia demorada de que resultou, como não podia deixar de ser, a certeza de que ninguem de boa fé, a principiar pelo governo, tem empenho em que a justiça se amordace.

O sr. Antonio Maria da Silva deu ao adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal todas as provas de confiança e todos os poderes para prosseguir nas investigações em curso.

Pois que o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães proceda como é seu dever e conforme a liberdade inteira que nunca se lhe negou, para que a mesquinharia reles que já anda a intrometer-se no caso, para desnortear, não tenha mais motivos de caluniar seja quem fôr.

A nota que a este respeito foi fornecida ontem á imprensa pela Policia de Investigação Criminal terminava por dizer que toda a perturbação de ordem publica neste momento, prejudicaria a acção da justiça e o apuramento da verdade.

Posto que pareça desnecessaria a observação, achamo-la interessante, pelos resultados beneficos que dela resultaram já.

Ontem á noite as prevenções na policia e nos quarteis passaram a ser simples, nitidamente denunciadoras de que nada de grave aconteceria. E' um sintoma e beneficio de que todos aproveitam, a começar pelos juizes.

O "Zézinho" do Avenida Palace

Quando os tempos mudam, e as situações tambem...

Antes disto tudo, o sr. Hennies, hoje procurado pela policia como o pior dos criminosos, quando vinha instalar-se no Avenida Palace, com todo o poderio do seu dinheiro, era como se tivesse chegado a Lisboa um autentico redentor.

Era uma procissão de «chasseurs» da estação para o hotel e do hotel para a estação, todos querendo ao mesmo tempo merecer a honra de lhe fazer frente.

Ha até um episodio curioso que vem a talho de foice recordar. Certa dama brasileira que se arruinára, chegou a pontos, no Palace, de ter que mudar-se com malas e bagagens, quasi por esmola, para um quarto dos criados, na agua furtada do edificio.

Era uma freguesa que já dera o que tinha a dar.

Um dia chegou José Bandeira. Conheceu a dama ou a dama se fez sua conhecida. Intimisaram-se. Bandeira deu em ser para a dama o Zézinho, o seu idolo, a razão de ser da sua existencia inteira.

—Onde está o Zézinho? Onde foi o Zézinho? Onde se terá metido o Zézinho?... Era o estribilho apaixonado da dama.

Veiu Marang uma vez; achou que quem tanto queria ao Zézinho não podia nem devia continuar sem honras de senhora de «teres», e disse assim numa das suas basofias habituais:

—Quem paga a conta desta senhora sou eu!

A dama enriqueceu de repente; fartou-se de trocar notas por joias caras; até se fez mais nova—que os anos conspiravam contra ela—e... e agora desaparecida a dama para parte incerta, metido o seu Zézinho no calabouço, quando a gente pregunta no Palace por José Bandeira ou por Marang, os criados respondem como se os preguntados fôssem pessoas da mais infima ralé:

—Esteve aí em tempos um sujeito que dava por esse nome...

A policia francesa tem ordem de prender Hennies e Gross

PARIS, 18.—A policia francesa tem ordem de prender o suiço-alemão Hennies e um individuo de nome Gross, implicados no caso de burla do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Conde de Planas Suarez

O sr. conde de Planas Suarez tenciona deixar Lisboa no proximo domingo.

A nacionalidade de Marang e Hennies

Muito embora não tenhamos em nosso poder qualquer documentação com a qual o possamos afirmar, pessoa digna de todo o credito informa-nos que Marang é holandês e Hennies suiço-alemão, tendo-se naturalizado, ha tempos, cidadão brasileiro.

Uma homenagem de iniciativa dos organismos economicos ao seu orgão na imprensa

A convite da Associação Comercial de Classe dos Retalhistas de Viveres de Lisboa, reuniram ontem os delegados das Associações economicas, tendo-se feito representar: a Associação Industrial Portuguesa, pelo sr. dr. Levi Marques da Costa; a Associação da Agricultura Portuguesa, pelo sr. Silverio Botelho Monís; a Associação Comercial, pelo sr. Joaquim Roque da Fonseca; a União dos Interesses Economicos, pelo sr. Alfredo Ferreira, e a Associação dos Retalhistas de Viveres, pelos srs. David da Silva, Henrique Varela Guedes e Jacinto Pedro, e a Associação Comercial de Retalhistas de Lisboa, pelo seu corpo directivo e conselho fiscal. Nesta reunião expressamente convocada para apreciar a campanha levada a efeito pelo jornal «O Seculo» foi aprovada por unanimidade a seguinte moção, precedida de varios considerandos elogiosos:

«Que ao jornal «O Seculo», ao seu ilustre director, ao seu conselho administrativo, especializando o administrador-delegado o sr. João Pereira da Rosa e a todo o seu corpo directivo e redactorial, se envie o protesto da nossa maior solidariedade moral e material, garantindo-lhe que ao lado do seu esforço se encontra a boa vontade, a serena confiança e o unanime esforço de todos os organismos economicos aqui representados».

*

Associamo-nos com o maior prazer, a esta justa e merecida homenagem ao nosso colega «O Seculo», tanto mais que ela parte daqueles que representam os organismos economicos, onde se encontra a grande massa dos seus accionistas, cujos interesses na imprensa cio [illegible] defender.

Antonio Bandeira

O nosso ministro em Haia, sr. Antonio Bandeira, já fez ao sr. ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros dois requerimentos para que seja feita uma sindicancia aos seus actos particulares e de diplomata—que já tem 25 anos de carreira.

Acêrca do referido diplomata, recebemos a seguinte nota oficiosa:

«Da Policia de Investigação Criminal comunicam-nos não ser exacto que se tenha procedido a quaisquer diligencias relativas ao sr. Antonio Bandeira, ministro de Portugal em Haia, contra quem não existe acusação alguma de ter intervindo nos casos do B. de A. e M., que se estão averiguando.

Esse funcionario diplomatico pôs-se de resto e espontaneamente desde a sua chegada a Lisboa, á disposição do seu ministerio e das outras autoridades, prestando-se a fornecer-lhes todas as declarações que possam porventura contribuir para o completo esclarecimento da verdade.»

Os reconhecimentos são falsos. Se os reconhecimentos são falsos, ipsofacto devem ser falsos os contratos

A questão apreciada sob o ponto de vista juridico pelo ilustre notario da capital dr. Avelino de Faria

As copias confere o «Seculo» as reproduziu dão os reconhecimentos como feitos da seguinte forma:

«*Certifico como autenticas* as assinaturas acima feitas na minha presença pelos signatarios».

Ora, a formula—*certifico como autenticas*—é verdadeiramente inedita e anti-juridica, só podendo ser empregada por quem desconhece absolutamente a tecnica notarial e os mais rudimentares principios de Direito.

O notario nos reconhecimentos não diz—*nem precisa de dizer*—que as assinaturas são autenticas. Do reconhecimento que o notario faz das assinaturas na presença dos signatarios e de *duas testemunhas* é que resulta o reconhecimento autentico nos termos do artigo 2.436.º, § unico do Codigo Civil. Muito menos emprega a expressão—*certifico como autenticas*.

Mas nem sequer os reconhecimentos em questão, tendo em vista dar o valor de documentos autenticos aos contratos, lhes podiam dar tal força, porque para isso necessario se tornava que os reconhecimentos fôssem efectuados com as formalidades especiais do Decreto Notarial n.º 8.373 de 18 de Setembro de 1922 ou de harmonia com o referido § unico do artigo 2.436.º do C. Civil, quando a lei exige apenas esta formula de reconhecimento autentico, como acontece em casos especiais.

Documento autenticado—o qual fica tendo a mesma força de documento autentico—é aquele que se encontra reconhecido autenticamente (artigo 94.º § 1.º do Dec. 8.373). Ora reconhecimentos autenticos, na nossa legislação, só existem os dois acima apontados, devendo notar-se que o do artigo 2.436.º § unico, por se encontrar modificado pelo decreto notarial, só pode ter lugar quando qualquer disposição de lei especial o manda aplicar.

Assim, acontece que os reconhecimentos em questão só podem ter o valor de *simples reconhecimentos circunstanciados* — nada mais.

Para dar força juridica e de autenticos a contratos de tal natureza e magnitude entendo que só em face do reconhecimento com as formalidades do artigo 94.º do referido decreto notarial.

E' um principio de direito internacional traduzido pela regra—*locus regit actum*—que a forma externa dos actos é regulada pela lei do país onde são celebrados, principio este que se encontra consignado na nossa legislação no artigo 24.º do C. Civil. Contratos celebrados em Portugal, ainda que para produzir os seus efeitos no estrangeiro, têm que ser regulados quanto ás suas formalidades extrinsecas pelas leis portuguesas e não ha disposição alguma de lei que dê a força de autentico a um reconhecimento *sem testemunhas* e em que se diz simplesmente que as assinaturas são feitas na presença do notario.

Assim, deve depreender-se claramente que, se em tais contratos interviesse qualquer pessoa conhecedora do assunto, ainda que criminosamente, não deixaria de empregar a formula notarial consagrada e de lhes forjar a intervenção de duas testemunhas, pelo menos, no intuito de dar a esses reconhecimentos o caracter de autenticos, tão necessario áqueles documentos para terem validade.

AVELINO FARIA.

Um jantar em casa do sr. Pinto de Lima

Na ultima quarta-feira o sr. Pinto de Lima, preso por causa das investigações sobre o Angola e Metropole e restituido á liberdade por nada se ter provado contra elc, depois de ter estado incomunicavel durante oito dias numa esquadra, convidou o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, adjunto do director da P. I. C., e o sr. major Soares Branco, secretario geral do Banco de Portugal, para um jantar em sua casa, na rua Elias Garcia.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães aceitou e foi; o sr. Soares Branco, por virtude dos seus afazeres, escusou-se, prometendo que passaria por lá nas alturas do fim do repasto para trazer no seu automovel, para a Baixaa, o sr. adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal. Assim foi.

O automovel do secretario geral do Banco de Portugal parou, á hora combinada, á porta da residencia do sr. Pinto de Lima, e, como quer que o sr. Soares Branco tivesse pressa, não saiu do carro. Mandou o «chauffeur» com um cartão, ao 3.º andar, para dizer ao sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães que o aguardava na rua.

O sr. adjunto da P. I. C. recebeu o recado e respondeu que fôsse indo o sr. secretario geral do B. P., porque ele, sentindo-se muito bem em casa do sr. Pinto de Lima, se demorava ainda um pouco mais, indo depois ao ministerio das Finanças, onde se encontraria com o sr. Soares Branco.

De que se trataria?

A Ordem do Corpo de Policia de Investigação Criminal publicou ontem o seguinte: «Sempre que haja qualquer correspondencia dirigida ao adjunto desta policia, sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, quer oficial quer particular, durante a noite, deverá o encarregado de piquete nomear imediatamente um agente para entregar essa correspondencia áquele magistrado, ou então na casa da sua residencia—Avenida Elias Garcia, 82, 1.º—no caso de não se encontrar neste edificio.»

O dr. Paiva Lereno esteve ontem no Banco Angola e Metropole com os srs. dr. Jaime de Lacerda e Evangelista, do Comercio Bancario, a examinarem varios documentos e a decifrar telegramas, tendo assistido os srs. Pedro Paulo de Melo e Ferreira Junior, funcionarios superiores daquele Banco.

Uma sessão no Centro Socialista

Na sala do Centro Socialista de Lisboa realizou-se ontem uma sessão publica para se tratar do caso do Banco Angola e Metropole e da lei do Inquilinato.

Presidiu o sr. Augusto Dias da Silva, secretariado pelos srs. Joaquim Cabral e Reinaldo Silva.

Em primeiro lugar usou da palavra o sr. dr. Ramado Curto, que afirmou que o caso do Banco Angola e Metropole é ainda um enigma e está convencido de que a verdade não sairá nua do poço, mas, pelo contrario, com todas as roupagens que convierem ás pessoas que no escandalo estão metidas. Acrescentou que logo que esteja esclarecida a verdade oficial das averiguações a minoria socialista actuará, sem receio de ameaças.

Afirmou que a minoria, tratando da lei do Inquilinato, cumpriu o seu dever, pondo a questão naquele pé em que foi possivel pô-la.

O orador referiu-se ainda a outras questões de que a minoria socialista se tem ocupado no Parlamento.

O sr. dr. Amancio de Alpoim, depois de um exordio em que expôs a atitude da minoria socialista na Camara dos Deputados, referiu-se particularmente ao caso do Banco Angola e Metropole, reeditando muitas das suas afirmações feitas ha dias naquela Camara.

Afirmou que não entende que o Banco de Portugal troque tão facilmente notas, sendo falsas, como não entende tambem que os documentos publicados sejam falsos, visto que os representantes da casa inglesa não possuem senão copia desses documentos e não os originais.

Lamentou que alguns jornais não tivessem publicado o seu discurso no Parlamento, para depois o acusarem de palavras que não proferiu e de atitudes que não tomou.

Elogiou a imparcialidade do nosso jornal publicando as notas desse discurso, prestando assim um grande serviço a todo o povo português, levando longe as suas palavras, não invertendo o sentido delas, demonstrando assim que não tem nenhum pensamento reservado neste malfadado caso do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Referiu ainda que não o preocupou o facto de toda a Camara não ter aprovado a sua proposta de inquerito ao caso. Prefere, disse, andar só a ter más companhias.

Irá só, afirmou, até onde fôr preciso, até que possa apresentar os culpados deste tremendo escandalo.

Disse ainda que as cadeias não se fizeram só para os maltrapilhos e párias. Fizeram-se tambem para os que, sem decôro pela sua situação, roubam o pão e o sossêgo da pobre humanidade.

Terminou dizendo que no combate que empreendeu irá até ao fim, acompanhado ou sózinho, mas com a consciencia de ter cumprido o seu dever.

Os dois oradores foram muito aplaudidos.

Escreveu-nos o sr. Pedro Correia da Silva, filho do sr. Correia da Silva, exministro das Colonias, para nos dizer que seu pai já não era governador de Macau quando se fez o contrato para as obras no porto daquela cidade. E' um pormenor que registamos, mas que não altera a verdade do facto narrado ontem por nós. Fôsse o sr. Correio da Silva, ao tempo, ministro das Colonias ou governador da provincia, o que é certo é que o contrato se fez assinado por José Bandeira e que as obras se iniciaram e prosseguem financiadas, entre outros holandeses, por Marang & Colligon.

Chegaram ontem do Porto 21 malas cheias de notas de 500 escudos, dinheiro proveniente dos trocos feitos pela sucursal do Banco de Portugal naquela cidade.

OR TIRAGEM E EXPANSÃO DE

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A BURLA DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

egado da casa Waterlow & Sons, tem cumplic

chefe do governo reitera a sua confiança no sr. dr. P Magalhães. — A ultima estada de Hennies em Li

NTOS BANDEIRA E ALVES DOS R

a vida de principes em contraste com a de Marang, que nunca alterou os seus modes

(Do nosso enviado especial)

ras que aparecem inicialmente no Banco de Angola e Metropole, e quais as suas relações efectivas com este estabelecimento de «descrédito»?... O que é a casa Marang & Collignon Holland Orient Trade C.º, ou a firma Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy, ou ainda a empresa N. V. Export Compagnie, que nos constam ser, além da sociedade Marang & Collignon, os subscritores estrangeiros do Banco?

E' a essas preguntas, de capital importancia, como se calcula, que procurarei tanto quanto possivel responder.

A dificuldade em se saber da sede das principais firmas holandesas que constituiam o "consortium"

Na propria noite da minha chegada a esta capital, deambulando nas suas ruas centrais, enormemente animadas porque era um sabado, levantei muitas vezes o nariz procurando ao acaso entre as taboletas severas que designam as grandes casas de comercio e os bancos sumptuosos, uma daquelas denominações complexas e imponentes que estão tendo largo curso na imprensa portuguesa e que são as das firmas holandesas comanditarias do Banco José Bandeira & Alves Reis. Nada encontrei. De regresso ao hotel telefonei a um empregado superior de um grande Banco de Amsterdão. Respondeu-me, sinceramente ou habilmente que só sabia da existencia daquelas firmas por as ter visto citadas nos jornais, e aconselhou-me a pesquizar no anuario dos telefones. Segui esse conselho sem demora. E foi assim que encontrei o endereço de Marang & Collignon. Não precisei mesmo de procurar o de Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy nem da N. V. Export Compagnie—porque é o mesmo. Parafraseando a formula do Catecismo (que a blasfemia me seja perdoada pela necessidade de me fazer compreender claramente) direi que ha neste caso três firmas distintas e um só homem de negocios verdadeiro, que é Marang.

Do escritorio de Marang o jornalista passa á sua residencia, um lar burguês como muitos... sem riquezas nem pompas

Essas firmas todas têm o seu pequeno escritorio comum, numa casa burguesa situada no n.º 30 de Louise de Coignyplein, num bairro novo e aprazivel, menos de comercio que de moradia, nos confins oeste da cidade. Do lado esquerdo da porta dessa casa ha em letras doiradas as três placas indicadoras das três sociedades, e do lado direito uma outra placa mais pequena indicando o consulado de S. Salvador. Porque Marang, que é um homem de uma misteriosa mas ardente actividade, dispõe ainda de tempo para o exercicio de funções consulares... No predio contiguo, em tudo analogo ao numero 30, é a residencia pessoal de Marang. Pequenas casas, limpas, confortaveis, como todas as casas holandesas, mas dignas quando muito de um agente de comissões. Não! Sem querer atribuir ás aparencias mais valor do que elas têm (o Angola e Metropole, segundo vi nas gazetas, tinha uma bela fachada) o certo é que me parece bem dificil admitir que do 30 de Louise Coignyplein tenham saído as belas libras largamente distribuidas pelo «consortium» das grandes ambições coloniais.

Esta manhã, ás 9 e meia, bati á porta da Holland Midillandsch, da Export Compagnie e do Consulado de S. Salvador. Uma criada veio abrir, criada trajando á francesa e falando francês. Preguntei-lhe pelo sr. Marang. A sua resposta, um pouco precipitada, pareceu-me ser «que não era ali». Recuando um passo, mostrei-lhe a placa.

—Sim, o escritorio do sr. Marang é com efeito aqui, mas ele não está.

—E virá hoje?

—Provavelmente não. Mas se o senhor quiser falar a «un de ces messieurs».

Apressei-me a dizer-lhe que sim. E momentos depois apareceu-me, no vestibulo, de onde não passei, um cavalheiro novo e afavel a quem expus sumariamente o fim da minha visita, que me informou de que o sr. Marang se não encontra presentemente na Haia e que me disse que madame Marang certamente me receberia e me poderia dar todas as informações sobre os negocios de seu marido. Insistiu mesmo para que eu fôsse ao n.º 29 ver Madame Marang.

Fui. Toquei á campainha, dei o meu cartão á criada holandesa e esperei. Dai a alguns minutos apareceu-me uma dama que me mandou entrar na sala das visitas e me pediu para esperar um pouco. Logo a seguir ouvi a voz dessa dama falando ao telefone, em holandês. Não compreendi nada da conversa, porque não conheço essa lingua, a não ser o enunciado minucioso e lento do meu nome e da minha qualidade. Essa senhora, que veio de novo ter comigo ao salão, era madame Marang. Senhora ainda nova, de aspeto agradavel, embora um pouco masculino, como é vulgar encontrar-se nestas paragens do norte. O seu rosto de traços energicos traduzia uma evidente tensão nervosa. Sem mesmo me convidar a sentar, madame Marang, que ostentava sobre o colo um robusto diamante, preguntou-me o que eu queria e mal tendo ouvido as primeiras palavras da resposta declarou-me que nada, absolutamente nada sabia e que nada, absolutamente nada, por consequencia, me poderia dizer. Era evidente que aquela senhora estava «en garde» e que a minha pessoa lhe não inspirava confiança alguma. Tentei, com certo exito, modificar essa impressão. Disse-lhe que não vinha como inimigo e que o meu jornal desejava unicamente esclarecer com exactidão os seus leitores. Disse-lhe mais que, se eu tivesse tido a boa fortuna de encontrar seu marido lhe ofereceria um meio incomparavel de fazer ouvir as suas razões ao publico do meu país onde a seu respeito se estava formando uma bem detestavel opinião. Assegurei-lhe que se havia uma injustiça a reparar, eu daria a essa reparação todo o meu concurso, fôssem quais fôssem as suspeitas malevolas que um tal acto pudesse fazer recair sobre mim.

—O seu jornal não é, pois, o «Seculo», não é verdade?, disse-me essa dona de casa amavel mas sempre de pé.

—Não, minha senhora.

—O «Seculo» é um jornal «trés bavard».

Eu podia esperar nessa altura um termo mais violento. Madame Marang foi evangelicamente dóce. Disse apenas que o jornal inimigo «fala muito». Nem mesmo disse «fala demais». Que o nosso colega saiba, pois, se isso o interessa, que a familia Marang não mostra contra ele um severo rancor.

M.me Marang diz que o seu marido vinha a caminho de Portugal... mas que não atravessa a fronteira

Madame Marang, mais loquaz, continuou:

—E' pena que o senhor não tivesse vindo alguns dias mais cedo. Poderia ter visto meu marido. Nós não sabemos nada senão o que dizem os jornais. Não recebemos nos ultimos dias nenhumas informações directas de Lisboa.

—Mas, interrompi, onde está o sr. Marang?

—Meu marido vai a estas horas a caminho de Portugal.

—De Portugal!?

—Sim, senhor. Compreende que ele tem necessidade de saber ao certo o que se passa.

—Nesse caso, minha senhora, permita que a cumprimente: o seu marido é um homem de coragem.

—Porquê? Supõe que poderão fazer alguma coisa contra ele em Portugal?

—Tenho a certeza de que o meterão na cadeia, simplesmente.

Madame Marang mostrou, nesse lance, a serena força de animo duma heroina de Corneille:

—Meu marido sabe bem o que deve fazer. E' mesmo possivel que ele se aproxime de Portugal sem contudo julgar util passar a fronteira. Mas o senhor compreende quanto a nossa situação é desagradavel. Ha dez anos que vivemos aqui. Temos excelentes relações em todos os meios e especialmente no meio diplomatico. Temos a nossa vida organizada; temos filhos. Agora os jornais falam de nós. Circulam os boatos mais absurdos.

—A complexidade da questão, obsevei, justifica a abundancia e a diversidade desses boatos. Ha mesmo na realidade varias questões, talvez paralelas mas independentes. Uma é a das notas falsas...

—Não ha notas falsas nenhumas!—interrompeu com vivacidade madame Marang.

—Como, não ha?!

—Não, meu caro senhor; é uma historia absurda. Noutro caso, como explicar que o Banco de Portugal se preste ao reembolso? Portugal é um país pobre que não se pode permitir «gestos» desses, aliás considerados geralmente aqui como incompreensiveis.

—Não insistirei. Quanto á outra questão, ela refere-se ás relações internacionais do sr. Marang. Enfim, como acabo de verificar, todas as sociedades holandesas que figuram nas origens do Banco Angola e Metropole estão instaladas no escritorio do sr. Marang.

—Com efeito.

—No fundo, tudo aquilo funciona sob a direcção do sr. Marang.

—E' verdade. Mas que ha nisso de mal?

—Não pretendo insinuar que haja qualquer coisa de mal; registo apenas. Em Portugal diz-se mais que o sr. Marang tem relações com alemães e russos.

—E' um romance! De resto, o senhor sabe que os alemães podem ainda ter dinheiro para negocios, mas os russos não.

—Perdão! V. Ex.ª não me dirá que os russos não gastam rios de dinheiro com a propaganda bolchevista no mundo inteiro.

—Mas isso é uma coisa diferente.

—Talvez não tanto como isso—atrevi-me a retorquir.

Que c'est bête! uma exclamação que vale muito e uma pregunta que fica sem resposta

Madame Marang quis que a informasse sobre as prisões efectuadas em Lisboa e no Porto. Mostrei-lhe alguns numeros do «Diario de Noticias». Ela deu-me a entender que a declaração do consul George fôra feita sobre documentos

ROMANCE DUMA

A FESTA DAS CRIANÇAS no Coliseu

para comemorar o 61.º anivers[ário]

OS VÔOS NO "JUNKER'S" oferecidos pelo DIARIO DE NOTICIAS

Comunicou-nos ontem a Empresa Tecnica Industrial, Ltd. que o 3.º vôo dos leitores do Diario de Noticias no "Junker's" se deve realizar amanhã, devendo os portadores dos bilhetes embarcar no Rossio, ás 11,45.

A ESTAT

BANK OF PORTUGAL

LONDON

January 27, 1926.

C.P.R.
JAN 28 1926

Thank you for your letter of January 14th, together with fifty copies of the translation of an extract from a report made by the Directors of the above Bank to their shareholders.

We are making it a point to see that our various agents get copies of this report.

We note Mr. Foxon has again gone to Lisbon and that you have asked him to get copies of the newspapers in which this appeared and also, if possible, copies of the original report. Both of these it would be most interesting for us to have in our files.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to San Salvador

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R. JAN 29 1926

DATE January 28, 1926.

With further reference to our letter of January 13th under this heading, we enclose herewith copy of a translation of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders.

Such a report should prove most detrimental to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 95

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Panama

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes PRINTED BY WATERLOW SONS & CO. London

DATE January 23, 1926.

C. P. R. JAN 29 1926

Undoubtedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal of an unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. of London.

Immediately upon receipt of this news we had a representative proceed to Lisbon to gather information for us first hand.

According to his report Waterlow accepted an order with counterfeit signatures, to reprint an order which they had had some time previously, for 600,000 - 500 Escudos notes of this bank,- duplicating the numbers as well, and delivered the notes to unauthorized parties in London.

The notes were smuggled into Portugal where a bank, with many branches in various cities, had in the meantime started business and put into circulation the unauthorized notes. Before the conspiracy had been discovered the Bank of Portugal had redeemed many of these notes and, upon the matter becoming public, they issued a statement to the effect that they would pay for all notes presented to them. According to the last reports we had they had paid out over £300,000 Sterling.

To make the matter more clear and also to show you how the Directors feel about the whole affair, we are enclosing herewith a translation of an Extract from a Report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their Shareholders

Such an affair would seem to be almost unbelievable and for a house of the size of Waterlow Sons & Co., should be impossible. There is no doubt but what it was entirely due to carelessness for, even though they might have been fooled by an order with counterfeit signatures on it, there is no excuse for their duplicating numbers under almost any circumstances.

Under our invariable rule duplicate numbers are never placed on documents of value without special authorization from the Board of Directors of the institution placing such an order, with the full knowledge that our agent has also checked the matter up and assured himself that such instructions are authentic.

Being sure that we are executing documents for those authorized to order them is just as much part of our business as engraving and printing and no customer of this company has ever lost any money through such carelessness in the 130 years of our existence.

We are making a special point of this affair for the reason that we know Mr. Houghton of Waterlow Sons & Co. is particular to always point out when soliciting business for his company throughout the world, that their house is a larger one than ours and that they do just as high class work.

We feel this information may prove particularly useful to you should you find yourself in competition with the House of Waterlow Sons & Co.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1-4

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO.London.

New York to Venezuela

January 28,1926.

DATE

C.P.R. JAN 29 1926

Undoubtedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal of an unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. of London.

Immediately upon receipt of this news we had a representative proceed to Lisbon to gather information for us first hand.

According to his report Waterlow accepted an order with counterfeit signatures, to reprint an order which they had had some time previously, for 600,000 - 500 Escudos notes of this bank,- duplicating the numbers as well, and delivered the notes to unauthorized parties in London.

The notes were smuggled into Portugal where a bank, with many branches in various cities, had in the meantime started business and put into circulation the unauthorized notes. Before the conspiracy had been discovered the Bank of Portugal had redeemed many of these notes and, upon the matter becoming public, they issued a statement to the effect that they would pay for all notes presented to them. According to the last reports we had, they had paid out over £300,000 Sterling.

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We feel this information may prove particularly useful to you should you find yourself in competition with the house of Waterlow Sons & Co.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 12

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO. London.

C. I. B.
JAN 29 1926

DATE January 28, 1926.

New York to Peru

Undoutedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal of an unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. of London.

Immediately upon receipt of this news we had a representative proceed to Lisbon to gather information for us first hand.

According to his report Waterlow accepted an order with counterfeit signatures, to reprint an order which they had had some time previously, for 600,000 - 500 Escudos notes of this bank, duplicating the numbers as well, and delivered the notes to unauthorized parties in London.

The notes were smuggled into Portugal where a bank, with many branches in various cities, had in the meantime started business and put into circulation the unauthorized notes. Before the conspiracy had been discovered the Bank of Portugal had redeemed many of these notes and, upon the matter becoming public., they issued a statement to the effect that they would pay for all notes presented to them. According to the last reports we had, they had paid out over £300,000 Sterling.

To make the matter more clear and also to show you how the Directors feel about the whole affair, we are enclosing herewith a translation of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their Shareholders.

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Being sure that we are executing documents for those authorized to order them is just as much part of our business as engraving and printing and no customer of this company has ever lost any money through such carelessness in the 130 years of our existence.

We are making a special point of this affair for the reason that we know Mr. Haughton of Waterlow Sons & Co. is particular to always point out, when soliciting business for his company throughout the world, that their house is a larger one than ours and that they do just as high class work.

We feel this information may prove particularly useful to you should you find yourself in competition with the house of Waterlow Sons & Co

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 432

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes
PRINTED BY WATERLOW SONS & CO.London.

C.P.B. JAN 29 1926

DATE January 29,1926.

New York
to
Costa Rica

Undoubtedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal of an unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.of London.

Immediately upon receipt of this news we had a representative proceed to Lisbon to gather information for us first hand.

According to his report Waterlow accepted an order with counterfeit signatures, to reprint an order which they had had some time previously, for 600,000 - 500 Escudos notes of this bank,- duplicating the numbers as well, and delivered the notes to unauthorized parties in London.

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We feel this information may prove particularly useful to you should you find yourself in competition with the house of Waterlow Sons & Co.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 97

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C.F. JAN 31 1926

Santiago de Chile

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO. London.

TO SANTIAGO DE CHILE FROM NEW YORK

DATE January 28, 1926.

Undoubtedly you have seen something in your local papers concerning the scandal of an unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal 500 Escudos notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. of London.

Immediately upon receipt of this news we had a representative proceed to Lisbon to gather information for us first hand.

According to his report Waterlow accepted an order with counterfeit signatures, to reprint an order which they had had some time previously, for 600,000 - 500 Escudos notes of this bank, duplicating the numbers as well, and delivered the notes to unauthorized parties in London.

The notes were smuggled into Portugal where a bank, with many branches in various cities, had in the meantime started business and put into circulation the unauthorized notes. Before the conspiracy had been discovered the Bank of Portugal had redeemed many of these notes and, upon the matter becoming public, they issued a statement to the effect that they would pay for all notes presented to them. According to the last reports we had, they had paid out over £300,000 Sterling.

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We feel this information may prove particularly useful to you should you find yourself in competition with the house of Waterlow Sons & Co.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 436
DUPLICATE SENT

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM Mexico TO New York

SUBJECT: BANK OF PORTUGAL. Unauthorized issue of Notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. London.

FROM MEXICO TO NEW YORK. DATE January 28th. 1926.

C. P. E. FEB 5 1926

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th. instant together with the enclosures mentioned therein in connection with the scandal relative to the unauthorized issue of Bank of Portugal notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. of London.

I have read the details of this affair with a great deal of interest and I consider the documents you have sent me will prove a valuable help in our business in Mexico.

I would appreciate it if you would keep me posted regarding any new developments in this affair, as the local press has not reported the matter.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Blackmore

RESIDENT AGENT.

RECEIVED

FOREIGN DEPT.

FEB 3 1926

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 165

RECEIVED
FEB -3 1926
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST. N.Y.

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Ack 2/11/26

Paris to New York

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R. FEB 13 1926

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

January 29 1926

L

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. and I should be very much obliged if you will let me know whether this territory is now open to us or whether it is to be considered as entirely a matter for B.W. & Co. If Waterlow is going to lose all his business there, as it seems more than probable, it would appear to me that we would have as much right to bid as B.W. An early reply to this will be appreciated.

I also acknowledge receipt of the letter from Seruya Irmanos contained in your letter, by which they offer their services, and also of the photographic copies of newspaper clippings, for all of which I thank you.

Very truly yours

W. A. Courtney.

WAC-G

FOREIGN DEPT.

FEB 11 1926

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
FEB 11 1926
A M

JOSE A TAGLIAFERRO

Translation

G.P.R. FEB 16 1926

Rome, Jan. 29, 1926.

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

Dear Sirs and friends:-

You will have undoubtedly learned from the press that a great forgery of notes has been discovered in Portugal, of the Banco Colonial and the Banco de Angola,- which notes were made exactly by the same printing firm of London that made the genuine notes of these banks, and which firm - with the greatest of ease, made the forged notes in enormous quantities and delivered them to counterfeiters .

It would be most important for you to know if this house was Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, the present purveyors to the Government of Venezuela of stamps and stamped paper, at very low prices,- for should this be the case you should make it known in Venezuela, so that they may be on guard and not fall into a similar trap.

It is my understanding that that house - meaning Waterlow, if I am not mistaken, was in a ~~xxxxxx~~ predicament in Colombia, many years ago, in connection with a stamp matter similar to the present Portugal affair. At any rate, I make the suggestion to you. As I have friends in Portugal I am going to write them to inquire which was the printing house, and shall then advise you.

Having improved from my illness I expect to return soon to Venezuela. I shall advise you in due course.

I thank you for the 3 memorandum books and remain,

Yours, etc.

FOREIGN DEPT. FEB 11 1926

(IW)

C.P.R.
FEB 16 1926

Roma Enero 29 de 1926.

Srs Gran Hotel du Quirinal

American Babk Note Company

New York.

FEB 14 1926

Muy srs y amigos mios:

Por la presa periódica ya estarán Uds en cuenta que en Portugal se ha descubierto una gran falsificacion de billetes de Banco, precisamente del Banco Colonial y del Banco de Angola, billetes que eran fabricados exactamente por la misma casa editora de Londres que habia hecho los billetes legitimos a los referidos istitutos; casa que, con la mayos liviandad hacia los billetes falsificados en cantidades enormes y los entregaba a los falsificadores. Seria muy importante para Uds saber si dicha casa era la de los Srs Waterlow & Sons, actuales abastecedores al Gobierno de Venezuela de estampillas y papel sellado a precios bajisimos, pues si fuera dicha casa, debieran Uds hacerlo saber en Venezuela para que se pongan en guardia y no vayan a caer en alguna trampa parecida. Tengo entendido que esa casa hacen muchos años, entiendo hablar de Waterlow, si no estoy errado se vio comprometida en Colombia en un brollo de estampillas parecido al de Portugal actual. De todos modos les hago la insinuacion en obsequio de Uds. Como yo tengo amigos en Portugal voy a escribir para inquirir yo cual es la casa editora, y les avisaré.

Ya mejor de mis males espero regresar pronto a Venezuela. Oportunamente les avisaré. --- Agradezco mucho el envio de los 3 Memorandum y quedo de Uds atto amigo y s.s.

José A. Faglioni

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M
FEB 11 1926

PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY.

JOSÉ A. MACHADO
PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. COWAN
VICE-PRES. & GEN. MGR.
PHILIP B. TOLLER
MANAGER OF SALES

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
224 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

BRANCHES – MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

C.P.R.
FEB -1 1926

OTTAWA, January 30th, 1926.

FOREIGN DEPT.

FEB 1 1926

F. W. Gullett, Esq.,
Manager, Foreign Department,
American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Gullett:-

Bank of Portugal.

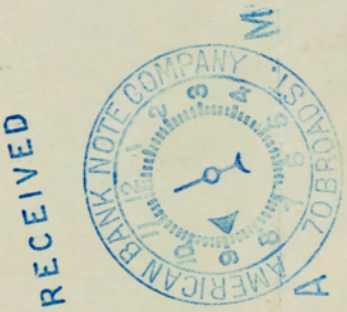
Thank you for your letter of the 28th, duly received, together with enclosures as advised. These are very interesting, and we can make good use of them.

Could you loan me the original Portuguese account? I would be interested to read it and send it back to you.

Yours sincerely,

José A. Machado,

President.


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY

FOREIGN DEPT.

ECUADOR LETTER No.102.

C.P.R. FEB 23 1926

Quito, January 30,1926.

Messrs.American Bank Note Company,
FEB 23 1926
New York.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of December 24th.and 29th., respectively.

I should also confirm your telegram of January 6th.,which I find I have not hitherto done,reading as follows:

"January 6th.- Refer to your telegram of 29th. December Bank of Portugal. Newspaper clippings received most disappointing.They make no accusations and hardly mention name Waterlow Sons & Co. as printers of notes.STOP. Facts stated as per our telegram of December 21st. without doubt true.STOP. Do not write for publication but arrange for items in other newspapers to be copied. See English newspapers Daily Mail December 11th.,12th.,16th.,17th. Evening Standard December 11th. Evening News December 11th.,16th. Financial News December 14th. Daily Telegraph December 16th.,17th."

The likelihood of being able to arrange with the papers at this end for the copying of information contained in English newsapers is very slight indeed, since few English papers are received by the local newspapers or any other individuals here. Among the British colony here, few receive any but The Times,outside of the local papers from their home towns. I have seen the Evening Standard of December 11th.,received by the British Chargé d'Affaires acting temporarily, and that number certainly makes no statements worth publishing here.

I would suggest that, could you obtain copies of papers, either English or Portuguese, containing the information with all its details, you might send me the cuttings, which I would then arrange to have reproduced in the papers here.

As a matter of fact, the people most concerned in knowing the facts have already been informed thereof by me. I made out a translation of the pertinent part of your telegram of December 21st., and showed it to all the bankers and principal government people here;and I wrote each one of the Guayaquil Banks of issue, as also the Banco del Azuay, Cuenca, quoting the same. These letters do not appear to have been received,having probably been detained at this post-office by the Censor,who, under instructions from the previous administration, and especially by ex-Minister Dillon, would be likely to view with suspicion any communications addressed to the Banks. Dillon particularly would be interested in concealing as far as possible all information unfavorable to the English firm represented by his special friends, the J.G. White Co. I have, however, again written the said Banks, enclosing a copy of my previous letter, and have forwarded those letters by a friend who will see to it that they duly reach the persons for whom they are intended.

Yours very truly,

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
FEB 23 1926

C.P.R.
FEB 23 1926

Bogotá, 4th. February 1926.

American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs;

BANK OF PORTUGAL MATTER.

Many thanks to you for your very complete letter of 8th. January on this subject as well as for the really extraordinary speed with which the photographic copies of needed newspaper clippings were sent to me.

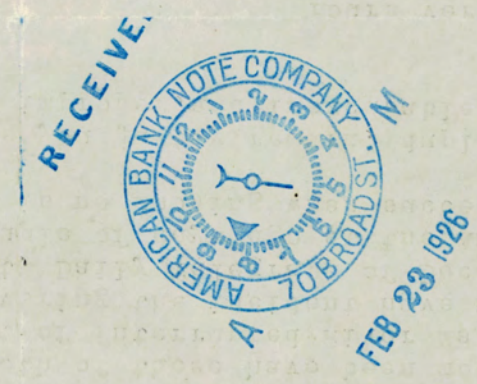
Both of these have been most useful to me, for on account of interrupted River Mail service the London papers covering the incident have not even reached here yet. The latest, Daily Telegraph of December 9th., arrived only a couple of days ago at the Anglo-American Club, and there is no knowing when succeeding numbers may come.

As you justly remark, duplication of numbers is always improper, and inexcusable under any circumstances whatever.

Yours very truly,

A.D. Sleigh.

FOREIGN DEPT.
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047
FEB 23 1926


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
FEB 23 1926

Bank of Portugal - unauthorized issue of notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.

C.P.R.
FEB -5 1926

February 4,1926.

With further reference to our letter of January 12th under this heading,we enclose herewith copy of a translation of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders.

Such a report should prove most detrimental to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1138

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Colombia

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized issue of notes printed by Waterlow Sons & Co. London.

C.P.E. FEB 5 1926

DATE February 4, 1926.

Referring to our previous correspondence on this subject, we enclose herewith copy of a translation of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders.

Such a report should prove most detrimental to Messrs. Waterlow Sons & Co.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

P.S. We also enclose a copy of the above extract for Mr. Sleigh and would thank you to see that he gets it in case he is still in Bogotá by the time this letter reaches you.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 626

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Mexico

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of notes, printed by Waterlow Sons & Co.London

C.P. FEB 5 1926

DATE February 4,1926.

We have your letter of January 28th under this heading and are enclosing herewith translation of an extract from a report made by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders, which will undoubtedly prove interesting reading to you.

It will be interesting to know what action the Bank of Portugal will eventually take,- for it would seem as though they would insist on being at least partially reimbursed for their loss.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 165

Bk M Post

From letter of WAC's - dated Feb. 5th., - filed in COUNTERFEIT packet

Daily Mail 4-2-1926

"MANY ROGUES ABOUT"

"OFFICIAL" NOTEPAPER ORDERED FOR FIVE SHILLINGS.

LISBON, January 30.

A detective has discovered the printer who printed the notepaper on which were written the letters purporting to come from the Bank of Portugal ordering the printing of banknotes and directed to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London.

The printer states that Senor Alves dos Reis (one of the Angola and Metropolitan Bank directors, now in prison) came to him with a story that Dr. Camacho, director of the Bank of Portugal, had requested him to bring back some notepaper from Paris for the bank with the printed heading "Bank of Portugal Board Room, Private" and that he had forgotten to do so, and he asked the printer to print him off some sheets quickly. The printer did as he was asked and was paid 5s. for the work.

A humorous point in the printer's story is that when Alves dos Reis went to fetch the paper he asked the man to be sure that he had not left any odd sheets lying about as some unworthy person might get hold of them and use them for some wrong purpose, "there being so many rogues about one cannot be too careful," he added.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

BANK OF PORTUGAL

LONDON

C.P.R.
FEB -6 1926

February 5,1926.

Thank you for the explanation contained in your letter of January 25th, regarding the comma which appears on some of these notes and not on others.

FWG/IW

FOREIGN DEPT.
FEB 19 1926

EMILIO FERRER
Translation

C.P.R.
FEB 19 1926

San Salvador, Feb.6, 1926.

A.B.N.Co
N.Y.

BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of notes
printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO.London

The press had already published something with relation to the scandal in Portugal caused by the unauthorized issue of 500 Escudos notes, but it was not until I received your letter of January 13th that I was able to get such interesting details as those which you send me with regard to this important affair.

It is really surprising how a house that considers itself a serious one , such as Waterlow Sons & Co.Ltd, so frequently have misfortunes like that of the issue of 500 Escudos Portuguese notes,- which business shows up clearly the improvidence and lack of care of that firm,- especially in taking over an order without making objection to the duplication of numbers, which I consider essential

I have read with great interest the copies of the clippings from the newspapers and the report of your Mr. George F.Foxon, of your London office, which are most interesting.

Undoubtedly it would be of great use for me to have this data in my possession for such time when it may be necessary to make use thereof, and I thank you for having sent me this interesting information.

(IW)

D 5378

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C.P.R. FEB 19 1926

San Salvador to New York

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL -Unauthorized issue of notes printed by WATERLOW SONS & CO.London.

DATE Febrero 6-1926.

Muy Señores míos:

La prensa ya había publicado algo con relación al escándalo ocurrido en Portugal motivado por la inautorizada emisión de billetes de 500 Escudos, pero es hasta que recibí su carta del 13 de Enero ppdo, que he podido imponerme de detalles tan interesantes como los que me envían con relación a este importante asunto.

Es verdaderamente de sorprender como una casa que se tiene por seria, como Waterlow Sons & Co, Ltd, con frecuencia le ocurran percances como el de la emisión de billetes de 500 Escudos de Portugal, en cuyo negocio salta a la vista la imprevisión y falta de cuidado de dicha firma; sobre todo en hacerse cargo de una orden sin hacer objeción respecto a la duplicación de números, lo cual estimo elemental.

He leído con todo interés las copias de los recortes de la prensa y el informe de su Sr George F.Foxon, de su oficina de Londres, que son muy interesantes.

Indudablemente que me será de gran utilidad de tener en mi poder estos datos para cuando sea necesario hacer uso de ellos, dándoles las gracias por haberme enviado tan interesante información.

Quedo de Uds muy atento y S.S.-

Emilio Stein

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 95

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1928.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

FROM
RIO DE JANEIRO
TO
NEW YORK

Buenos Aires,
February 8th, 1926.

COMPETITORS -

BANCO de PORTUGAL
500 escudo notes.

I have your letters of December 22nd and 24th and January 8th together with photographic copies of various clippings from English newspapers enclosed with the last.

The information that Waterlow descended to accepting an official order and so making a photographic reproduction of notes we printed for Guatemala, even to the numbering, is intersting and rather significant. In this Portuguese scandal, unscrupulous methods on their part are strongly implied. The most lenient interpretation is criminal negligence. In any event, the affair undoubtedly condemns them.

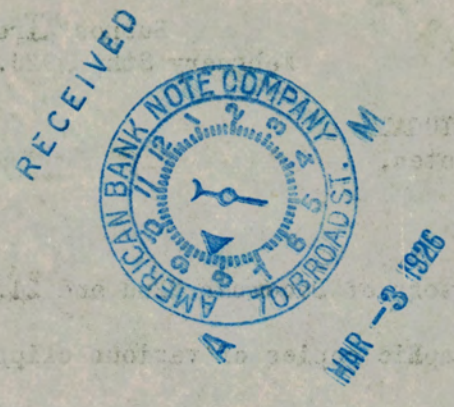
I have had several opportunities to mention the celebrated case, emphasizing the features of duplication of estampa, series and numbering and the delivery in London.

In passing, I may state that neither our agents here nor in Asunción knew anything at all about the affair and hence its significance, although the papers carried many telegraphic items about it.

Yours very truly,

JL

PAPER COPY IN PACKET 593


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
MAR -3 1926

6

C.P.R.
MAR -9 1926

8th February, 1926

My dear Hendriks:-

Re: Portugal.

In accordance with your request when we talked this matter over on my recent trip to London, I give you herewith copy of the first page of the letter of the firm Seruya (Irmaos) & Ca. of Lisbon, offering their services to represent us in Portugal. This letter, as you will see by the heading, was addressed to the New York Office, who sent us the first page only, and who replied to this firm that the matter was being handled by the Paris Office.

Yours sincerely

H. Leslie Hendriks, Esq. O.B.E.
New Malden
Surrey

February 11,1926.

BANKNOTE(A.B.N.Co)

PARIS(France)

C.P.R. FEB 13 1926

ETJIXemkor	February 11th Bank of Portugal
ESDYDesves	refer to your letter of 29th January
AXJIFabtir	Strongly opposed to to any
AKTYJaxgex	interference on your
AXROCenpab	part

A.B.N.Co

(IW)

Form 59

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"

NO.

TIME

DATE

VIA

NO. C.P.R.

SERVICE INSTN. FEB 13 1926

CHECK

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 (ALL COMMERCIAL CABLE OFFICES) FULL - RATE MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED DEFERRED

BANKNOTE

February 11,1926.

PARIS(France)

ETJIXEMKOR ESDYDESVES AXJIFABTIR

AKTYJAXGEX AXROCENPAB

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 FOR ALL OFFICES — Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad Street (*Principal Office, Always Open*) Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, 2 Beaver Street, Postal Telegraph Building, 83 Gold Street, 442 Broome Street, 944 Broadway, 66 West 37 Street.

BOSTON. 100 State Street, — 155 Federal Street, — Telephone Main 180 (for both offices).

HALIFAX, N. S.: 108 Granville Street, — Telephone St. Paul 345.

St. JOHN'S, NF.: 111 Water Street, — Telephone 559. 264 Water Street, — Telephone 2128.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rate per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO or LCD according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with no more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

PARIS

BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R.
FEB 13 1926

February 11, 1926.

This is to acknowledge receipt of your favor of January 29th bearing on the above, and in connection therewith confirm my cable of this morning reading:-

> "February 11, Bank of Portugal, refer to your letter of 29th January strongly opposed to any interference on your part."

The situation of this bank is exactly the same as exists with the Imperial Bank of Persia. B. W. have for years, but not under their own name, furnished the Bank of Portugal with notes with their imprint on it. It was only three years ago that Waterlow, by some manoeuvering, succeeded in getting in the Bank. In view of what has happened lately there is no question but what the latter are blacklisted, and B.W. are doing the necessary and are assured of receiving all future orders.

It would therefore be a great mistake on your part to interfere at this present time, and this field must be left entirely to B.W. Should there be a change at any time or should we be approached directly by the bank, we will keep you fully informed. Until then please keep out.

Yours very truly,

Vice President.

DUPLICATE SENT

JC/IW

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Paris to New York

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

FOREIGN DEPT.
C.P.R.
FEB 26 1926
FEB 25 1926

February 12 1926

I acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 11th inst. which we have decoded as follows:

"February 11. Bank of Portugal. Refer to your letter of 29th January. Strongly opposed to any interference on your part."

I am communicating your decision to Captain Courtney by letter, to Belgrade, where he expects to remain until Tuesday next, before proceeding to Constantinople.

Very truly yours

B. M. Gregg

BMG

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
FEB 19 1926

FROM MEXICO TO NEW YORK.

DATE February 18th, 1926.

SUBJECT: BANK OF PORTUGAL. - Unauthorized issue of notes.

Printed by Waterlow & Sons & Co. London.

C. E.

FEB 19 1926

FROM

MEXICO

TO

NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPT.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

ECUADOR. LETTER No.106.

C.P.R. MAR 13 1926

Quito, February 13, 1926.

MAR 5 1926

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL - Unauthorized Issue.

I am in receipt of your esteemed favors of January 11th. and 21st., respectively. In the former you confirm your telegram of January 6th., from which I note that in transmission the last phrase - "Are sending these items to you" - was omitted; for the last word of the telegram as received by me was "ibbun" - December 17th. - date of the latter of the two editions of the Daily Telegraph referred to therein.

As you say, the publications appearing in the English papers are quite disappointing, and would certainly not seem to justify anything quite so sweeping as might be understood from the telegram you received from London. Indeed, unless papers here distinctly favoring our cause would publish certain selected and isolated extracts therefrom, without any danger of being contradicted by opposition papers receiving those exchanges from London, either direct or from the Waterlow agent here, I fear more harm than good would result from the publication at this end; and I am glad I did not publish anything myself on the subject, though the text of the telegram seemed fully to justify such a step without further consultation.

The cuttings from the Portuguese papers, which you enclose with the second of the two letters acknowledged above, I shall study carefully before calling attention thereto. Personally I am inclined to think it may be better to do nothing more here than what I have already done to make the facts known. I have furnished our clients, the Banks and the Ministry of Finance, with translations of the pertinent part of the said telegram. I have received from all acknowledgement of the receipt thereof; and the Banco del Ecuador, referring thereto, remarks as follows:

> "The news is of much interest to us, and we take advantage of the opportunity of expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the American Bank Note Company has always executed our orders; and you may be assured that your company may count us among your permanent clients."

That is encouraging, and may means more than mere words in the near future, if the Central Bank project should be abandoned, as this Bank will then need a fresh supply of notes.

I need hardly say that I take careful note of all you say on the subject of the unauthorized issue of notes by our competitors, as also of the copy of the report made thereon by Mr. Foxon, and the photographic copy of the first page of a letter received by you from a Lisbon business firm. It is also unnecessary to assure you that I am making all possible use of the information in our interests, endeavoring to see to it that none of those who may eventually be interested, directly or indirectly, in the Central Bank project, remain in ignorance of what has occurred.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Williams

OTHER COPY IN
55

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Venezuela

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL.

C.P.R. FEB 16 1926

DATE February 15,1926.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter from Rome of January 29th, in connection with this affair and we are glad to learn the matter has come to your attention.

For your better understanding of it we wrote you fully on January 28th.

We take it that your brother will lose no opportunity to make the facts of the case known whenever occasion arises, and that you yourself, upon your return, will make a particular point of it.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 72

GENERAL

February 17, 1926.

We acknowledge receipt of your three letters under this heading, two of January 14th and one of January 19th, together with the newspaper clippings mentioned.

We have nothing further to report about the Portugal matter but if we hear anything on the subject we will keep you posted.

Asst. Manager Far Eastern Department.

GWTC/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET Far East 102

Rome, February 18, 1926.

Extract from Tagliaferro's letter Original in Tagliaferro's Packet # 72

Your interesting letter concerning the counterfeiting of notes in Portugal crossed mine deling with the same matter. Upon my return to Caracas I shall reproduce in the newspapers the pamphlet which you sent me, and meanwhile I would advise you to send copies to the Minister of Finance - Min. Fomento - Banco de Venezuela - Banco Caracas - Banco Venezuelano de Credito and Banco de Maracaibo.

COPY

C.P.R.
FEB 20 1926

February 19, 1926.

Henry L. Williams, Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito, Ecuador.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

There have been so many items appearing in the newspapers in connection with this affair, most of which were repetitions of what had already been said, that it was considered impossible and inadvisable to go to the expense of having them photographed to send to our various representatives.

However, of late we have been getting some articles direct from Portuguese papers. These clippings we feel should prove to be more interesting than those from foreign newspapers, but since all of our agents do not have a knowledge of Portuguese, the writer felt that it would probably be more important for you and Mr. Lane, who have a knowledge of this language, to look these items over and take from them anything you find interesting.

As a matter of fact, since we have no one in the office who can readily translate Portuguese we hardly know what are in the items ourselves. Should there be anything which you consider particularly important please be good enough to translate same for us.

When you have gone over these items please mail them to John Lane at Rio, for undoubtedly he will also be interested in reading them.

Yours very truly,

FWG/IW

Manager Foreign Department.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 5.00
DUPLICATE SENT

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.

Date 22nd February, 1926.

D.E.W MAR -9 1926

C.P.B. MAR 11 1926

We hear from Lisbon that in the matter of the 500 Escudos forgery, Vasco de Gama portrait notes, the Bank is now finding notes of this issue with the number triplicated. This looks like some further development to the detriment of our competitors. So far as anybody has heard, Waterlows only admit having duplicated one issue, therefore the appearance of notes with a tripiicate number must either spell a triplicate issue, or else some notes must have got out from their factory. This development so far seems to be 'wropped in mystery'.

D 5378

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL.

C.P.B. MAR -8 1926

DATE Febrero 23 de 1926.

San Salvador to New York

Muy Señores míos:

Tengo a la vista su grata carta del 28 de Enero ppdo, con la cual se sirven enviarme copia de la tradución de un extracto del informe dado por los Directores del Banco de Portugal a sus accionistas con relación al asunto de la impresión de billetes de 500 colones con números duplicados, hecha por Waterlow, Sons & Co, Ltd.

He léido con atención los pormenores de dicho extracto los cuales no hablan muy en favor de la casa grabadora.

Doy a Uds las gracias por tenerme al corriente de este asunto, lo cual podrá serme de mucha utilidad en tiempo oportuno y me reitero de Uds muy atento y S.S.

Translation:

"I duly received your letter of January 28th enclosing copy of the translation of an extract of the report given by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to the shareholders with regard to the matter of the printing of notes of 500 colones with duplicate numbers, made by Waterlow, Sons & Co. Ltd.

I have carefully read the details given in said extract which do not speak very favorably of the engraving company.

I thank you for keeping me posted concerning this matter, which can be of very great use to me at the opportune time."

Yours, etc. (SD)

FOREIGN DEPT.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 95

MAR 6 1926

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY
MAR -6 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

3/10/26

to
NEW YORK

BANCO de PORTUGAL

Competitors C.P.R.

MAR 20 1926

Buenos Aires,
February 24th, 1926.

1

Receipt is acknowledged of your letters of January 16th and 22nd, the latter enclosing two clippings from "O Commercio do Porto"; and of January 27th, enclosing three photographic reproductions of clippings from Lisbon newspapers.

The following advice appeared in "La Nación" of Buenos Aires to-day;

> "Montevideo, 23rd. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from the Consul General in Lisbon announcing that there have been discovered in that city counterfeit 1000 escudo notes of the Banco de Portugal. As a result, the bank has decided to retire from circulation the 1000 escudo notes, yellow tint (chapa a oro), with the portrait of the Duke of Terceira."

Yours very truly,

John Lane

FOREIGN DEPT.

JL

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1926
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY · 70 BROADST · M

C.P.R.
MAR 16 1926

Bogotá, 25th. February, 1926.

American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs;

BANK OF PORTUGAL MATTER.

In the absence of Mr. Herrera, who is away at his coffee estate, and by his request before leaving, I have opened your letter to him of February 4th., finding therein "Translation of an Extract from a Report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders."

Banco de la República is much impressed by the seriousness of the matter, as well as by the enclosed copy of the notice in the London Daily Telegraph of January 5th., shown to them by me simultaneously with the Directors' Report, and corroborative of it.

I have called their attention several times to the supreme need of care; such as you exercise. At foot of the Bank's letter to us of February 11th., ordering $50 notes, will be observed the Secretary's statement that the order was authorized by the Board of Directors of Banco de la República. This was added because we pointed out to him, the keeper of the Minutes, that the Bank's order, as written, lacked the requisite authority of the Board.

Yours very truly,

A. N. Sleigh.

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 1047

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M

MAR 15 1926

COPY.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

London, January 5th., 1926.

C.P.R. MAR 16 1926

P O R T U G U E S E M Y S T E R Y -

The experts who have been investigating the forged note affair are stated to have confirmed that the first contract between the Bank of Portugal and Messrs. Waterlow bears what purports to be the signature of the Governor and Vice Governor of the Bank - which is not customary. They are also said to have ascertained that the correspondence addressed to Messrs. Waterlow in connection with the affair only bears what purports to be the signature of the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, whereas in the ordinary way two Directors sign all correspondence. It is further stated that the Bank of Portugal was not accustomed to depute any one to receive notes who could not prove that he had a duplicate of the numbering of the notes. REUTER.

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
MAR 15 1926

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

ECUADOR. LETTER No.116.

FOREIGN DEPT.
C.P.R. APR 3 1926

Quito, March 3,1926.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,

New York.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL.

I am duly in receipt of your favor of January 27th.,enclosing photographic copies of Lisbon newspaper clippings, and two copies of an extract from a report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal. I should like to get the original of the latter - the whole report - in Portuguese.

With our clients I have made the best possible use of the information you have furnished. I have shown all the pertinent clippings and other matter to each individual banker, and to the proper Government authorities. So far, I have done nothing at all towards having anything published by the local papers;and am inclined to think I should only resort to that as a last recourse if, by any chance, the influences at work here to favor the Waterlow concern in the matter for of an order for notes showed signs of gaining ground.

Should I feel it necessary or desirable to get anything published in the papers eventually, I would prepare,from the data you have furnished me with,a short statement of the outstanding facts, as an introductory explanation,followed by the extract from the Report of the Board of Directors,which latter seems better for publication here than any of the matter contained in the newspaper clippings;but I should want the original report in Portuguese for that purpose,both because a precisely literal translation from Portuguese to Spanish is much easier to make than one from English to Spanish,especially when the English is only a translation, and because I shall need to have at hand the most authentic source of information.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Williams

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M
APR -1 1926

Santiago, March 9, 1926.

Extract from letter from Astaburuaga Lyon
Original in Chile Agent's Packet #436

The house of Waterlow Sons & Co. have no business in Chile.

I have taken note of what happened in Portugal and realize that a similar occurence could not have taken place in your company.

COPY

BANK OF PORTUGAL

LONDON

March 10, 1926.

C.P.B. MAR 11 1926

What you tell us in your letter of February 22nd, under this heading, is most interesting and we should very much like to hear anything further you are able to find out in connection with triplicate numbered notes.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

Santiago, March 9, 1926.

Extract from letter from Astaburuaga Lyon
Original in Chile Agent's Packet #436

The house of Waterlow Sons & Co. have no business in Chile. I have taken note of what happened in Portugal and realize that a similar occurence could not have taken place in your company.

COPY

March 12,1926.

C.P.R.
MAR 13 1926

Henry L. Williams,Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito,Ecuador.

Dear Sir:- BANK OF PORTUGAL

Since last writing you we have of course received innumerable newspaper clippings on this subject, but none of them come right out and say anything regarding Waterlow having furnished the issue.

In a letter from our London Office the other day they informed us they had heard the Bank of Portugal had found notes with triplicate numbers and that they were now investigating this. They state it may be possible that it was simply a matter of an error in numbering,or of course, it may be that a further unauthorized issue of notes has gotten into circulation. However, we have no definite proof and only repeat it as hearsay.

In writing to the banks and other authorities as you did about this affair we think you have probably done better than to have had anything published, for after all such information is really only interesting to those having something to do with the issuing of bank notes.

We shall keep you advised should we get any further definite information.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 5 00 DUPLICATE SENT

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

FOREIGN DEPT.

ECUADOR

LETTER No. 127.

C.P.R. APR 16 1926

Quito, March 17, 1926.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York.

APR 8 1926

Dear Sirs:

BANK OF PORTUGAL

I have duly received your favor of February 19th., enclosing cuttings from Portuguese newspapers with regard to the 500-escudos notes of the above Bank.

For any re-publication in the local papers here to be effective, especially in view of the fact that they have hitherto not published any news concerning the issue of the said notes -though cabled news has been published from time to time about the other European forgeries - it would be necessary for me, for example, to cull therefrom the pertinent parts of the matter published in the Portuguese papers, and hand in to the press here a series of such excerpts. That would be almost as valueless as to present them a narration of the whole affair prepared by me on the basis of what has been published.

Any such data, as that I would have to prepare or compile from what the Portuguese and other newspapers have published, would of necessity be extremely lengthy, since all the antecedents would have to be given in detail to make the whole matter clear to those who have received no previous information of any kind with reference to the scandal.

The vast bulk of what has been published in the cuttings from the Portuguese papers, which you have forwarded me and which I have carefully perused, is by no means pertinent to readers at this end, and would, indeed, not be reasonably intelligible, in the absence of preliminary explanations.

It is my personal opinion that the most important, and the clearest statement of the position our competitors, Waterlow Sons & Co. bear to the issue of those notes, is that set forth by the Directors, as appearing in the translated extract of their report you sent me, and to which I have already referred in a previous letter. But it is only a translation that I have, as you know; and it is not possible to make therefrom a further translation into Spanish sufficiently faithful to the literal text of the original, as would certainly be necessary in so important a case, so as to preclude the possibility of misinterpretation. It would be much easier to make a faithfully literal translation from the original Portuguese version into Spanish, since the both languages are so similar in their construction and style. I would further remark that the first lengthy sentence of the first paragraph of the English translation, gives clear evidence of being badly punctuated or of having been mutilated, unless it must be taken for granted that the original was badly written, which latter alternative I can hardly think a likely one.

If you could obtain and send me with the least possible delay a copy of the original Report in Portuguese, I believe I could make better use of that -even in the event of getting nothing at all published in the local papers -than of any of the other matter furnished.

In any case, I shall extract all pertinent statements appearing in the different cuttings you have sent me, and shall then send the cuttings to Mr. Lane, in Brazil, as you request. Just at the moment, and without a further careful revision of all the cuttings -in which isolated statements, that it might suit us to make generally known among our actual or prospective clients, are so mixed up with a lot of matter which, for our purpose, is absolutely irrelevant, that it is really more than merely difficult to have anything of value reproduced therefrom, without quite mutilating the publications as they stand, and so rendering them valueless as independent testimony, or including and translating with them the mass of irrelevant matter - I am unable to say whether it is worth while translating much or any of what appears in the Portuguese papers I have hitherto received; but I shall again

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M
APR -9 1926

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

(Continued - 2)

carefully review the said cuttings, and send you a translation of any important statements contained therein of which I may think you should be made cognisant.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Williams

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
APR -9 1926

C.P.R.
MAR 20 1926

March 19,1926.

John Lane, Esq.,
c/o Messrs.S.B.Hale Co., Ltd
25 de Mayo 101,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

BANCO DE PORTUGAL

Thank you for the information contained in your letter of February 24th.

We had not previously heard this information and shall pass it on to B.W. in London.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593

PARIS

BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.E.
MAR 20 1926

March 19,1926.

We enclose herewith copy of our letter of this date to the London Office, regarding the above 1000 Escudos notes, which explains itself.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreignm Department.

FWG/IW

BANK OF PORTUGAL

LONDON

C.P.R.
MAR 20 1926

March 19,1926.

For your information we give you copy of a translation of an item that appeared in "La Nación" of Buenos Aires, under date of February 23rd:-

> "The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from the Consul General in Lisbon announcing that there have been discovered in that city counterfeit 1000 escudo notes of the Banco de Portugal.As a result,the bank has decided to retire from circulation the 1000 escudo notes,yellow tint (chapa a oro),with the portrait of the Duke of Terceira."

This comes to us from Mr. John Lane. It would be interesting for us to know to what issue this refers and who made it.

FWG/IW

March 19, 1926

Extract from H.F. Payne's letter Original in BANK OF CHINA

When I returned to Peking a few days ago I was very much pleased to find, and interested in, your letters of January 11th, 13th, and 28th, under this heading, with enclosures in each case as stated.

While the newspaper accounts mentioned in your letter of the 11th are not, as you state, written up as advantageously as they might be, still they are pertinent, particularly the applications from Messrs. Seruya (Iramos) & Cia.

I was indeed glad to get the clipping attached to yours of the 13th, indicationg that the counterfeited franc notes bore a watermark. Both Mr. Foxon's report and the extract from the report by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders will be of use to us.

COPY

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL

Date 22nd March, 1926

We are in receipt of your Memo of 10th March re the above. With regard to the triplicate numbered notes, as far as we can find out only one or two of these have come to light, and we think it must have arisen from the manufacturers having blundered in their original order, and having let one or two notes get out with duplicate numbers. After that, of course, came the unauthorised repeat order with duplicated numbers, and that would account for the two or three notes that have appeared with triplicate numbers.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL

Date 26th March, 1926.

N.C.P.R. APR 12 1926

APR 10 1926

We thank you for your letter of the 19th inst. with regard to the cutting in "La Nacion" of Buenos Aires. The 1000 Escudos note referred to is a note engraved and printed some time ago at the Bank's own printing works. We are informed by our Agent that these spurious notes were not very good, and, as they have two B.W. & Co. 1000 Escudos notes in circulation, they are retiring their own forged note, and we expect to get reprints from our plates from time to time.

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

C.F.R. APR -6 1926

SUBJECT BANQUE DE PORTUGAL

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

March 29th 1926

Paris to New York

With your letter of March 19th, I duly received copy of your letter to London of the same date, advising them of the report of the counterfeiting of the 1000 escudo notes. This is rather interesting, but I think, if my memory is correct, that this denomination was furnished by B.W. & Co.

Very truly yours

FOREIGN DEPT.

JC-G

APR 6 1926

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 314

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST. N.Y.
APR -6 1926

ECUADOR LETTER No. 133.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

Quito, April 1st., 1926.

C.P.R. APR 27 1926

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL

I duly note contents of your favor of the 12th. inst. What you say of the clippings you have received since the last you sent me, is largely true of all of them. Very little is said of the part played by Waterlow, and practically none of the publications is worth reproduction by the press at this end.

What I should very much like to have you obtain and send me with the least delay is a copy of the original report of the Directors of the above Bank in Portuguese. The arguments set forth therein to show why Waterlow should never have contemplated the execution of the forged order are numerous and conclusive; and nothing I have yet seen in any of the English or Portuguese papers you have sent me copies of is nearly as good for publication or display here as the part of that report you sent me an English translation of. As stated in my previous correspondence, however, I want the original Portuguese version thereof, since a literal translation from that to Spanish is easy; and it is certainly desirable to present to our clients the most literally textual translation of the original report.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Williams

FOREIGN DEPT.

APR 27 1926

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 5 00

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
A 70 BROAD ST. M
APR 26 1926

April 15, 1926.

C.P.R.
APR 16 1926

Henry L. Williams, Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito, Ecuador.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

This is simply to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 17th, No.127.

In accordance with your previous request, we have sent you the original of the Directors' report of this bank. We hope you may find it useful.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

see ack. of June 9
in file packet

Ecuador Chronological File

C.P.I.
APR -3 '26

April 2,1926.

Henry L. Williams,Esq.,
c/o American Legation,
Quito,Ecuador.

Dear Sir:- BANK OF PORTUGAL

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of March 3rd, No.115, we are enclosing herewith the original copy of the report of the Directors of the Bank of Portugal,- an extract of which was sent you some time ago.

We agree that if you are to use it in any way it is much better to have the original before you, from every standpoint. There may be features not in the extract which would appeal to the Ecuadoreans.

This is the only copy we have and when it has served your purpose please be good enough to send it back to us. We hope it may prove of value to you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWC/IW

DUPLICATE SENT
OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 67

J.A.TAGLIAFERRO

Translation

C.P.R. MAY 12 1926

Subject: Falsification Notes in Portugal.

Caracas, April 15, 1926.

You sent to me in Rome a memorandum, printed, relative to the Portugal falsification, which memorandum was unfortunately lost by my Secretary, in Rome, who did not realize the importance of the document and tore it up. And since no one knows here of said falsification and it being important to make known here the figure played by Waterlow & Sons, it is very urgent that you have the document translated immediately into Spanish - print it, and send it by registered mail to the following persons:-

Ministro de Hacienda
Ministro de Fomento
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Ministro del Interior
Ministro de Instruccion
Secretario General de Presidente.
Director General de Administracion (Ministerio Hacienda)
Director del Tesoro
Director de Aduanas
Director de Credito Publico
Director de Estadistica, Ministerio Fomento
Banks - (you have the list)

---

and send me some 50 copies - so that I may give them to the Directors of all the Venezuelan banks.

Yours, etc.

FOREIGN DEPT.

MAY = 1926

(IW)

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA
CAMARA DEL SENADO

C.P.R.
MAY 12 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

CARACAS
TO
NEW YORK

Objet: Falsificacion billetes en Portugal.

Caracas 15 Abril de 1926.

MAY 4 1926

Uds me mandaron a Roma un Memorandum impreso sobre la falsificacion de Portugal, memorandum que me fué perdido imprudentemente por mi Secretario, en Roma, quien no le dió importancia al referido papel y lo rompió. Y como aquí nadie sabe nada de dicha falsificacion, y es muy importante que se conosca el papel jugado por Waterlow & Sons, es muy urgente que Uds inmediatamente hagan traducir ese memorandum al español, lo impriman, y lo envien en carta caertificada a las siguientes personas:

Ministro de Hacienda-
Ministro de Fomento
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Ministro del Interior
Ministro de Instruccion.
Secretario General de Presidente.
Director General de Administracion(Miniesterio Hacienda)
Director del Tesoro.
Director de Aduanas
Director de Credito Publico.
Director de Estadistica, Ministerio Fomento.
Bancos: (Uds tienen la lista)

Y mandarme unos 50 ejemplares a mi para yo darlo a los Directores de todos los Bancos venezolanos.

Sin mas hoy, soi su atto amigo y s.s.

Jose A Tayberpin

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
A 70 BROAD ST. M
MAY -4 1926

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

ECUADOR

LETTER No. 144.

FOREIGN DEPT. C.P.E. MAY 25

Quito, April 27, 1926.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York,

MAY 22 1926

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL

I am duly in receipt of your favor of the 2nd.inst.together with an original copy of the Report submitted by the Directors of the above Bank.

From the information you have furnished me on the subject, I am now drawing up a brief statement of the antecedent facts as introductory to an extract from the said Report - all in Spanish - and shall hand copies to our clients, the Banks, and the Government authorities interested. A literal translation from the original Portuguese of the Report to Spanish is very easy, and a reproduction of part of the Directors original report absolutely covers all responsibility. As I surmised, judging from the extract in English you first sent me, the statements made by the Directors are much more to the point than anything that has been published in the English or Portuguese papers I have seen; and their arraignment of the bank note manufacturers implicated (Waterlow & Sons) leaves no doubt whatever as to the conduct of that firm in connection with the execution of the order,even though the latter was forged.

Please accept my thanks for your kind and prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Williams

P.S. I shall, as requested, return the above-mentioned Report to you as soon as it has served my purpose here;though, as I write this, it strikes me it may be well to have it by me in my visits to other parts of my territory.

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500

MAY 22 1926

TRANSLATION OF LETTER TO
J.A.Tagliaferro dated
May 11,1926.

C.P.R.
MAY 12 1926

RE BANK OF PORTUGAL - unauthorized issue of notes of 500 Escudos.

We have your letter of April 15th relative to this matter, and note your suggestion that we send a copy, translated into Spanish, of the extract of the report made by the Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their stockholders, with regard to the printing of unauthorized notes of 500 Escudos, to the various Government officials and to the Directors of the Venezuelan Banks.

Although we very much appreciate your intentions are for our bests interests, nevertheless we believe that were we to follow your suggestions the desired affect would not be obtained.

In the first place, the extract does not give all the details of the case, nor does it deliberately accuse the house of Waterlow, by name. This is most important, since most of the present issue of notes of the Bank of Portugal are now made by another house, and unless we assumed the responsibility of inserting , in the translation, the name of that house, it would not have the desired result. This, naturally, we would not care to do.

In the second place, we question if any good could be obtained by deliberately sending/a printed document criticizing our competitor. Between ourselves, we would say that it does not seem necessary. A comparison of the quality of the work of the two companies speaks for itself.

It would seem to us that if you explain the incident, making it known there to all with whom you come in contact, it would carry very much more weight and we feel certain that it would prove much more effective.

Undoubtedly the Bank of Portugal will take some further action and should we receive any further news with regard to the matter we shall be pleased to advise you of it.

In the meantime we take pleasure in sending you half a dozen copies of the extract which was sent you originally,- which you may distribute among your friends and acquaintances who know English. This fact in itself will help to make it known generally.

yours,etc. Mgr. Foreign Dept. (IW)

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANCO DE PORTUGAL - inautorizada emisión de billetes de 500 Escudos.

C. P. R. MAY 1[illegible] 1926

DATE 11 de Mayo de 1926.

New York to Venezuela

Tenemos a la vista su grata carta de abril 15, sobre este asunto, y notamos su indicación de que mandemos una copia traducida en español del extracto del informe dado por los Directores del Banco de Portugal a sus accionistas, con relación a la impresión de billetes inautorizadas de 500 Escudos, a los varios oficiales del Gobierno y a los Directores de los Bancos venezolanos.

Aunque apreciamos mucho que sus intenciones son en pro de nuestros intereses, sinembargo creemos que si obedecemos su indicación no se produciría el efecto deseado.

En primer lugar, el extracto no contiene todos los detalles del caso, ni acusa deliberadamente a la casa de Waterlow, por nombre. Esto es muy importante, dado que la mayoría de la emisión actual de billetes del Banco de Portugal se fabrica ahora por otra casa, y salvo que asumimos nosotros mismos la responsabilidad de insertar , en la traducción, el nombre de aquella casa, no se obtendría el resultado deseado. Esto, naturalmente, no quisieramos hacer.

En segundo lugar, dudamos si se obtendría alguna ventaja al enviar deliberadamente, un documento impreso - criticando nuestro competidor. - Entre nous, diríamos que nos parece innecesario. Una comparación de la calidad del trabajo de las dos casas habla por si mismo.

Es nuestro parecer que si Ud. explica el incidente, haciéndolo conocer allí a todos los con quien viene en contacto, tendría mucho más importancia, y estamos seguros que resultaría mucho más eficaz.

Indudablemente el Banco de Portugal se ocupará más del asunto y si recibieramos nuevas sobre el particular tendremos el gusto de comunicárselas.

Mientras tanto tenemos el placer de enviarle media docena de ejemplares del extracto que le fue mandado originalmente,- los cuales puede Ud. distribuir entre sus amigos y conocidos que saben el Inglés. Este hecho, por si mismo, asistirá en hacerlo conocer en general.

En espera de sus gratas, nos suscribimos de Ud.

Muy atentos S.S.

Director del Departamento Extranjero.

IW

DUPLICATE SENT

C.P.R.
MAY 29 1926

May 27,1926.

Henry L. Williams, Esq.,

c/o U. S. Legation,

La Paz, Bolivia.

Dear Sir:-

BANK OF PORTUGAL

We have taken good note of what you say in your letter of April 27th, No.144, and are glad to know the original copy of the report of the Directors of this bank has been found useful to you.

We should very much like to have a copy of the brief statement you speak of drawing up in Spanish, for we may find it useful to send to some of our other Latin American agents.

You may keep the original report of the Directors until your return, if you desire.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 500

D6789

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Paris to New York

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

FOREIGN DEPT.
C.P.R.
JUN -7 1926
JUN 4 1926

May 28 1926

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4th, which encloses copy of translation of an extract from report of Directors of the Bank of Portugal to their shareholders. I have found this on my return to the Paris Office, and am putting it away for future use.

Very truly yours

W.A. Courtney

WAC-G

JUN -4 1926

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

SUBJECT COMPETITORS

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE May 29th, 1926

Yesterday the Jornal do Commercio published the following-

> Lisbôa, 27.- Affirma-se que o Banco de Portugal receberá uma indemnização de 500 mil libras pelos prejuizos que soffreu com a falsificação das notas do Banco de Angola e Metropole.
>
> It is affirmed that the Banco de Portugal will receive an indemnification of 500 thousand pounds for damages caused by the Banco de Angola e Metropole false notes.

It would be interesting to know who is paying this very handsome sum. I presume Waterlow is, as the Portuguese Government, in its present disturbed political and financial condition, is hardly in a position to do so.

Yours very truly,

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 615

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
MAY 18 1925

May 26th, 1925

Yesterday the Jornal do Commercio published the following:-

Lisboa, 25.- Affirma-se que o Banco de Portugal recebera uma insurreição de 500 mil liras pelos prejuizos que soffreu com a falsificação das notas do Banco de Angola e Metropole.

It is affirmed that the Banco de Portugal will receive an indemnification of 500 thousand pounds for damages caused by the Banco de Angola e Metropole false notes.

It would be interesting to know who is paying this very handsome sum. I presume Waterlow is, as the Portuguese Government, in the present disturbed political and financial condition, is hardly in a position to do so.

Yours very truly,

JP

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

S.P.R. JUN 19 1926

DATE June 18, 1926.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

The clipping you quote in your letter of May 29th from the Jornal do Commercio, regarding this bank receiving an indemnification for the loss caused them by the Banco de Angola false notes, is very interesting.

We had not heard of it before and will write B.W. & Co. and ask them what they have heard of it. Should we hear of anything we shall advise you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593

BANCO DE PORTUGAL

LONDON

F.C.P.R. JUN 19 1926

June 18,1926.

In the "Jornal do Commercio" of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, there appeared, under date of May 29th, a report from Lisbon and dated there on the 27th, stating that it has been affirmed that the Banco de Portugal will receive an indemnification of 500 thousand pounds for damages caused by the Banco de Angola e Metropole false notes.

Not having heard anything further from you regarding this affair it would be interesting if you could find out for us whether such a report is true. Thank you.

DUPLICATE SENT

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 7

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R. JUL 19 1926

Date 28th June, 1926.

Replying to your memo of June 18th., re the above, our advice is that the Bank of Portugal will institute proceedings against Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in the English Courts, and that they will claim £1,000,000 for loss and damages - just as to how this is divided we do not know. We are informed from Lisbon that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons offered to settle on the basis of £50,000 in cash and £75,000 to be taken out in orders, which offer was declined by the Bank.

June 29, 1926

Letter from T. RODNEY HATHERLY re: agency for Portugal

Filed in APPLICATION PACKET #1031

Reply of July 15, 1926 filed ditto

BANK OF PORTUGAL

LONDON

C.P.R.
JUL 19 1926

July 16,1926.

Thank you for your letter of June 28th, telling us of the proposed suit to be brought by the Bank against Waterlow & Sons, and of the latter's offer to settle.

It will be interesting to hear what the final outcome of this affair will be.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 216

July 27, 1926

See clipping filed in "FOREIGN CLIPPINGS" Packet #1133

2

C.P.R.
AUG 20 1926

August 3rd, 1926

Re: Portugal.

Dear Hendriks,

I enclose a copy of a letter from a Mr. Hatherly in Lisbon, which was sent to New-York, and also a copy of Mr. Woodhull's reply to Mr. Hatherly.

I have heard nothing further in regard to this, but should I do so, I will at once communicate with you.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

H.L. HENDRIKS Esq. O.B.E.

NEW MALDEN

Surrey.

2 Enclosures.

BRADBURY WILKINSON & Co., LTD. LONDON

PORTUGAL TO

6th August 1926. PARIS

C.P.R. SEP 10 19[illegible]

Dear Courtney,

I am in receipt of yours of August 3rd re the above. Mr Woodhull also communicated with me and told me that he had requested you to consult me before doing anything. Really, as far as Portugal is concerned there seems to be nothing stirring at the moment beyond a certain number number of reprints from the old prints which we hold, and we are now commencing orders for three values of their notes. However I think we may take it that one thing is assured, the bank of Portugal has had its lesson, and will not depart from Bradbank fold again. This is our information at any rate, so that I do not see that it will be to your advantage to appoint an Agent there. We have their assurance that, for the future, they will resume going for their work to the firm which has served them so faithfully for nearly half a century.

As perhaps you know, the Bank of Portugal are bringing an action against Messrs Waterlow & Sons for £1.000.000, roughly. It seems that they have had to pay out on 200.000 notes of 500 escudes each, with duplicate numbers, and that will form the basis of their claim, plus other small items on the system of Mr. Kruger's "moral and intellectual damages" and less the amount recovered from the people who put this crooked deal over, and a considerable sum in assets which they seized from the Banco d'Angolaé Metropole.

We know that Messrs. De La Rue & Co., have made representations to the Bank of Portugal, but their communications on this subject to the bank have been pigeon-holed, and will not be resusicated.

I, therefore, do not think any useful purpose would be served in appointing an Agent for the A.B.N., and I certainly should not do so without first personally looking into the situation on the ground. That, however, I do not consider necessary, and I think you will be quite safe in accepting our advice on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

(SD) H. Leslie Hendriks.

Captain W.A. Courtney
The American Bank Note Company
Rue Edouard VII
PARIS.

D 7711

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C. B. R. AUG 15 1926

RECEIVED AUG 16 1926

New York

SUBJECT PORTUGAL

Advised London

TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON

DATE August 14, 1926.

File

There is quoted below an extract from a report of Consul-General Hollis at Lisbon, Portugal, dated July 20th, 1926, relative to a new issue of Portuguese paper money:

"According to the news published in this morning's papers, at an extraordinary meeting of stock holders yesterday, it was voted to approve of a contract just entered into between the Government and the Bank of Portugal, and by the terms of which the Bank is to increase its paper note circulation by Escudos 325,000,000$00."

Wash. Office copy destroyed Dec 1934

PORTUGAL

LONDON

August 17,1926.

C.P.R.
AUG 18

Although no doubt you may be aware of this, I beg to transmit to you copy of a memorandum received from our Washington Office with reference to the above country:-

> "According to the news published in this morning's papers,at an extraordinary meeting of stockholders yesterday, it was voted to approve of a contract just entered into between the Government and the Bank of Portugal, and by the terms of which the bank is to increase its paper note circulation by Escudos 325,000,000$00."

The foregoing is an extract from a report from our Consul-General Hollis at Lisbon, dated July 20th,1926.

J.G.

JC/IW

PARIS OFFICE COPY

August 19th, 1926

Extract from B.W.& Co.'s letter to WAC

Other copy in GREAT BRITAIN Packet #11

We have heard rumors to the effect that one of the recent issues of Portuguese Stamps which were being printed locally were either forged or ~~xx~~ overissued by the printing house concerned, and that due to this, an order has been placed with Messrs. De La Rue for the printing of these stamps. We understand they are to be surface printed.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL

G.P.R. SEP -8 1926

Date 19th August, 1926

We give below translation of an extract from a letter from our Agent in Lisbon, which we think will be of interest to you.

"With the conclusion of the investigations of the police and the putting in prison of the principal delinquents in the "Angola and Metropole" affair, we learn once more that this affair is entirely due to the imprudence of the firm of Waterlows, since when Alves Reis or Marang presented themselves, with false authorisations from the Bank of Portugal, to order the notes of 500 Escudos "Joao de Deus", Waterlows replied that they could not furnish this type of note, but that they could deliver notes of the same value of the "Vasco de Gama" type, or else notes of 100 or 1000 Escudos, and they delivered specimens of these values to the rogues! This led to the changing of the false authorisations for the manufacture of "Vasco de Gama" notes! Waterlows, being ambitious, did not wish to lose this client, so that they pretended that they did not know where the 500 Escudos "Joao de Deus" notes had been manufactured, all of which goes to show how very incorrect they are as regards their competitors.

Also a few days ago the newspaper "O Seculo", with reference to the coming through the Customs of some Bank of Portugal notes, made some very flattering references to

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject Cont: BANK OF PORTUGAL

Date 19th August, 1926.

"Waterlows' notes, which had arrived by the "Almanzora", and added that other very fine notes of the 500 and 1000 Escudos values were being executed by this firm. This, without doubt, was at the instigation of Waterlows' agent in Lisbon, but it did not have the effect that he hoped for, since the next day the Bank of Portugal stated in the same paper that if the Bank was continuing to receive notes done by Waterlows it was because they were notes ordered before the "Angola and Metropole" affair. I consider this correction by the Bank of Portugal very significant and very interesting for us."

This makes it all the more impossible for us to understand how W. & S. could possibly have been caught, for, if they thought they were dealing with bona-fide people, surely they (W. & S.) would have expected them to know who did the "Joao de Deus" notes, and the fact that they did not should have been sufficient to put them on their guard.

P.S. The Vasco de Gama and Joao de Deus are names of vignettes, and the Joao de Deus notes have been done by us ever since they were issued. We are having some translations made of extracts from the Portuguese papers, with reference to this affair, which we will send you by next mail.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANCO DE PORTUGAL - Fraudulent Issue of 500 Escudos Notes.

C.P.R. SEP -8 1926

Date 27th August 1926.

Herewith are the press cuttings and translations, giving the gist of them.

We had intended sending you these by Tuesday's mail, but it is the holiday period: we are very shorthanded and there is a great pressure of work.

Cutting from:-

C.P.R.
SEP -8 1926

"A INFORMAÇÃO"

LISBON, 7th August 1926.

This Article, summarised briefly, relates:-

1. That the Book-keeper of the firm of Alves Reis Limited has given himself up to the police.

2. That the latest statement made by this notorious swindler, Alves Reis, at his examination by the Authorities, was that first he denies all the accusations made against him.

He goes on to say that one of the clauses of the Contract of the 6th November 1924 stipulates the quantity of notes which the Bank of Portugal authorised him to have printed, and when the first issue stipulated by that Contract was finished he was empowered to negotiate with the firm of Waterlow respecting a new issue. This negotiation was authorised by a letter of the Bank of Portugal, dated the 8th July 1925. That in this letter the Bank authorised him to have printed notes with the portrait of Vasco de Gama of 1,000 Escudos, notes which at that date were not yet in circulation, nor are they even in circulation today, also notes of 100 Escudos with the portrait of the Duque de Saldanha, photographs of which notes he produces and asks to be attached to his declarations after he has read these declarations through.

All the documents relative to this and to other issues of notes, as also to the duplication, the difference in characteristics and the dis-similarity to notes of the same type which the Bank has, will be in due course attached to the dossier.

He protests against the imprisonment of his alleged accomplices, some his employees, otherspolitical personages, declaring that he never worked in conjunction with them over anything relating to the issue, the printing and the circulation of the notes of 500 Escudos which form the basis of the prosecution.

The Article then epitomizes the cases for the prosecution.

It accuses Alves Reis, Jose dos Santos Bandeira and Adolfo Hennies of having, in the year 1924, formed, with Karel Marang, a Dutchman, an association for criminal purposes. That in February 1925 they drew up a written agreement for the sharing of profits from that agreement, which they described as "Loan to the Government of Angola" and which was nothing more nor less than the fraudulent issue of notes of the Bank of Portugal of 500 Escudos with the portrait of Vasco de Gama.

Alves Reis forged a contract, supposed to be

drawn up in the Colonial Office between that Office and the High Commissioner of the Province of Angola, with the intervention of the then Finance Minister and the Technical Delegate of the Angola Government. He imitated their signatures and later got them sworn to by a Notary. Then, seeing that such a contract was not sufficient to enable him to get the printing of the notes done, he forged another contract, supposed to be drawn up at the same Colonial Agency, on the same day, which contract purported to be signed by the Commissioner and the Bank of Portugal, represented by its Governor and Vice-Governor, getting these forged signatures certified by a Notary in the same manner as he had done with the other contract. In the drawing up of these documents Santos Bandeira assisted. He it was who dictated them: they were typed by another prisoner named Ferreira.

Now, as it was necessary to convince the firm who were to print the notes - Waterlow & Sons, London - that the issue in question was a secret one, but made in agreement with the Bank of Portugal and the Portuguese Government, Santos Bandeira, who acted as intermediary between Alves Reis and Marang for the exchange of code telegrams relating to this swindle, Santos Bandeira it was who delivered to Marang (then about to start for London) a certificate in which, in his capacity as Portuguese Ambassador at the Hague, he testified to the identity of Marang and of Alves Reis, guaranteeing that the former possessed the procuration of the latter, and he authenticated all this with the seals of the Portuguese Legation.

Moreover, when, on the 17th December 1924, Waterlow & Sons decided to ask the Bank of Portugal for their authority to use for the printing of those notes the plates of those issued by the Bank, Marang contrived to convince the Manager of that concern of the desirability of delivering to him, Marang, the relative letter, addressed to the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, undertaking to see that it duly reached the Governor through Santos Bandeira, whom he described on that occasion as his Secretary. To this letter, which was never delivered to the Governor, Alves Reis responded in the Governor's name, forging for the purpose his signature, just in the same way as he forged it thereafter on other occasions when it was necessary to reply to the letters which Waterlow & Sons addressed to the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, through the intermediary of Marang, and which never reached the Governor, for they were all illegally opened and their contents read by the three principal prisoners, who, it may be added, kept them to themselves.

This is why, in the first forged letter, dated 23rd December 1924, Alves Reis requested Waterlows, in the name of the Governor of the Bank, never to address him, the Governor, direct, but always through the intermediary of Marang. After this he forged also letters addressed in the name of the Governor to Waterlows on the 24th January, 20th and 22nd July and 12th August 1925. All these forged letters were written on paper which Alves Reis had

printed with the heading of the Bank of Portugal, Office of the Governor.

All these forgeries, contracts and letters, were done with the full knowledge of the three accomplices of Alves Reis above referred to.

The two prisoners, Ferreira and Novais, were in the secret of the issue. They worked with Alves Reis in the drawing up of the schedule of signatures of the Directors of the Bank, which had to appear on the notes in question, obtaining for the purpose from the notes in circulation details of the respective series, numbers and names of Directors.

Besides the direct part which the prisoners took in the duplication of the notes, they managed, by the fraudulent measures above described, to persuade Waterlow & Sons to do the printing of 200,000 notes of 500 Escudos with the portrait of Vasco de Gama from the actual plates from which there had been previously printed the notes for the genuine issue of the Bank.

As the notes were finished by Waterlows, Marang got them shipped to the Hague under the protection of Santos Bandeira, the Portuguese Minister there, who supplied him for that purpose with a Government Courrier's passport, thus guaranteeing that the mails which carried the notes would not be opened in the Customs. Moreover, José Santos Bandeira, brother of the Minister, went to receive them and on the documents wrote the words "Portuguese Legation".

Following thereon, the notes were introduced into Portugal by the four accomplices Alves Reis, Santos Bendeira, Hennies and Marang, the last-named being provided with a free transit passport supplied to him by Antonio Santos Bandeira, the Minister, who thus took a direct part in the introduction of the forged notes into Portugal and was directly implicated in the preparations for and the carrying out of this crime, which, without his help, perhaps could not have been committed.

Seeing that the fraudulent issue of the first 200,000 notes had been crowned with success, although it had not been possible to put into circulation 90,000 of them which were of series that the Bank had not had printed, the four accomplices decided to order and did order from Waterlows another 380,000 notes exactly similar, except that they were of different series, for which purpose they made use of the letter of the 20th July 1925, forged as mentioned above.

Thereafter there were introduced into Portugal about 150,000 of these notes by the same means as the others and by a foreigner who, enjoying immunity, covered with the flag of his nation the mails in which the notes were conveyed. As these notes became introduced into Portugal, the criminals used them in the purchase of securities, bonds, merchandise and real estate, also in the floating of Companies and undertakings and in the payment of the innumerable debts of the chief criminal, etc. Further, they distributed tens of thousands amongst other prisoners

mentioned in the indictment.

Here follow details of the activities in this direction of the various prisoners: also an exposée of the manner in which this bubble concern, the Banco do Angola e Metropole, was carried on, and is practically a formal indictment of each of the criminals in turn.

Cutting from:-

"O SECULO"

LISBON, 7th August 1926.

This cutting recounts:-

1. The arrest of the Secretary of Alves Reis, who was accompanying him from Angola to Lisbon when he, Alves Reis, was arrested.

The Secretary referred to is the man who, according to the "Informacão", gave himself up to the police.

The article goes on to relate how the Solicitors of the prisoners, after perusing the voluminous indictment of the prosecuting side, unanimously asked for a postponement of the hearing.

Various legal arguments on this point are given.

The "Seculo", without recapitulating all the details of the indictment, calls attention to one or two salient points.

For instance, in the indictment attention is drawn to the danger of the existence of this bubble Bank, the Banco do Angola e Metropole, which apparently was doing its best to absorb all the money it could get hold of in the country. It had already acquired a very paramount influence in Angola itself. It was already the holder of shares to the value of

50,400 Escudos in the Angola Diamond Company.
92,905 Shares in the Amboyn Company.
12,068 Shares in the Trans-Continental African Railways.
200 Shares in the Angola Sugar Company.
60,300 Shares in the Sothern Angola Mining Co.
226,500 in the Bembo Copper Mines,

etc., without recounting the thousands of shares which it had so prodigally distributed amongst the various accomplices.

Jose Bandeira, for instance, is said to have received between December 1924 and November 1925 the tidy little sum of 11,164,258 Escudos. During the same period the Bank received 12,559,639 Escudos, and Alves Reis himself no lews than 17,304,618 (the lion's share, naturally). Between March and November 1925 the Bank had discounted Bills to the value of 5,065,000 Escudos. According to the report of the investigators, the portfolio of the Banco do Angola is positively scandalous, being a forgery from beginning to end.

The article then goes on to give the last statement made by Alves Reis under examination. He made reference to photographic proofs of notes of

100 Escudos and 1,000 Escudos which he produced. This is the same as related by the "Informacão".

The article goes on to remark that the handing over of these two notes, one of 1,000 and another of 100 Escudos, by Alves Reis to the examining counsel might have appeared something likely to throw a new light on the investigation. This, however, is apparently not so, for the investigators already knew that these notes were in the possession of Alves Reis, having been delivered to him by Marang.

The article then proceeds to make the matter more clear, saying: "The forged contracts with which "Marang presented himself at Waterlows to order the "clandestine issue of notes of 500 Escudos, referred "to the plates bearing the portrait of João de Deus (the notes with this portrait were printed and engraved by B.W.& Co.). The head of the firm of Waterlows explained that the notes of this particular plate had not been printed by his firm but by a Dutch firm, through Waterlows' intervention however (this of course is not true). He went on to say, however, that ~~thang~~ they had in their possession the plates of the notes of 500 Escudos with the portrait of Vasco de Gama, also notes of 100 Escudos with the portrait of the Duque de Saldanha, and of 1,000 Escudos with that of the Viscount Seabra.

Marang, with great presence of mind, appeared in no wise disconcerted, made excuses and allusions to "misunderstandings", and asked that the models of these notes should be given to him. Waterlows had no hesitation in doing so, because the notes which before printing are sent to the Bank with series and signatures printed, are perforated in the numbering space with zeros, which makes of them simple specimens without any value. Marang kept these specimen notes and left, saying that he would communicate with Portugal what had been told him, so that the little confusion might be cleared up. The rest is known to the public. Marang returned to Waterlows, this time with the correction that the notes to be issued should be those with the Vasco de Gama portrait. Matters thus went on till the fraud was discovered, and now, in a most able defence, Alves Reis attaches to his declaration the two proofs, wishing to show thus that not only the issue of notes of 500 Escudos but others which would follow it were within the knowledge and in agreement with the Bank. This is a still further proof of the astuteness of the prime swindler in this matter. His strategem, however, did not have the effect he expected, not only because the notes bore zeros in place of numbers, but also because the investigators knew all about them.

He was trying to "draw a red herring across the trail." DJ

The investigation further revealed that the contracts were forged in the office of Alves Reis, and the schedules of signatures, etc., were made at his private residence.

The article concludes with references to the prodigal expenditure of the swindlers and the report that the Authorities are doing their best

to bring the trial off as early as possible, in spite of the vast volume of work which is entailed by the investigation.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject PORTUGAL

C.P.R. SEP 16 1926

Date 30th August, 1926.

We are in receipt of your letter of August 17th re the above, for which we thank you. As you intimate, we were already aware of this.

We are in receipt of a letter from our Agent in Lisbon, enclosing a newspaper cutting to the effect that the Bank of Portugal has broken off all business relations with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

BANK OF PORTUGAL. LONDON

September 3, 1926.

C.P.R.
SEP -7 1926

Thank you very much for your letter of August 19th, copy of which we have sent to our various agents.

Is it not strange that the Bank of Portugal has not taken some steps publicly by way of a suit or otherwise against Waterlow?

FWG/IW

HENRY L. WILLIAMS

BOLIVIA. LETTER No. 197.

C.P.R. SEP 29 1926

La Paz, September 3, 1926.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL

Referring to the request contained in your letter of May 27th. last, I beg to enclose herewith a few copies of the pamphlet I have had printed here, in which I have given a short statement of the bare facts connected with the printing of the duplicate issue of the 500-escudos notes by Waterlow, and a translation made from the original portuguese of the report of the Directors of the Bank of Portugal.

I amsending some copies to the agents in the countries I have visited.

Trusting this will meet with your approval, I am,

Yours very truly,

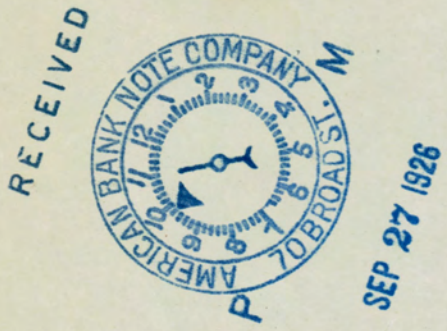
H. L. Williams

FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 27 1926

(note for filing)

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 500


RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
SEP 27 1926

BANK OF PORTUGAL. LONDON

C.P.R.
SEP -8 1926

September 7, 1926.

Thank you for your letter of August 27th, enclosing newspaper item and translations, regarding this affair.

FWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

BANK OF PORTUGAL.

C.P.R. SEP -8 1926

DATE September 7,1926.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

We have just received a further newspaper item in connection with this affair. Since we have no one here who interprets Portuguese easily won't you be good enough to translate this article for us, so that we may send copies of same to our various offices and agents?

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

DATE September 7,1926.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

We have received a letter from B. W. & Co., who,in turn, have heard,from their agent in Lisbon, something further in connection with this affair. We quote from their Agent's letter as follows:-

> "With the conclusion of the investigations of the police and the putting in prison of the principal delinquents in the "Angola and Metropole" affair, we learn once more that this affair is entirely due to the imprudence of the firm of Waterlows, since when Alves Reis or Marang presented themselves, with false authorizations from the Bank of Portugal, to order the notes of 500 Escudos "Joao de Deus", Waterlows replied that they could not furnish this type of note, but that they could deliver notes of the same value of the "Vasco de Gama" type, or else notes of 100 or 1000 Escudos, and they delivered specimens of those values to the rogues! This led to the changing of the false authorizations for the manufacture of "Vasco de Gama" notes! Waterlows, being ambitious, did not wish to lose this client, so that they pretended that they did not know where the 500 Escudos "Joao de Deus" notes had been manufactured, all of which goes to show how very incorrect they are as regards their competitors.
>
> Also a few days ago the newspaper "O Seculo" ,with reference to the coming through the Customs of some Bank of Portugal notes, made some very flattering references to "Waterlows" notes, which had arrived by the "Almanzora" , and added that other very fine notes of the 500 and 1000 Escudos values were being executed by this firm. This,without doubt, was at the instigation of Waterlows' agent in Lisbon,but it did not have the effect that he hoped for, since the next day the Bank of Portugal stated in the same paper that if the Bank was continuing to receive notes done by Waterlows it was because they were notes ordered before the "Angola and Metropole" affair. I consider this correction by the Bank of Portugal very significant and very interesting for us."

B. W. & Co. comment by saying that"it is all the more impossible for us to understand how W. & S. could possibly have been caught, for, if they thought they were dealing with bona-fide people, surely they would have expected them to know who did the "Joao de Deus" notes, and the fact that they did not should have been sufficient to put them on their guard."

The Vasco de Gama and Joao de Deus are names of vignettes on the different issues of notes. The Joao de Deus notes have been made by B. W. ever since they were first issued.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

COPIES OF THIS LETTER SENT TO:

Coffey
Blackmore — ack 9/14
H.L. Williams
Ferrer

RWG/IW

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R. SEP 13 1926

DATE September 11, 1926.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

After sending you our letter of the 7th the writer finds the enclosed article in connection with this affair on his desk, which may or may not be a part of the item enclosed with our previous letter.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

FWG/SD

OTHER COPY IN POCKET 593

DUPLICATE SENT

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.

Date 13th September, 1926

Your memo. of September 3rd. It naturally takes some time to prepare a case of this nature before bringing it into Court. In addition to this, there is the criminal suit pending against the people who committed the fraud in Lisbon, and also the realisation of the assets of these people, which were seized by the police, which has to be credited against the loss of the Bank of Portugal, which latter must form the basis of their claim against Waterlow & Sons.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT: BANK OF PORTUGAL.

FROM MEXICO TO NEW YORK. DATE September 14th/ 1926/

C.P. SEP 21 1926

FROM Mexico TO New York

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th. instant giving me further information regarding the fraudulent issue of Bank of Portugal notes and I thank you for your attention in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Resident Agent.

FOREIGN DEPT.

SEP 20 19

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 165

SEP 20 1926
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY · 70 BROAD ST.
RECEIVED

PORTUGAL

C.P.R.
SEP 16 1926

LONDON

September 15, 1926.

We thank you for your letter of August 3rd informing us that according to newspaper articles the Bank of Portugal has broken off all business relations with Waterlow & Sons. Under the conditions it would seem as though this were the least they could do.

We are particularly anxious to know whether the Bank proposes suing Waterlow for their loss.

FWG/SD

~~DUPLICATE SENT~~

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 116

Colombia (Timbres Nacionales)
List of Orders Received
Bank of Portugal.

LONDON

C.P.R.
SEP 24 1926

September 23,1926.

Thank you for your three letters of September 13th, under the above headings,- contents of which are most interesting.

FWG/IW

FOREIGN
OCT 20 1926
C.P.R.
OCT 21 1926

EMILIO FERRER

Translation

San Salvador, Sept.28,1926.

A.B.N.Co

N.Y.

Dear Sirs: BANK OF PORTUGAL

I have your letter of the 7th inst. transcribing to me part of one you received from your agent in Portugal relative to the the "Angola & Metropole" affair.

I have read this extract of letter with the greatest interest, and find it really astonishing as to how Waterlow Sons & Co.Ltd failed to notice that the person who ordered the notes was not aware that the "Joao de Deus" emission had been executed by another engraving concern (B. & W). This detail alone was sufficient to cause suspicion, especially in persons such as those who must belong to a trustworthy engraving concern and who must always be on guard against fraudulent attempts.

The desire to do business at any risk often brings about, in consequence, lack of scruples, and this is just another case which shows once more that Waterlow does not give the necessary care to the protection of its clients.

I shall bear in mind the information you have given me to be used when occasion presents itself, and it will also be very useful to me if ever our competitors work on equal conditions as the Company.

Thanking you I remain,

Yours,etc.

(IW)

D 5378

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL.

C. P. H. OCT 21 1926

San Salvador to New York

DATE 28 Septiembre 1926.

Muy Señores míos:

Tengo a la vista su atenta carta del 7 del corriente més en la cual se han servido trasmitirme parte de la que recibieron de su Agente en Portugal relativa al asunto del "Angola & Metropole"

He leído con el mayor interés el extracto de dicha carta, encontrando verdaderamente sorprendente como pasó desapercibido para Waterlow,Sons & Co, Ltd, que la persona que encargaba los billetes no estuviera al corriente de que la emisión "Joao de Deus" había sido ejecutada por otra casa grabadora (B & W) ; y solo este detalle era suficiente para infundir sospechas,sobre todo en personas como las que deben integrar una casa grabadora honorable, quienes deben estar siempre en guardia contra las tentativas de fraude.

El deseo de hacer negocio a todo trance muchas veces trae por consecuencia la poca escrupulosidad,y este es otro caso en que se demuestra una vez más que Waterlow no pone el cuidado necesario para protejer a su clientela.-

Su información la tendré presente para cuando sea oportuno y me servirá de mucho cuando se me alegue que nuestros competidores trabajan en igualdad de circunstancias que la Compañía.

Doy a Uds las gracias quedando su muy atento y S.S.

OCT 20 1926

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO NEW YORK

DATE October 2nd, 1926

FROM Rio de Janeiro TO New York

I have received the following letters:

September 7th.
" 7th, with clipping from the August 7th issue of "A Informação" of Lisbon
" 11th, with clipping from the August 7th issue of "O Seculo" of Lisbon.

From what our London affiliate's Lisbon agent states I would gather that Waterlow had printed values of the present issues other than the Vasco da Gama 500 escudo notes. From previous correspondence, your letter of December 22nd, I understood that Waterlow had printed no other denomination save the one mentioned. It sounds rather curious that, seven months after the Angola scandal was unearthed, the Bank of Portugal should be receiving any notes from Waterlow, and that the same firm was printing a further lot of 500 and 1000 escudo notes. Surely the orders must have been given after November last and it would seem that either Waterlow is not charging for the work by way of compensation, or that in one of the numerous coups d'état, which have been afflicting Lisbon lately, Waterlow found its opportunity.

Herewith is a translation of the article in "A Informçãо". I am returning the clippings from this paper and "O Seculo". The latter covers the same ground.

Yours very truly,

JL

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1926

TRANSLATION
JL

C.P.B.
NOV 24 1926

"A INFORMAÇÃO", Lisbon,
Saturday, August 7th, 1926.

THE ANGOLA & METROPOLE CASE

The Bookkeeper, Roquete, Voluntarily Surrendered himself for imprisonment

Yesterday afternoon, Manuel da Silva Roquete, bookkeeper for the firm of Alves Reis, Limited, and chief accountant of the Bank of Angola & Metropole, who, as we advised, was admitted to bail which was fixed at 500 contos, voluntarily surrendered himself for imprisonment.

Until two nights ago Manuel da Silva Roquete was unaware that he was incriminated in the suit.

Yesterday morning he visited the office of his lawyer whom he consulted. Counseled by him to give himself up, Roquete left for the Bank of Angola & Metropole building, presenting himself to the clerk of the court, Sr. Anibal Machado, who drew up minutes of the act and notified him of the decision of the court.

As the prisoner did not petition for a bond, he was taken yesterday afternoon, after he had been questioned by Dr. Francisco Menano, to the Penitentiary where he was confined.

The Lawyers for the Accused Request the Government to Commence the Period of 5 Days, Within Which to Appeal, at the Earliest as from the End of the Next Recess of the Court

Yesterday the lawyers in charge of the defense of those implicated in the Bank of Angola & Metropole affair commenced their perusal and study of the case.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the principal lawyers for the defense arrived at the bank's building where, for this case, Sr. Anibal Machado, clerk

of the court, has set up office on the second floor. This official immediately placed at the disposition of the lawyers the 59 volumes covering the suit. In the meantime, at about midday when all the lawyers for the defense were present, they realized that the period of five days granted for appealing would not permit even a hasty perusal of the papers in the case and on that account they decided to call on the Minister of Justice and request an extension of time.

A committee, composed of Drs. João Eloy, Ferreira Borges, Coelho de Carvalho, Gomes Mota, Leopoldo Vale and Colares Pereira, was received by Dr. Manuel Rodrigues, to whom the situation was explained and request made to have the time limit of five days commence at the earliest from the termination of the recess of the court.

The Minister replied that he would consult Dr. Francisco Menano and the Supreme Judiciary Council, and that he would decide to-day.

Precisely yesterday Dr. Francisco Menano called on Dr. Manuel Rodrigues whom he advised that there was nothing inconvenient in the postponement requested, in fact quite the reverse.

The Supreme Judiciary Council was in session to-day at 11 o'clock to render its opinion on the petition referred to. In case it decides favorably, the decision will be drawn up and signed to-day so that the proper decree be published in the Diario do Governo.

The Defense Has No Concerted Plan

Dr. Coelho de Carvalho, lawyer for Pinto de Lima, interviewed regarding the course he intends to pursue in the defense of his client, told us:

"There is not, nor can there be, a concerted line of defense. My "client's position in the suit is very different from that of most of the "others. Although it is only seven days since I was invited to be his advo- "cate, and without having had time to study the case properly, it is my firm "conviction that, if the accusation against him is not annulled, he will in-

"evitably be absolved."

And after a moment's pause, Dr. Coelho de Carvaldo continued:

"Partisan as I am of a sweeping revision of the criminal code, I "concur, and I would be highly pleased, that they be seasoned jurists who "will decide this case because, if the worthy and honored judiciary of Por- "tugal does not absolve criminals, neither does it condemn without proof. "Those are the judges that I, as lawyer for Pinto de Lima, desire."

The Last Deposition of Alves Reis

Alves Reis, the rather uncommon criminal, around whom revolves the entire action of this formidable scandal, continues to arouse public curiosity. At this moment all attention is concentrated on him. Solely on that account "A Informação" reproduces his last deposition in its entirety, as follows, even though long extracts from it have already been published.

"On being questioned with regard to the crime he replied that he "denied all the accusations made against him which, at this time, he pro- "tested against, making observations on the manner in which the investiga- "tions begun by Judge Alves Ferreira were being conducted. The judge ob- "served that this was not the place to make comments of such character and "especially called attention to the manner in which his acts and those of "his colleague, Dr. Almeida Ribeiro, were criticized. To which the accused "replied that he refrained under protest.

"One of the clauses of the contract of November 6th, 1924, stipu- "lates the amount of circulating notes which the Bank of Portugal authorized "the defendant to have printed. Once the negotiations for the first issue "stipulated in the contract of November 6th were concluded, he, the de- "fendant, was obliged to treat with the firm of Waterloo (sic) for a new is- "sue. This stipulation was covered in a letter from the Bank of Portugal, "dated July 8th, 1925, in which the Bank of Portugal authorized the defendant

"to have printed notes of the Vacso da Gama type, chapa 2, 1000 escudos, "with vignette of Visconde de Seabra - not in circulation at that time, nor "even now - and also of 100 escudos, Marechal Duque de Saldanha vignette, "the photographs of which were exhibited and which the judge ordered attached "to the papers in the suit after they had been read by the defendant.

"All the documents relative to this or other issues, as also to "the duplicated issue, and the difference in style and sizes of notes of the "same value and plates which the Bank holds - I mean rather, description of "the new type of notes and the plates which the Bank has in circulation will "be attached to the papers in the suit at the proper time.

"That he protests vigorously against the detention of all the in- "dividuals actually prisoners as a result of this suit, for the prisoners - "Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior, Ahrens Novais, Pedro Paulo de Melo, Adri- "ano Silva, Moura Coutinho, Francisco Trinidade Baptista, Avelino Augusto "Teixeira, Oscar Zenha,- merely complied with orders and instructions, being "absolutely ignorant of any facts claimed in the investigation as criminal. "Those, whom the defendant designates as political prisoners - Drs. Nuno "Simões, Carlos Pereira, Carneiro Franco, Pinto de Lima and Antonio Carlos "dos Santos Bandeira - were absolutely unaware of any responsibilities "claimed as criminal in the suit, because the defendant never treated with "them in any matter whatever concerning the emission, printing and circulat- "ing of the 500 escudo Vasco da Gama notes, chapa 2.

"With regard to the prisoners, Gabriel and Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, "the defendant is extremely surprised at their detention, because they had "various transactions in 500 escudo notes with him, the defendant, in their "profession as bankers in Porto, when all the banking men and houses in Lis- "bon, Porto and Braga did business with him, the defendant, as is proved by "the respective deposit books and letters which should be with the papers in "this suit. The defendant is not aware that similar steps have been taken

"with regard to the managers of the other banking houses who, in the de-
"fendant's opinion, are in the very same position, though this does not
"mean that the defendant claims any preventive meaures against those
"houses with the exception of the Bank of Portugal which, in addition to a
"contract to emit, print and circulate notes, had with him, the defendant,
"other transactions exclusively of a banking nature as he will prove in due
"time.

"He especially signalled out Dr. Pacheco de Amorim whom he held
"as being highly above the counterfeit honors (sic) of the men of the Bank
"of Portugal and who was in absolute ignorance of any affair or transaction
"whatsoever which, directly or indirectly, might be linked with the printing
"and circulating of the 500 escudo Vasco da Gama notes, chapa 2. He con-
"sidered the imprisonment and conviction of this gentleman, if it should be
"pronounced, as a most flagrant injustice. And more he would not answer.
"Urged to tell the truth, he replied that the truth was what he had just
"stated."

The Bill of Complaint
Presented by the Ministry

For a better understanding of the contents of the accusation we have taken the following excerpts from the bill of complaint made in the suit by Dr. Jeronimo de Souza, Delegate of the Attorney General of the Republic in the 4th Criminal Court.

"It will be seen from the documents in the allegation that the ac-
"cused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira and Adolfo Hen-
"nies, described on such and such folios, associated themselves with the
"Dutch subject, Karel Marang van Isselvere, for criminal purposes. Later,
"on February 11th, 1925, they reduced to writing an agreement previously
"made between themselves for the division of profits arising from what they de-
"signated, 'Loan to the Government of Angola', which was nothing other than
"a false issue of Bank of Purtugal notes of 500 escudos, chapa 2, with the
"portrait of Vasco da Gama.

How the Emission was Prepared

"As a public instrument for this emission of notes, there was "falsified by Artur Virgilio Alves Reis the contract spread out on folios "816 to 823, set forth as celebrated in the Agency General of the Colonies "on the 6th of November, 1924, and supposedly made between the accused and "the High Commissioner of Angola - Francisco da Cunha Rego Chaves - with the "intervention, equally fictitious, of the Minister of Finance at that time - "Dr. Daniel Rodrigues - and of the technical representative of the Government "of Angola - Delfim Costa - whose signatures he forged after he had the No- "tary public certify to his, the accused's, signature. He then forged this "certification with the addition of the legal seal (s.s.) in a manner to in- "clude the forged signatures also.

"Thus he obtained, entirely forged, a contract with the legal force "of a public document.

"In view of the incompleteness of that contract for the purpose of "getting those printed, the same accused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, proceeded "to forge the contract spread out on folios 830 to 833, also holding it out as "having been made in the Agency General of the Colonies on the 6th of Novem- "ber, 1924, causing to figure therein as principals the same High Commissioner " and the Bank of Portugal - the latter represented by its governor - Inocen- "cio Camacho Rodrigues - and its vice-governor - João da Mota Gomes Junior - "likewise with the fraudulent intervention of Delfim Costa, after the same ac- "cused had forged the respective signatures and the certification which is "found below the former, in the same manner in which the previous contract "had been done.

"This document, entirely forged, also had the same force as that of "a public document.

The Intervention of
Antonio Bandeira in the Case

"Artur Virgilio Alves Reis was assisted in that forgery of docu- "ments by the accused, José dos Santos Bandeira, who it was that helped in "dictating such contracts at the time when they were typewritten, and by the

"accused, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior, who typewrote them.

"And as it was necessary to convince the note printing firm - "Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London - that the mentioned emission was secret "but was being made in agreement with the Bank of Portugal and the Portu- "guese Government, the accused, Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, who acted as "intermediary between Artur Virgilio Alves Reis and Marang for the ex- "change of telegrams in cipher relating to that crime, passed and deliver- "ed to Marang, before the latter's departure for London, a certificate in "which he, in his capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at the "Hague, vouched for his identity and that of Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, "guaranteeing that the former carried powers of attorney from the latter, "and authenticating all this with the seals of the Portuguese Legation.

"Aside from that, when Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., decided on December "17th, 1924, to request the Bank of Portugal for permission to use the "plates of the notes issued by said bank in the printing of these other "notes, Marang succeeded in convincing the manager of that firm of the ad- "vantage there was in turning over to him the respective letter addressed "to the governor of the Bank of Portugal, promising to have it delivered "into the latter's hands by the man now accused, José dos Santos Bandeira, "who was held out on this occasion in the capacity of his secretary.

The Forgery of the Signatures of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Bank of Portugal

"This letter, which was never delivered to its addressee, was an- "swered by Artur Virgilio Alves Reis in the former's name, falsifying there- "for the respective signature, as he did subsequently everytime it was ne- "cessary to reply to the letters which Waterlow & Sons addressed to the "governor of the Bank of Portugal through the agency of Marang and which "never reached their destination. All of them were maliciously 'opened, "stolen and diverted', I mean, 'opened' and diverted by Artur Virgilio "Alves Reis and José dos Santos Bandeira, besides Marang, acquainting them- "selves with the secrets of those letters but without disclosing them.

"It was with that end in view that in the first forged letter

"dated December 23rd, 1924, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis requested Waterlow & "Sons, Ltd. in the name of the governor of the Bank of Portugal that they "should never address him, the governor, direct but through Marang.

"After that, he also forged the letters addressed in the name of "said governor to Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., under dates of January 24th, July "20th and 22nd and August 12th of 1925, and those to Marang & Collignon un- "der dates of January 7th, 14th and 16th of the same year.

"All the letters thus forged were written on paper which the ac- "cused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, had printed as of the Bank of Portugal, "Office of the Governor.

"These forgeries of contracts and letters were made with the full "knowledge of Alves Reis' three partners, mentioned above, as all of them had "made use of those contracts and some of the letters through the aid of the "accused, Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, who directly contributed to facilitate "such use. Without that aid they would not have been able to do so under the "circumstances.

"The accused, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior and Antonio Ahrens "Novais, were participants in the secret to issue notes and collaborated with "Artur Virgilio Alves Reis in getting up the list of directors of the Bank of "Portugal needed for the printing of these notes. For this purpose they took "memoranda of the respective series, numbers and names of the directors from "the notes in circulation.

"Aside from their direct participation in committing the crime of "counterfeiting notes, the accused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos San- "tos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior and Antonio Ahrens Novais, "through the fraudulent and direct means mentioned above, succeeded in getting "Waterlow & Sons, Ltd, to decide to print 200,000 notes of 500 escudos, chapa "2, with the portrait of Vasco da Gama, from the same plates from which had "been printed the legal issues of the Bank of Portugal.

"In addition to this the last two of the accused mentioned above

"aided directly in facilitating and preparing the execution of the crime of "counterfeiting those notes. Under the circumstances that same crime would "not have been committed without that aid.

"As delivered of the notes were made at the plant of Waterlow & "Sons, Ltd., Karel Marang had them shipped to the Hague under the protection "of Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal, who "for that purpose furnished him with a diplomatic mail service license and "thereby guaranteed that the bags with the notes would not be opened in the "customs house. So true is that the accused, José dos Santos Bandeira, "brother of the Minister, went there to await them, and that the respective "tags carried the legend, 'Legação de Portugal'.

How the Notes Were Introduced into Portugal

"Those notes were immediately introduced into Portugal by the four "partners, A. V. Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira, Adolfo Hennies and "Marang, the last named carrying a certificate of 'free transit' which was "supplied him by Antonio dos Santos Bandeira who thereby took a direct part "in the introduction of counterfeit notes into Portugal. He contributed di- "rectly to prepare and facilitate that crime which, under the circumstances, "would not have been committed.

"Justino de Moura Coutinho took a direct part in this crime.

"And as the counterfeit issue of the first 200 thousand notes was "crowned with great success, in spite of the inability to place 90 thousand "of those notes in circulation because they were of a series which the Bank "of Portugal had not ordered printed, those four partners decided to order, "as they did order, 380 thousand more notes from Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., but "of different series, employing for that purpose the letter of July 20th, "1925, forged as has been stated.

"There were afterwards introduced into Portugal about 150 thousand "of those notes in the same manner that the first had been and through a "foreigner who, enjoying privileges of immunity, covered the bags, in which

"those notes were being carried, with the flag of his country.

"In proportion as the notes were being placed in Portugal, the ac- "cused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis and José dos Santos Bandeira, for their "own account and as representatives of Adolfo Hennies and Marang, employed "them for the purchase of bills of exchange, bonds, merchandise and real es- "tate, for the promoting and financing of companies and projects, in the "payment of innumerable debts of the first mentioned of these accused, etc., "etc.

"Furthermore, tens of thousands of them were distributed by the "following accused as set forth in the papers in the suit: Francisco Augusto "Ferreira Junior, Antonio Ahrens Novais, Adriano Augusto da Costa e Silva, "Justino de Moura Coutinho, Pedro Paulo de Melo, Francisco Augusto Trini- "dade Baptista, Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, Gabriel Pinto da Cunha, Oscar Zenha "and Diogo Pacheco de Amorim.

Passing the Counterfeit Notes

"All the latter of these accused, in conjunction with the former, "passed them, either by purchasing checks in national currency or foreign, "or depositing them in banking houses, or buying real estate, acts of whose "criminal origin they had absolute knowledge to such extent that:

"Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior assisted in the counterfeiting "and was aware of the secret of the telegrams sent in connection with it; "Antonio Ahrens Novais, in addition to aiding in the counterfeiting, went to "the Hague as Artur Virgilio Alves Reis' representative to make a joint "count with Hennies, José Bandeira and Marang in the office of the last "named of tens of thousands of those notes which were piled up in a cabinet. "As soon as the campaign against the Bank of Angola & Metropole started in "the newspapers, Adriano A. da Costa e Silva, spontaneously and of his own "accord, burnt some thousands of these notes and the counterfeit letter- "heads of the Bank of Portugal; Justino de M. Coutinho helped to open the "bags in which the notes arrived from abroad and to distribute the notes "for the purpose of passing them; the Pinto da Cunha brothers had their

"commercial records concealed to efface all traces of the 40,000 contos "which were passed there. Diogo Pacheco de Amorim, as president of the "Board of Administration of the Bank of Angola & Metropole, and adminis- "trator of the same branch in Oporto, was in the secret of the shady trans- "actions of that bank; the rest made deposits of thousands of contos in "their individual names and transferred them after the lapse of a day or "two from one bank to another at very heavy expense and receiving gratuities "of tens and hundreds of contos.

"Aside from that, it is lawful to conclude that, through their in- "timacy with one another and from many other acts which they committed, they "all knew that not only in 'Alves Reis, Ltd.,' forerunner of the Bank of An- "gola & Metropole but also in said bank and in its branch in Oporto there "was in cash much more money (new 500 escudo notes) than the books recorded.

"As for the accused, Avelino Augusto Teixeira, also described in "the papers in the suit, he passed many thousands of those counterfeit notes "in a manner which well reveals his criminal intentions, although without "agreement with the counterfeiters.

"Those already referred to, Artur V. Alves Reis and Frencisco Au- "gusto Ferreira Junior and the bookkepper of the firm of Alves Reis, Ltd., "Manuel da Silva Roquette, described on certain folios, falsified the com- "mercial records of that firm so that they showed fictitious receipts and "disbursements, being untruthful in the statements in the entries, altering "the real dates, making insertions and changes which altered the meaning and "value of those same records.

"All this was done to render part of the proofs of the counterfeit- "ing of the 500$00 notes useless and for the purpose of lessening the pun- "ishment of the authors of that crime.

"The accused, Maria Luiza Jacobetty de Azevedo Alves Reis, not only "helped the others accused to profit by the counterfeit notes but she her- "self also greatly profited by the passing of those notes, purchasing clothes

"costing more than twenty contos, a coat for hundreds of contos, and "jewelry to the value of thousands of contos, knowing the criminal origin "of that money when she acquired it, and concealing her very expensive jewels "when she knew that the police were endeavoring to seize the assets which "might have connection with the crimes which are mentioned in these papers.

"The accused, Joaquim Pinto de Lima, described in these papers, also "aided the others accused to profit by the conterfeit notes, and he himself "profitted by the money coming from that source, receiving 72 contos from Artur "Virgilio Alves Reis in payment of his debts, in addition to the salary due "him as administrator of the Bank of Angola & Metropole, being aware of the "criminal origin of that money, especially as the profuse liberality of Alves "Reis did not harmonize with his bankrupt state of two months before.

"Furthermore, the accused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, Adolfo Hennies, "José dos Santos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior and Antonio "Ahrens Novais, founded the Bank of Angola & Metropole in the knowledge that "its capital was fictitious, and they defrauded, through that Bank as inter- "mediary, to the extent of thousands of contos various individuals with whom "they entered into contracts, putting forth the fraudulent trick that its "capital was foreign in order to persuade them of the existence of properties "and supposed credit. This they did to induce people to hand over money to "them which was actually done, aside from others, by Gomes & Irmão,Ltda, José "Marques Dias, José de Azevedo Gomes, Bernardino Alves Correia, Fernando Edu- "ardo Simões and Antonio de Almeida e Costa, who are defrauded in the amounts "of 75 contos, 6 contos, 3.940$63, 1 conto, 475$00 and 100$00, respectively.

The Charges Against the So-Called "Accused Politicians"

"The accused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, further committed the fol- "lowing crimes:

"a), made use in the Ministry of the Colonies of a diploma, completely "forged, which conferred on him the title of engineer, and in which was at- "tested a false statement as true, he himself having written out the copy "which served for the public uses of that diploma which had the force of a

"legal instrument and which could cause losses to third persons or the "State;

"b), performed acts inherent in the profession of engineer, taking unto "himself this character without legal right thereto;

"c), perpetrated an entirely forged receipt for one hundred contos as from "João Motta Gomes Junior whose signature he tried to imitate;

"d), made in writing to the public authorities a slanderous communication "and denunciation, signed by himself, against Inocencio Camacho Rodrigues and "João Motta Gomes Junior.

"The same accused, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, jointly with the ac- "cused, José dos Santos Bandeira, bribed with presents and gifts the accused, "Antonio dos Santos Bandeira and Drs. Nuno Simões, Ernesto Carneiro Franco "and Carlos Candido Pereira, soliciting and attempting to obtain by bribery "the desired result of their illegal pretensions.

"So it is that:

"1st: the accused, Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira, when Minister "Plenipotentiary of Portugal at the Hague, received two automobiles and "some thousands of pounds sterling for handing over to Marang the certifi- "cate and the diplomas for facilitating the manufacture and unrestricted "transit of the counterfeit notes, as has been stated, all of which was un- "lawful and was carried out.

"2nd: the accused, Dr. Nuno Simões, described in the papers in the suit, "received, while a national deputy, 1,500 shares of the Empreza Mineira do "Sul de Angola (Mining Company of South Angola). For 1,400 of these shares "he received in March of 1925 the sum of 140 contos from persons, who had "pretended claims resting on the exercise of his public functions, to prac- "tice, as he did practice, unlawful acts contrary to his duties, which were: "assistance rendered for founding the Bank of Angola & Metropole with capi- "tal whose origin was more than suspected; defending the interests of a Bank "before the Chief Executive; insistence with the Minister of Finance, Dr.

"Torres Garcia, that he appoint to the office of inspector of banking in-
"stitutions the administrator of that bank - Joaquim Pinto de Lima; the in-
"fluence he employed in a thousand and one ways, now as deputy, now as a
"cabinet minister, in defending the illegitimate interests of Artur Virgilio
"Alves Reis and José dos Santos Bandeira.

"3rd: the accused, Dr. Ernesto Carneiro Franco, described in the papers
"in the suit, received while national deputy, the amount of his expenses while
"travelling in Holland in May of 1925 and in Africa in October of the same
"year, for practicing, as he did practice, illegal acts opposed to his duties
"as deputy and as Administrator-Delegate of the Government assigned to the Em-
"preza Mineira do Sul de Angola, which were:

"-Signing the petition, addressed to the office of the Inspector of Bank-
"ing Institutions, to obtain a permit to export 200,000 pounds sterling in
"favor of Artur Virgilio Alves Reis and his partners. He took advantage of
"his position as Administrator-Delegate for convincing of the need to pay
"abroad for machinery to be shipped to that Company, and this he did on ar-
"riving from Loanda and on verifying that the capital for that Company came
"from there;

"- The assistance rendered the Bank of Angola & Metropole before the
"Government and the High Commissioner of Angola;

"-The assistance which he rendered the criminals previously referred
"to, so that they might carry out their plan to absorb the principal enter-
"prises of Angola and monopolize its wealth.

"4th: The accused, Dr. Carlos Candido Pereira, described in the pa-
"pers in the suit, received, while a national deputy, 25 contos for signing
"the petition for a permit to purchase 300,000 pounds and to employ his in-
"fluence as a deputy to have that petition approved, which was illegal but
"which he did, nevertheless. This is aside from other acts to protect his
"bribers, whether in the acts, I mean, or whether in the execution of their
"plans for absorbing the wealth of Angola.

"Finally, all the accused acted voluntarily, and the forging of the

"contracts, letters, engineer's diploma, receipt and records prejudiced "third parties and the State.

"The accused, Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira, lent direct "aid to facilitate and prepare the execution of the crimes of counterfeit- "ing and passing the notes, and for making use of forged contracts when, "without that aid, those crimes could not have been committed. He is thereby "an accomplice with regard to those crimes whereas, by virtue of his offi- "cial duties, he was obligated to watch and prevent such crimes from being "committed, and to aid in their punishment. Therefore, he is liable under "article 325 of the Penal Code to the penalties imposed for exceptional "crimes."

Rio, October 2nd, 1926.

JL

2 clippings

C.P.R.
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O SECULO

1:000, 1:001, 1:002, 1:010, 1:011.
SAL DO ROSSIO: — N. 3:429
REÇO TELEG.: «SECULO»

ADMINISTRAÇÃO
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E OFICINAS

EDITOR - ANTONIO MARIA LOPES

ANGOLA E METROPOLE

OS ADVOGADOS DOS RÉUS PEDIRAM QUE AS PRONUNCIAS PROVISORIAS SEJAM CONSIDERADAS DEFINITIVAS

Silva Roquete, cuja existencia em Lisboa o «Seculo» revelou á Policia, apresentou-se ontem á prisão e recolheu á Penitenciaria

O «Seculo» noticiou ante-ontem—e foi o unico jornal de Lisboa a fazê-lo—que os investigadores do Angola e Metropole haviam resolvido prender o secretario de Alves Reis, o homem que o acompanhava de Angola a Lisboa, na ocasião em que ele foi detido. E acrescentou o «Seculo» que a Policia, supondo o homem novamente em Angola, telegrafára para lá, mandando-o regressar, sob prisão á metropole.

Certo jornal da manhã, já famoso pela pitoresca mania de desmentir as noticias do «Seculo» quando elas lhe falham, não póde deixar de vir ontem, todo lampeiro, desmentir a nossa noticia da vespera...

Ora a resposta ao periodico abelhudo vinha ontem num jornal da tarde, concebida nos seguintes termos:

As autoridades investigadoras, do caso do Angola e Metropole, após terem definido a culpabilidade de Manuel da Silva Roquete, o guarda-livros de Alves Reis e sobre quem pesa a acusação de ter falsificado a escrita agora em poder da justiça, não sabiam que aquele individuo estava em Lisboa.

Julgando-o em Loanda, para essa cidade enviaram uma rogatoria citando-o na respectiva provincia e arbitrando-lhe uma fiança de 500 contos.

Entre um colega e o escrivão Machado travou-se logo o seguinte dialogo:

—Então os jornais dizem que o Roquete está em Lisboa! Isso é verdade?

—Pois é. A prova é que ha uma entrevista com ele.

—Então vou prendê-lo...

Não sabemos se o sr. Machado efectuou a prisão. Até á hora a que escrevemos não tivemos conhecimento de tal.

O dialogo acima reproduzido carece de uma correcção: E' onde o colega vespertino omite o nome do «Seculo», substituindo-o pela expressão «os jornais». De facto, á hora em que o orgão dos desmentidos negava o informe do «Seculo», publicava este uma entrevista com o Silva Roquete. Foi pelo «Seculo» que a Policia soube que o homem estava em Lisboa, como tambem tinha sido pelo «reporter» do «Seculo» que o Roquete, muito descansado em sua casa, soube que havia sido pronunciado...

Os advogados

pediram ao sr. ministro da Justiça a prorrogação do prazo para a interposição dos agravos

Durante o dia de ontem, todos os advogados dos réus do Angola e Metropole estiveram na séde do Banco burlão, examinando, com grande curiosidade, o vasto «dossier» criminal, que, finalmente, lhes foi facultado. Os 56 volumes do processo e os volumes anexos foram avidamente consultados, tendo os advogados tirado bastantes notas de pontos capitais que lhes interessam, para a conscienciosa defeza dos seus constituintes.

O sr. dr. Francisco Menano, que aguarda a sua proxima entrada de licença, para ir tratar da sua saude, já ontem ali se demorou pouco tempo, ficando para prestar todos os esclarecimentos, que lhes sejam solicitados, o escrivão sr. Machado e o agente Vicente.

Os investigadores nada têm já que vêr, pois, com o processo que elaboraram. E, assim é que, em face da montanha de cartapacios manuscritos, o sr. dr. Cunha e Costa nos disse no seu modo habitual, entre sério e jocoso:

—Você vai vêr, na sua qualidade de jornalista, a diferença que ha entre a acusação e a defeza. O nosso papel é que é simpatico; o outro é odioso. Isto (e apontou para o processo) levou nove meses a juntar, rubricar, a pôr em ordem. E para quê? Para nós, agora, desmancharmos com a maior facilidade. Durante nove meses, isto constituiu um segredo absoluto. Agora, num instante, tudo se descobriu. Já não dá mais nada. Já não tem segredos. Vamos nós começar. E nós, por nossa vez, não fazemos segredo algum da nossa acção. A par e passo, o publico poderá acompanhar os nossos trabalhos e vêr os tratos que vai levar este libelo, carinhosamente dado á luz «de tempo», como se diz dos bébés...

O facto de todos os advogados se encontrarem reunidos na séde do Angola e Metropole fez com que se ventilasse, de novo, a questão do praso legal, para interpôr os agravos de injusta pronuncia. Depois de uma larga discussão, os advogados não chegaram a um acôrdo, embora a maioria, para evitar qualquer inesperada interpretação da lei, resolvesse solicitar do sr. ministro da Justiça o alargamento desse praso.

Um dos advogados, que não desejaria solicitar do sr. ministro da Justiça este favor especial, garantiu-nos que, em sua opinião, os despachos de pronuncia anteontem entregues são meramente provisorios, só devendo ser entregues em Outubro ou Novembro os despachos definitivos. E só a partir da entrega dêstes ultimos despachos é que devem contar-se os cinco dias da lei para interpôr os agravos de injusta pronuncia, se os advogados assim o entenderem. Os advogados de opinião contraria (a frente dos quais está o sr. dr. Cunha e Costa), entendem que não há despachos provisorios, sendo definitivos, portanto, os que foram já entregues. E, para que não expire o curto prazo que lhes é concedido por lei, ficando depois sem a possibilidade de interporem os agravos, mandaram ao sr. ministro da Justiça a reclamação a que fazemos referencia, pedindo o prolongamento do prazo até que, pelo menos, tenham feito um exame detalhado ao processo, para tomarem um conhecimento perfeito da matéria que os interessa.

Como dizemos, porém, não foi sem uma forte discussão que se chegou a este resultado, tendo um dos advogados exclamado, em certa altura da discussão:

—Mas com que direito vamos agora nós, representantes da advocacia e das leis, pedir ao sr. ministro da Justiça que faça uma lei ditatorial? Não precisamos de favores, e este simples facto colocanos mal. Então nós, que protestamos contra a ditadura, vamos precisamente pedir que ela se faça? Que autoridade tem um lente, como o sr. ministro da Justiça, que é um homem de leis... em teoria, para promulgar leis e decretos ditatoriais, que nos vexam e deprimem?

A opinião da maioria, porém, prevaleceu, e ao sr. ministro da Justiça foi dirigido um requerimento, assinado pelos primeiros advogados que compareceram ontem na séde do Angola e Metropole, e no qual se solicita que o prazo para o agravo seja alargado até 6 de Outubro, ficando, assim, os advogados, com tempo suficiente para examinarem o processo em todas as minudencias. Levaram êste requerimento, pessoalmente, ao sr. ministro da Justiça, os advogados srs. drs. Gomes Mota, Ferreira Borges, Leopoldo do Vale, Cólares Pereira, João Eloi e Coelho de Carvalho, que verbalmente expuzeram tambem as suas razões. O sr. ministro da Justiça mandou ouvir a opinião do sr. dr. Francisco Menano ácêrca dêste pedido dos advogados dos réus, fazendo tambem uma consulta, no mesmo sentido, ao Conselho Superior Judiciário. O sr. dr. Menano deu parecer favoravel, esperando os advogados que o Conselho Superior Judiciario seja da mesma opinião. Hoje ou na segunda-feira, o mais tardar, já o «Diário do Govêrno» deve publicar o diploma respectivo, que, na opinião dos advogados, nada mais é que uma medida excepcional, com que se equilibra um pouco o conjunto de medidas excepcionais que têm presidido ás investigações sobre os crimes do Banco burlão.

Entretanto os advogados não perderam tempo. Quasi todos nos afirmaram a disposição em que se encontram de examinar detidamente todo o processo, só depois se resolvendo a interpôr ou não o agravo de injusta pronuncia. Ontem apenas puderam vêr, imperfeitamente, os primeiros volumes. E embora nem a todos interesse, propriamente para a defesa dos seus constituintes, a leitura de todo o processo, porque só em determinados pontos aparecem as acusações respeitantes a cada um dos incriminados, o certo é que a todos se fazem referencias nos varios volumes, encontrando-se, assim a materia espalhada e tornando dificultoso o seu exame conscienciosa e completo. Dentro de alguns dias, os advogados não teriam, materialmente, tempo para compulsar e examinar toda a materia, só depois disso podendo fazer um juizo autorizado sobre as diligencias que podem carecer e a melhor forma de encaminhar a defesa.

Apesar da pouquissima leitura que fizeram ontem do processo, alguns advogados já formaram uma opinião segura sobre as acusações que dele se fazem aos seus constituintes. O sr. dr. Armelim Junior, advogado de Justino de Moura Coutinho, declarou-nos que desde já se acha inclinado a interpôr o agravo, visto entender que houve uma errada qualificação do crime a respeito do seu constituinte.

O sr. dr. Cunha e Costa preocupou-se sómente com o estudo do processo na parte que se refere á sua constituinte, sr.ª D. Maria Luisa Alves Reis.

A' saida do edificio do Angola e Metropole, interrogámo-lo:

—As suas impressões sobre o que viu no processo?

—A confirmação do meu amigo, do que esperava. Não há nada que justifique a prisão da minha constituinte, que, a meu vêr, foi detida com fim diferente daquele de que é acusada no despacho de pronuncia. Vou agravar, para o Tribunal da Relação, do despacho sobre a quantia fixada para a fian a.

«E' um exagero tanto mais revoltante quanto é certo que na pronuncia não se diz a soma em que a esposa de Alves Reis lesou terceiros.

Tópicos do processo

O que arrecadavam Alves Reis e os seus principais colaboradores

Afora a documentação e um ou outro pormenor, a parte já divulgada do processo não revela factos novos, que possam interessar os leitores do *Seculo*. Abstemo-nos, portanto, de o fatigar com a leitura da «historia completa da grande burla», tanto mais que ela constituiria um folhetim bastante mais extenso que o *Rocambole*. Apontaremos alguns topicos dignos de menção.

No processo acentua-se a gravidade da existencia do Banco burlão, cujo interesse em absorver todas as fontes economicas do país era manifesto. Só em Angola, o Banco de Angola e Metropole tinha já conseguido um fortissimo nucleo de influencia, que, dentro em pouco lhe teria dado uma suprema ia perigosissima. Assim, e em carteira, o Banco possuia já acções no valor de 50.400$00 da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola; da Companhia do Amboim tinha 92:905 acções; da Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Através de Africa, 12:068; da Companhia dos Açucares de Angola, 200; da Empresa Mineira do Sul de Angola, 60:300, em titulos provisorios; da Companhia das Minas de Cobre do Bembo, 226:500; etc., etc., não contando com os milhares de acções que prodigamente já tinha distribuido pelos amigos e apaniguados...

Tambem no processo figuram os seguintes dados... estatisticos e financeiros, cuja importancia escusado é encarecer: Na escrita da casa Alves Reis, Limitada, aparece o nome do sr. José Bandeira como tendo recebido, desde 1 de Dezembro de 1924 a 19 de Novembro de 1925, a bonita soma de 11.164:258$19; no mesmo lapso de tempo, o Banco de Angola e Metropole recebeu 12.559:639$44; e Artur Virgilio Alves Reis (como se comprende, a parte de leão...), nada menos de 17.304:618$00!

Desde 31 de Março de 1925 a 10 de Novembro do mesmo ano, o volume das letras descontadas atingiu a soma de 5.064:787$00.

Pelo relatorio dos peritos tambem se verifica que a escrita do Angola e Metropole é um verdadeiro pavor, estando falsificada desde a primeira á ultima linha.

Silva Roquete

apresentou-se voluntariamente á Policia e deu entrada na Penitenciaria

Manuel da Silva Roquete, guarda-livros de Alves Reis, informado ante-ontem de tarde, por um «reporter» do «Seculo», de que se encontrava pronunciado e lhe exigiam 500 contos de fiança, esperou ontem de manhã, impacientemente, que o fossem prender em sua casa, tendo resolvido, em virtude de ninguem o procurar, apresentar-se ás autoridades, o que fez na companhia do seu advogado, sr. dr. Ricardo Mota.

Com este advogado se apresentou na Boa Hora, onde lhe disseram que fôsse bater á porta do edificio do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Silva Roquete assim fez. E á tarde, cêrca das 18 horas, foi interrogado, sendo lavrado o auto de perguntas pelo escrivão sr. Machado, na presença do sr. dr. Ricardo Mota e do escrivão Benjamim Neves, que serviram de testemunhas.

Roquete negou terminantemente a acusação que lhe é feita, sendo, pelas 19 horas, enviado para a Penitenciaria, onde deu entrada perto das 20 horas, acompanhado pelo agente Vicente, portador da guia de entrega do preso, e do seu advogado.

O ultimo depoimento de Alves Reis

O burlão afirma que o Banco de Portugal o «autorizou» a mandar imprimir as notas...

Ao dar entrada na Penitenciária, Alves Reis foi interrogado pelo sr. dr. Francisco Menano. Já se fizeram referencias a esse ultimo depoimento do burlão e especialmente ás provas fotograficas de notas de 200$00 e 1.000$00, que ele nessa ocasião apresentou. O famoso depoimento, que foi ditado pelo burlão, é do seguinte teor:

«Interrogado á culpa, respondeu que nega todas as acusações que lhe são feitas, contra as quais, neste momento, protesta, tendo apreciado a forma como decorreram as investigações iniciadas pelo sr. Juiz Alves Ferreira, tendo-lhe ele, juiz, observado que não era este o lugar para fazer apreciações de tal natureza, e sobretudo pela maneira como estava apreciando os actos de investigação dele, juiz, e do seu colega, dr. Almeida Ribeiro, respondendo afirmou a ele, juiz, que se calava protestando.

Estipula uma das clausulas do contrato de 6 de Novembro de 1924 o montante de notas de papel-moeda que o Banco de Portugal autorizou o respondente a mandar imprimir, concluido o negocio da primeira emissão, estipulada no contrato de 6 de Novembro, foi ele, respondente, incumbido de tratar, junto da casa Waterlow, duma nova emissão—negócio este que foi firmado por carta, do Banco de Portugal, datada de 8 de Julho de 1925, e na qual o Banco de Portugal autorizava o respondente a mandar imprimir notas tipo Vasco da Gama, chapa 2, visconde de Seabra, de 1.000 escudos, ainda não em circulação áquela data, nem ainda hoje, assim como de 100 escudos, marechal duque de Saldanha, cujas fotografias neste acto apresenta e que ele, juiz, manda juntar aos autos, depois de ter sido lido pelo respondente.

Todos os documentos relativos a esta ou a outras emissões de notas, assim como a duplicação, e diferença de caracteristicas e designação de notas dos novos tipos e chapas que o Banco mantém *em circulação*, serão oportunamente juntos ao processo.

Que protesta energicamente contra a prisão de todos os individuos actualmente

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O CASO DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

ENTREGOU-SE VOLUNTARIAMENTE A' PRISÃO O GUARDA-LIVROS ROQUETE

Ontem, de tarde entregou-se voluntariamente á prisão Manuel da Silva Roquete, guarda-livros da firma Alves Reis, Limitada e chefe da contabilidade do Banco de Angola e Metropole que, como noticiámos foi pronunciado com admissão de fiança que lhe foi arbitrada em 500 contos.

Manuel da Silva Roquete ignorava até ante-ontem á noite que estava incriminado no processo.

Ontem, de manhã, dirigiu-se ao escritorio do seu advogado, que consultou. Aconselhado por ele a entregar-se á prisão, Roquete seguiu para o edificio do Banco de Angola e Metropole, apresentando-se ao escrivão sr. Anibal Machado, que lavrou termo do acto, intimando-lhe a pronuncia.

Como o preso não requeresse fiança, foi á tarde, depois de interrogado pelo sr. dr. Francisco Menano, conduzido para a Penitenciaria onde ingressou.

Os advogados dos arguidos pediram ao Governo para que o prazo de 5 dias para o agravo só seja contado desde o termo das proximas ferias

Ontem, os advogados incumbidos da defesa dos implicados no caso do Banco de Angola e Metropole iniciaram a consulta e estudo do processo.

Pouco passava das 11 horas quando os primeiros defensores chegaram ao edificio do Banco, em cujo 2.º andar se encontra, para o efeito, instalado o cartorio do escrivão sr. Anibal Machado. Este funcionario poz imediatamente á disposição dos advogados os 59 volumes do processo. Entretanto, cêrca do meio dia, estando já presentes todos os defensores, êstes reconheceram que o prazo de cinco dias que têm para agravar não lhes chegava sequer para uma rapida consulta do processo e, por isso, resolveram procurar o sr. ministro da Justiça pedindo-lhe uma prorogação do prazo.

Uma comissão composta pelos srs. drs. João Eloy. Ferreira Borges, Coelho de Carvalho, Gomes Mota, Leopoldo Vale e Colares Pereira, foi recebida pelo sr. dr. Manuel Rodrigues a quem expoz o caso pedindo para que o praso de cinco dias apenas comece a ser contado a partir da data em que terminam as férias judiciais.

O sr. ministro da Justiça respondeu que ia ouvir o sr. dr. Francisco Menano e o Conselho Superior Judiciario e que hoje decidiria.

Ontem mesmo o sr. dr. Francisco Menano foi ouvido pelo sr. dr. Manuel Rodrigues a quem disse não ver inconveniente, antes pelo contrario, na prorrogação pedida.

O Conselho Superior Judiciario reune hoje, pelas 11 horas, a fim de dar parecer sôbre o referido pedido. No caso dêle ser favoravel, ainda hoje será lavrado e assinado, a fim de ser publicado no *Diario do Governo* o respectivo decreto.

A defesa dos arguidos não obedece a um plano comum

O sr. dr. Coelho de Carvalho, advogado de Pinto de Lima, interpelado sôbre a orientação que tenciona seguir na defesa do seu constituinte, disse-nos:

— Não ha, nem pode haver um plano de defesa comum. A posição do meu constituinte no processo é muito diferente da maioria. Apesar de só ha 7 dias ter recebido o convite para ser seu patrôno e não ter tido tempo de estudar o caso devidamente, é minha firme convicção de que êle, se não vier a ser despronunciado, será fatalmente absolvido.

E depois duma pausa o sr. dr. Coelho de Carvalho prosseguiu:

— Partidario duma profunda remodelação do juri criminal, concordo e agrada-me sobremaneira, que sejam juizes togados os quo vão julgar este processo porque, se a digna e honrada magistratura de Portugal, não absolve criminosos, tambem não condena sem provas. São estes os julgadores que eu desejo como defensor de Pinto de Lima.

O ultimo depoimento de Alves Reis

Alves Reis, o invulgar criminoso sobre o qual girou toda a acção deste formidavel escandalo, continua a despertar a curiosidade do publico. Sobre êle se concentraram, neste momento, todas as atenções. Só por isso «A Informação» reproduz a seguir, na intrega, o seu ultimo depoimento, embora dêle já tivesse dado um largo extrato.

A nota de 100 escudos, tipo do marechal duque de Saldanha, que Alves Reis juntou aos autos, quando das suas ultimas declarações

"Interrogado á culpa, respondeu que nega todas as acusações que lhe são feitas, contra as quais, neste momento, protesta, tendo apreciado a fórma como decorreram as investigações iniciadas pelo sr. juiz Alves Ferreira, tendo-lhe ele, juiz, observado que não era este o lugar para fazer apreciações de tal natureza, e sobretudo pela maneira como estava apreciando os actos de investigação dele, juiz, e do seu colega, dr. Almeida Ribeiro, respondendo afirmou a ele, juiz, que se calava protestando.

"Estipula uma das clausulas do contracto de 6 de Novembro de 1924 o montante de notas de papel-moeda que o Banco de Portugal autorizou o respondente a mandar imprimir, concluido o negocio da primeira emissão estipulada no contracto de 6 de Novembro, foi ele, respondente, incumbido de tratar, junto

(Continua na 6.ª pagina)

A querela do delegado do Ministério Público

Da querela dada no processo pelo sr. dr. Jeronimo de Sousa, delegado do procurador da Republica no 4.º Juizo Criminal, e que serviu de base ao despacho de pronuncia que ontem publicamos, extraimos as passagens que se seguem por esclarecerem a materia da acusação.

"Vê-se dos autos que os arguidos Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira e Adolfo Hennies, identificados a fls, e fls. formaram em 1924, juntamente com o subdito holandês Karel Marang van Isselvere, uma associação destinada a cometer crimes, havendo mais tarde em 11 de Fevereiro de 1925, reduzido a escrito uma convenção entre eles, anteriormente feita, para partilha dos lucros provenientes daquilo a que eles chamaram "emprestimo ao governo de Angola„ e que outra coisa não era senão a emissão falsa de notas do Banco de Portugal, de 500 escudos, chapa 2, com a efigie de Vasco da Gama.

Como foi preparada a emissão das notas

Como acto desta emissão de notas, foi feita por Artur Virgilio Alves Reis a falsificação de contracto de fls. 816 a 823, dado como celebrado na Agencia Geral das Colonias, em 6 de Novembro de 1924, e supostamente contraido entre este arguido e o alto comissario de Angola — Francisco da Cunha Rego Chaves — com intervenção igualmente suposta do então ministro das Finanças — dr. Daniel Rodrigues — e do delegado tecnico do governo de Angola — Delfim Costa —, cujas assinaturas imitou, depois de fazer reconhecer por um notario a dele, arguido, tendo em seguida falsificado esse reconhecimento com a adição de *s s*, por forma a abranger tambem as assinaturas falsificadas.

Obteve, assim, inteiramente falso, um contracto com força igual á duma escritura publica.

Dada a insuficiencia desse contracto, para obterem a impressão daquelas notas, procedeu o mesmo arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis á faltificação do contracto de fls. 830 a 833, dando-o como tambem celebrado, na Agencia Geral das Colonias, em 6 de novembro de 1924, fazendo nele figurar como outorgantes o mesmo Alto Comissario e o Banco de Portugal — representado este pelo governador — Inocencio Camacho Rodrigues — e pelo vice-governador — João da Mota Gomes Junior — com intervenção igualmente imposta de Delfim Costa, tendo aquele mesmo arguido falsificado as respectivas assinaturas e o reconhecimento que por baixo delas se encontra. do mesmo modo que havia feito quanto ao contracto anterior.

Tambem este documento, inteiramente falso, tinha força igual á de escritura publica.

A intervenção no caso de Antonio Bandeira

Artur Virgilio Alves Reis foi nessa falsificação de documentos, auxiliado pelo arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, que foi quem ajudou a ditar tais contratos, na ocasião em que foram dactilografados.

Estas falsificações de contratos e cartas foram feitas com pleno conhecimento dos três socios de Alves Reis, acima referidos, tendo todos eles feito uso daqueles contratos e dalgumas das cartas, com auxilio do arguido Antonio dos Santos Bandeira que concorreu directamente para facilitar esse uso, num caso em que sem esse concurso podia ter sido feito.

Por sua vez, os arguidos Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais, estavam no segredo da emissão de notas, colaboraram com Artur Virgilio Alves Reis na organisação da escala de directores do Banco de Portugal que havia de servir para a impressão destas notas, tirando para tal fim, das notas em circulação, apontamentos das respectivas séries, numeros e nomes dos directores.

Além da parte directa que tomaram na execução do crime da falsificação de notas, conseguiram os arguidos Adolfo Hennies, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais, empregando os meios fraudulentos e directos atrás referidos, determinar Waterlow & Sons, Ltd, a fazer a impressão de 200:000 notas de 500 escudos, chapa 2, de efigie Vasco da Gama, nas proprias chapas onde anteriormente tinham sido impressas as notas das emissões legais do B. de P.

Os dois ultimos arguidos acima indicados concorreram. além disso, directamente. para facilitar e preparar a execução do crime de falsificação dessas notas, em circumstancias tais que, sem esse concurso, não teria sido cometido o mesmo crime.

A' medida que a entrega das notas era feita na casa Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Karel Marang fazia transporta-las para Haya, sob a protecção de Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal, que lhe fornecera para tal fim o diploma de correio diplomatico e garantira, por essa forma, que as malas com notas não seriam abertas na Alfandega, tanto mais que o arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, irmão do Ministro, ia espera-las ali, e nos respectivos puxadores traziam o distico "Legação de Portugal.„

Como foram introduzidas em Portugal as notas

Em seguida, foram essas notas introduzidas em Portugal, pelos quatro socios A. V. Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira, Adolfo Hennies e Marang, trazendo este ultimo um diploma de "livre transito„ que lhe fornecera o ministro Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, que assim tomou parte directa na introducção das notas falsas em Portugal e concorreu directamente para preparar e facilitar esse crime, num caso em que, sem esse concurso, não teria sido cometido.

Justino de Moura Coutinho tomou parte directa neste crime.

E como a emissão falsa das primeiras 200 mil notas fôra coroada de bom exito, apesar de não terem podido lançar em circulação 90 mil dessas notas, por serem de séries que o Banco de Portugal não tinha mandado imprimir, resolveram aqueles quatro socios encomendar, como encomendaram, á casa Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., mais 380 mil notas, iguais, mas de séries diferentes, servindo-se para isso da carta de 20 de julho de 1925, falsificada como dito fica.

Foram depois introduzidas em Portugal cerca de 150 mil dessas notas, pelos seus autos, passou muitos milhares dessas notas falsas, por fórma que bem revela a sua intenção criminosa, embora sem acôrdo com os falsificadores.

Os já referidos Artur V. Alves Reis e Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e o guarda-livros da firma Alves Reis, L.da, Manuel da Silva Roquette, identificado a fls. falsificaram a escrita comercial dessa firma, por fórma que os respectivos livros acusassem receitas e despezas ficticias, faltando á verdade nas declarações dos lançamentos, alterando as datas verdadeiras e fazendo intercalações e alterações que mudavam o sentido e o valor da mesma escrita.

Tudo isto foi feito para inutilisar parte das provas da falsificação das notas de 500$00, e com o intuito de contribuir para a impunidade dos autores desse crime.

A arguida Maria Luiza Jacobetty de Azevedo Alves Reis, não só auxiliou os outros arguidos, para que se aproveitassem das notas falsas, mas ela propria se aproveitou largamente do dinheiro proveniente da passagem dessas notas, comprando vestidos a mais de vinte contos, um casaco de centenas de contos, e joias no valor de milhares de contos, sabendo da criminosa proveniencia desse dinheiro, no acto da aquisição e ocultando as suas riquissimas joias, quando soube que a policia procurava apreender os valores que tivessem relação com os crimes de que se fala nestes autos.

Tambem o arguido Joaquim Pinto de Lima, identificado nos autos, auxiliou os outros arguidos, para que se aproveitassem das notas falsas, e ele proprio se aproveitou do dinheiro delas proveniente, recebendo de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis 72 contos, para pagamento das suas dividas, além do ordenado que lhe competia, como administrador do Banco de Angola e Metropole, sabendo da criminosa proveniencia desse dinheiro, no acto da sua aquisição, tanto mais que as prodigalidades de Alves Reis se não coadunavam com o estado de falencia em que se encontrava dois meses antes.

Além disso, os arguidos Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, Adolfo Hennies, José dos Santos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais fundaram o Banco de Angola e Metropole com conhecimento de que o seu capital era ficticio e defraudaram em milhares de contos varias pessoas que com eles contractavam, por intermedio desse Banco, empregando o artificio fraudulento de dizer que o seu capital era estrangeiro, para as persuadirem da existencia de bens e crédito supostos, fazendo com que lhes entregassem dinheiro, como sucedeu, com os depositantes Gomes & Irmão, L.da, José Marques Dias, José de Azevedo Gomes, Bernardino Alves Correia, Fernando Eduardo Simões e Antonio de Almeida e Costa, que estão respectivamente defraudados em 75 contos, 6 contos, 3.940$63, 1 conto, 475$00 e 100$00, além de outros.

As acusações contra os chamados «arguidos politicos»

O arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis praticou mais os seguintes crimes:

a), fez uso, perante o Ministerio das Colonias, dum diploma inteiramente falso, que lhe conferia o titulo de engenheiro e em que se certificava como verdadeiro um facto falso, tendo ele proprio escrito a copia que serviu para publicação desse diploma que tinha força de escritura publica e podia prejudicar terceira pessoa ou o Estado;

b), exerceu actos proprios da profissão de engenheiro, arrogando-se esta qualidade, sem titulo legitimo;

c) [illegible] autos, passou [illegible] aos criminosos [illegible] acima referidos, para que pudessem realizar o seu plano de absorpção das principais emprezas de Angola e do monopolio das suas riquezas.

4.º: O arguido dr. Carlos Candido Pereira, identificado nos autos, recebeu, quando deputado da Nação, 25 contos pela assinatura do requerimento, pedindo um *permis* de compra de 300.000 libras e para exercer a sua influencia de deputado em favor do deferimento desse requerimento, o que era injusto e todavia executou, além doutros actos de protecção aos seus corruptores, quer nos actos, digo quer nas execuções dos seus planos de absorpção das riquezas de Angola.

Finalmente, todos os arguidos procederam voluntariamente, e as falsificações dos contractos, cartas, diploma de engenheiro, vale e escrita, prejudicaram terceiras pessoas e o Estado.

O arguido Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira concorreu directamente para facilitar e preparar a execução dos crimes de falsificação e passagem das notas, e de uso dos falsos contractos, quando sem esse concurso podiam ter sido cometidos esses crimes, sendo por isso cumplice, quanto a esses crimes, mas, como, pelas suas funções oficiais, ele era obrigado a velar e a obstar a que tais crimes se cometessem, e a concorrer para que fôssem punidos, está sujeito á pena do crime agravado, nos termos do art. 325.º do Codigo Penal.

A PACIFICAÇÃO DE MARROCOS

Prosseguem com exito as operações para a ocupação

MADRID, 6. — Um comunicado oficial de Marrocos diz que no decorrer das operações de ontem as colunas do sector de Ceuta atingiram, uma Souk al Arbaa, a outra Fondak Amin e a terceira as proximidades de Taranos, bivacando sobre as posições tomadas. A situação politica de toda esta região é bastante favoravel. Entre as submissões dos chefes dessidentes, nota-se, especialmente, a de Hamed Deddul, um dos chefes mais importantes de Beni Massan, e que estava em relações muito intimas com Djeriro. — (H.).

Numa incursão de partidarios espanhois foram aprisionados 3 "caids"

TETUÃO, 6. — Um grupo de partidarios espanhois fez uma incursão no territorio fronteiro a El Ajmas, capturando 3 «caids», diversos homens e numeroso gado. Na região de Larache, a situação das colunas é a seguinte: uma na região de Dar Attar, outra na região de Teffer, e a terceira na região de Mexerah. — (H.).

AU RENARD
Presentemente liquidação do no
ABAFO por preços
RUA DE S. NIC

GARAGE MONUMEN
(A maior d
RECOLHA DE AUTOMOVE
Gazolina a 2$

1) Instituto de Medicina Legal;

2.º—Em cada circulo sanitario, um serviço de saude;

3.º—No circulo sanitario de Lisboa, um posto de desinfecção e um posto sanitario (Porto).

SIFILIS

E VIAS URINÁRIAS. Tratamentos especiais. LABORATÓRIO SANITÁRIO, Avenida Almirante Reis, 29, 1.º

Mudanças de aquartelamento

Segundo nos informam, a mudança dos regimentos de artilharia 3 e cavalaria 1 da Ajuda e batalhão de infantaria 2, das Janelas Verdes, para os quarteis de Campolide, obedeceu, simplesmente, às comodidades que lhe foram agora proporcionadas.

Os edificios regimentais deixados por aquelas unidades serão ocupados por companhias da G. N. R.

A CRISE DOS TEATROS

A Associação dos Empresarios Portugueses nomeou uma comissão composta pelos srs. Carlos Borges, Luís Galhardo, Artur Emauz, Raul Freire e Ricardo Covões como efectivos e Petra Viana, Macedo e Brito e Almeida Rieiro como suplentes, para tratar junto dos poderes publicos das varias reclamações das empresas teatrais.

TOURNÉE ARTISTICA

«Troupe» de Bandolinistas «Os Pompeus»

Este simpatico grupo musical, que é composto de oito figuras, parte brevemente para a Madeira e Açores em «tournée» artistica, para a qual já vai contratado.

Certamente irá deixar por aquelas magnificas e hospitaleiras paragens portuguesas as melhores e mais duradoiras impressões.

MOVIMENTO MARITIMO

Entraram ontem no nosso porto os vapores: alemães «Werra», de Buenos Aires, Montevideu, Rio de Janeiro, Baía e Teneriffe, com carga diversa, 61 possageiros para Lisboa e 321 em transito; «Rolandseck», de Setubal, carga diversa; ingleses «Darro», de Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideu e Rio de Janeiro, carga diversa, 28 passsageiros para Lisboa e 136 em transito; «Francis», de Manaus. Para a Madeira, carga diversa, 7 passageiros, para Lisboa e 46 em transito; «Asturias», de Buenos Aires, Montevideu, Santos e Rio de Janeiro, carga diversa, 271 passageiros para Lisboa e 571 em transito.

Despacharam para sair os vapores: alemão «Werra», para Vigo e Bremen, com carga diversa e passageiros; ingleses, «Darro», para Vigo e Liverpool, carga diversa e passageiros; «Runo», para Genova, Livorno e Napoles, carga diversa; «Ardeola», para a Madeira, Las Palmas e Oratava, carga diversa e passageiros; «Asturias», para Vigo, Cherburgo e Southampton, carga diversa e passageiros; sueco «Gothia», para Aalborg, carga diversa.

"A Informação"

Vende-se em todos os quiosques e tabacarias.

projecteis atingiram-no no braço direito, na mão esquerda e no peito.

A's detonações acudiram varias pessoas, tentando o agressor evadir-se, mas, perseguido por algus soldados da G. N. R. foi por estes capturado, dando em seguida entrada na cadeia daquela vila. Entretanto eram ministrados os primeiros socorros ao ferido, que ontem chegou a Lisboa, onde um auto da Cruz Vermelha o transportou ao hospital de S. José, em cujo Banco, foi observado pelo cirurgião de serviço sr. dr. Manuel de Vascelos, recolhendo á enfermaria de Santo Antonio, depois de radiografado e devidamente pensado.

Serviços agricolas

Vai ser publicado um decreto extinguindo todos os serviços do levantamento parcelar agricola.

Ao pessoal dependente dos serviços extintos é concedida a sua transferencia para o serviço do cadastro geometrico da propriedade rustica a cargo da Administração Geral dos Serviços Geodesicos, Topograficos e Cadastrais.

O material scientifico-tecnico do laboratorio e de desenho transitará para o serviço do cadastro geometrico da propriedade rustica.

O pessoal e material afecto aos processos de fotogrametria terrestre e aerea fará parte de uma secção ou repartição de topografia.

A Administração Geral dos Serviços Geodesicos extrairá, por concelhos, do mapa parcelar do cadastro geometrico da propriedade rustica, minutas cotadas dos repectivos territorios na escala de 1|25000 representando as diversas manobras de cultura e remetêl-as aos diversos ministerios para estes orgnizarem as cartas especiais que interessa aos respectivos serviços.

Comissariados de policia

A sua nova organização

O governo assinou ontem o decreto determinando que nos comissariados de policia passem a constituir o respectivo quadro administrativo os funcionarios das extintas administrações, ficando a seu cargo, quer o serviço administrativo, quer o policial, constituindo-se, a data deste diploma, duas secções distintas, chefiadas pelos respectivos secretarios.

Os funcionarios policiais que pelo regulamento de 4 de Fevereiro de 1925 se achavam desempenhando os serviços dos comissariados, regressem á sua anterior situação.

Ateneu Comercial do Funchal

Partiu para a Madeira o sr. Ramon Rodrigues, secretario do Ateneu Comercial do Funchal, que ha alguns dias se encontrava em Lisboa, para tratar de varios assuntos junto do governo, como representante do comercio madeirense.

Municipio de Lisboa

A Comissão Administrativa da Camara Municipal, attendendo a que na 4.ª repartição existe muito pessoal que pertence a outras repartições por onde está sendo abonado, e que por sua vez, outros funcionario que sendo abonados pela 4.ª, nele nunca prestaram serviço, o que se não justificava e só servia para complicar os serviços de contabilidade de todas aquelas repartições, resolveu efectuar as necessarias transferencias, para satisfazer o bom andamento dos serviços,

diz-nos ... lista e gerente

O teatro está em crise. O publico tem deixado de frequentar as casas de espectaculos de Lisboa com aquele entusiasmo e espontaneidade com que há meses fazia. As empresas lutam com serias dificuldades, que dia a dia se avolumam, correndo o risco de verem encerrados os seus teatros, se o governo não atender ás reclamações que há dias lhe foram presentes numa larga e elucidativa representação. Quais são as reclamações dos empresarios? Que medidas sugerem eles para atenuar uma crise que ameaça, dentro em pouco, lançar na miseria algumas centenas de pessoas que do teatro vivem?

Eis o que procurámos saber de Alberto Barbosa, antigo jornalista e actual gerente do Teatro Maria Vitoria.

—A crise que actualmente aflige todas as empresas, nomeadamente aquelas que exploram o genero revista, assume proporções assustadoras. A escassês das receitas, á despeito dos atractivos que se proporcionam ao publico, o aumento das despesas, que a mais rigorosa administração não tem conseguido diminuir e as dificuldades burocraticas, que uma legislação deficiente originou, vão tornando impossivel a vida das empresas teatrais no nosso país.

—E a que deve atribuir-se, principalmente, o retraimento do publico?

—A varias causas, entre as quais avultam as constantes perturbações politicas, com os boatos alarmantes que as precedem e as suspensões de garantias que constituem o seu habitual desfecho, bem como as circunstancias financeiras que assoberbam de há muito o país.

—E que reclamam os empresarios para tornar possivel, neste momento, a exploração teatral?

—Em primeiro logar, o auxilio do Estado, pelo que respeita á diminuição dos grandissimos impostos que obre o teatro pesam. De um modo geral, eleva-se a cerca de 700 escudos diarios a importancia que as casas de espectaculos pagam de contribuições. E' sufocante. Pretendem os empresarios que se faça entre nós a unificação do imposto, á semelhança do que sucede em varios países, e que o seu quantitativo seja proporcional ao rendimento bruto de cada espectaculo. E' uma aspiração justa. Em segundo logar, pretendem os empresarios que a legislação por que se rege a Inspecção Geral dos Teatros seja modificada de forma a que se facilitem as explorações, em lugar de se dificultarem, como actualmente sucede...

—Quais são os embaraços que as leis teatrais em vigor originam ás empresas?

—Pelo que respeita ao genero revista, que é, como sabe, o que explora o Teatro Maria Victoria, traduzem-se pela censura prévia, que, a despeito de ser contraria ao espirito da Constituição da Republica, se exerce de facto, com a agravante de os censores pretenderem intervir nos chamados ensaios de apuro, o que, alem d mais, revela absoluto desconhecimento da tecnica do teatro, e ainda pela obrigatoriedade das licenças, por virtude da qual se proíbe que uma corista diga em scena uma simples palavra por não possuir a respectiva licença, nem poder obtê-la sem o exame no Conservatorio, para o qual não está, evidentemente,

SIFILIS

E VIAS URINARIAS. Tratamentos especiais. LABORATORIO SANITARIO, Avenida Almirante Reis, 29, 1.º

Medalhas de aquartelamento

O CASO DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

COMO A BURLA FOI PLANEADA E EXECUTADA SEGUNDO A QUERELA DO MINISTERIO PUBLICO

(Continuação da 2.ª pagina)

da casa Waterloo, duma nova emissão — negocio este que foi firmado por carta do Banco de Portugal, datada de 8 de Julho de 1925, e na qual o Banco de Portugal autorizava o respondente a mandar imprimir notas tipo Vasco da Gama, chapa 2, visconde de Seabra, de 1.000 escudos, ainda não em circulação áquela data, nem ainda hoje, assim como de 100 escudos, Marechal Duque de *Saldanha, cujas fotografias neste acto* apresenta e que ele, juiz, manda juntar aos autos, depois de ter sido lido pelo respondente.

Todos os documentos relativos a esta ou a outras emissões de notas, assim como a duplicação, e diferença de caracteristicas e desigualdade de notas do mesmo tipo e chapas que o Banco mantem, digo e designação de notas dos novos tipos e chapas que o Banco mantem *em circulação*, serão oportunamente juntos ao processo.

Que protesta energicamente contra a prisão de todos os individuos actualmente presos, por virtude deste processo pois que os presos Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior, Ahrens Novais, Pedro Paulo de Melo, Adriano Silva, Moura Coutinho, Francisco Trindade Baptista, Avelino Augusto Teixeira, Oscar Zenha, como seus empregados, se limitaram a cumprir as suas ordens e instruções, ignorando absolutamente quaisquer factos reputados pelas investigações como criminosos, e os que o respondente intitula como presos politicos — drs. Nuno Simões, Carlos Pereira, Carneiro Franco, Pinto de Lima e Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira — desconhecem em absoluto quaisquer responsabilidades reputadas criminosas no processo, porque nunca o respondente tratou com eles quaisquer assuntos relativos a emissão, impressão e circulação das notas de 500 escudos, tipo Vasco da Gama, chapa 2.

Quanto aos presos Gabriel e Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, se admira o respondente muitissimo das suas prisões, pelo facto de com ele, respondente. terem feito varios negocios com notas de 500 escudos, na sua qualidade de banqueiros do Porto, quando todos os homens e casas bancarias de Lisboa, Porto e Braga negociaram com ele, respondente. como se prova pelos respectivas cadernetas depositos e cartas que devem existir neste processo e não consta ao respondente que igual medida fosse tomada para com os gerentes das outras casas bancarias que, na opinião do respondente se encontram em iguais condições, o que não significa que o respondente pretenda contra essas casas qualquer sanção, á excepção do Banco de Portugal, que, alem de um contrato de emissão, impressão e circulação de notas, fez com ele, respondente, outras operações exclusivamente de genero bancario, como oportunamente provará.

Especialmente destaca o sr. dr. Pacheco de Amorim, porque, estando esse sr. muito acima das honras falsificadas *(sic)* dos homens do Banco de Portugal, e em absoluta ignorancia de qualquer outro assunto ou negocio que, directa ou indirectamente, se ligasse com a impressão e circulação de notas de 500 escudos tipo Vasco da Gama, chapa 2, reputa uma enormissima injustiça a sua prisão e pronuncia se ela se der. E mais não respondeu. Instado para dizer a verdade, respondeu que a verdade era o que acaba de responder„.

A querela do delegado do Ministério Público

Da querela dada no processo pelo sr. dr. Jeronimo de Sousa, delegado do procurador da Republica no 4.º Juizo Criminal, e que serviu de base ao despacho de pronuncia que ontem publicamos, extraímos as passagens que se seguem por esclarecerem a materia da acusação.

"Vê-se dos autos que os arguidos Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira e Adolfo Hennies, identificados a fls, e fls. formaram em 1924, juntamente com o subdito holandês Karel Marang van Isselvere, uma associação destinada a cometer crimes, havendo mais tarde em 11 de Fevereiro de 1925, reduzido a escrito uma convenção entre eles, anteriormente feita, para partilha dos lucros provenientes daquilo a que eles chamaram "emprestimo ao governo de Angola„ e que outra coisa não era senão a emissão falsa de notas do Banco de Portugal, de 500 escudos, chapa 2, com a efigie de Vasco da Gama.

Como foi preparada a emissão das notas

Como acto desta emissão de notas, foi feita por Artur Virgilio Alves Reis a falsificação de contracto de fls. 816 a 823, dado como celebrado na Agencia Geral das Colonias, em 6 de Novembro de 1924, e supostamente contraido entre este arguido e o alto comissario de Angola — Francisco da Cunha Rego Chaves — com intervenção igualmente suposta do então ministro das Finanças — dr. Daniel Rodrigues — e do delegado tecnico do governo de Angola — Delfim Costa —, cujas assinaturas imitou, depois de fazer reconhecer por um notario a dele, arguido, tendo em seguida falsificado esse reconhecimento com a adição de *s s*, por forma a abranger tambem as assinaturas falsificadas.

Obteve, assim, inteiramente falso, um contracto com força igual á duma escritura publica.

Dada a insuficiencia desse contracto, para obterem a impressão daquelas notas, procedeu o mesmo arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis á faltificação do contracto de fls. 830 a 833, dando-o como tambem celebrado, na Agencia Geral das Colonias, em 6 de novembro de 1924, fazendo nele figurar como outorgantes o mesmo Alto Comissario e o Banco de Portugal — representado este pelo governador — Inocencio Camacho Rodrigues — e pelo vice-governador — João da Mota Gomes Junior — com intervenção igualmente imposta de Delfim Costa, tendo aquele mesmo arguido falsificado as respectivas assinaturas e o reconhecimento que por baixo delas se encontra. do mesmo modo que havia feito quanto ao contracto anterior.

Tambem este documento, inteiramente falso, tinha força igual á de escritura publica.

A intervenção no caso de Antonio Bandeira

Artur Virgilio Alves Reis foi nessa falsificação de documentos, auxiliado pelo arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, que foi quem ajudou a ditar tais contratos, na ocasião em que foram dactilografados, e pelo arguido Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior, que foi quem os dactilografou.

E como era preciso convencer a casa impressora das notas — Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Londres, — de que a referida emissão era secreta, mas feita de acordo com o Banco de Portugal e com o Governo Português, o arguido Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, que servia de interm[illegible] Mario entre Artur Virgilio Alves Reis e Marang para a troca de telegramas cifrados relativos a esse crime, passou e entregou a Marang, antes deste partir para Londres, um certificado em que, na qualidade de Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal em Haya, abonava a identidade deste e de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, garantindo que o primeiro levava uma procuração do segundo, e autenticando tudo com os selos da Legação Portuguesa.

Além disso, quando, em 17 de Dezembro de 1924, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., resolveu pedir ao Banco de Portugal autorização para utilisar na impressão daquelas notas as chapas das emitidas por este Banco, Marang conseguiu convencer o gerente daquela sociedade, da conveniencia que havia em lhe entregar a respectiva carta, dirigida ao governador do Banco de Portugal, comprometendo-se a faze-la chegar ás mãos deste, pelo agora arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, a quem nessa ocasião atribuiu a qualidade de seu secretario.

A falsificação das assinaturas do governador e vice-governador do Banco de Portugal

A esta carta, que nunca foi entregue ao destinatario, respondeu Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, em nome deste, falsificando para isso a respectiva assinatura, como a falsificou posteriormente, todas as vezes que foi preciso responder ás cartas que Waterlow & Sons dirigiram ao governador do Banco de Portugal, por intermedio de Marang, e que nunca chegaram ás mãos do destinatario, pois fôram todas elas maliciosamente "abertas, furtadas e descaminhadas, digo "abertas„ e desencaminhadas por Artur Virgilio Alves Reis e José dos Santos Bandeira, além de Marang, tendo tomado conhecimento dos segredos dessas cartas, embora sem os revelarem.

Foi para tal fim que na primeira carta falsificada, datada de 23 de Dezembro de 1924, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis pediu a Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. em nome do governador do Banco de Portugal, que nunca se dirigisse a ele, governador, directamente. mas sim por intermedio de Marang.

Depois disso, falsificou tambem as cartas dirigidas am nome desse governador a Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., com data de 24 de Janeiro, 20 e 22 de Julho e 12 de Agosto de 1925, e a Marang & Collignon, com a data de 7, 14 e 16 de Janeiro do mesmo ano.

Todas as cartas, assim falsificadas, fôram escritas em papel que o arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis mandou timbrar, como sendo do Banco de Portugal-Gabinete do Governador.

Estas falsificações de contratos e cartas foram feitas com pleno conhecimento dos três socios de Alves Reis, acima referidos, tendo todos eles feito uso daqueles contratos e dalgumas das cartas, com auxilio do arguido Antonio dos Santos Bandeira que concorreu directamente para facilitar esse uso, num caso em que sem esse concurso podia ter sido feito.

Por sua vez, os arguidos Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais, estavam no segredo da emissão de notas, colaboraram com Artur Virgilio Alves Reis na organisação da escala de directores do Banco de Portugal que havia de servir para a impressão destas notas, tirando para tal fim, das notas em circulação, apontamentos das respectivas séries, numeros e nomes dos directores.

Além da parte directa que tomaram na execução do crime da falsificação de notas, conseguiram os arguidos Adolfo Hennies, Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais, empregando os meios fraudulentos e directos atrás referidos, determinar Waterlow & Sons, Ltd, a fazer a impressão de 200:000 notas de 500 escudos, chapa 2, de efigie Vasco da Gama, nas proprias chapas onde anteriormente tinham sido impressas as notas das emissões legais do B. de P.

Os dois ultimos arguidos acima indicados concorreram. além disso, directamente. para facilitar e preparar a execução do crime de falsificação dessas notas, em circumstancias tais que, sem esse concurso, não teria sido cometido o mesmo crime.

A' medida que a entrega das notas era feita na casa Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Karel Marang fazia transporta-las para Haya, sob a protecção de Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal, que lhe fornecera para tal fim o diploma de correio diplomatico e garantira, por essa forma, que as malas com notas não seriam abertas na Alfandega, tanto mais que o arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, irmão do Ministro, ia espera-las ali, e nos respectivos puxadores traziam o distico "Legação de Portugal.„

Como foram introduzidas em Portugal as notas

Em seguida, foram essas notas introduzidas em Portugal, pelos quatro socios A. V. Alves Reis, José dos Santos Bandeira, Adolfo Hennies e Marang, trazendo este ultimo um diploma de "livre transito„, que lhe fornecera o ministro Antonio dos Santos Bandeira, que assim tomou parte directa na introdução das notas falsas em Portugal e concorreu directamente para preparar e facilitar esse crime, num caso em que, sem esse concurso, não teria sido cometido.

Justino de Moura Coutinho tomou parte directa neste crime.

E como a emissão falsa das primeiras 200 mil notas fôra coroada de bom exito, apesar de não terem podido lançar em circulação 90 mil dessas notas, por serem de séries que o Banco de Portugal não tinha mandado imprimir, resolveram aqueles quatro socios encomendar, como encomendaram, á casa Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., mais 380 mil notas, iguais, mas de séries diferentes, servindo-se para isso da carta de 20 de julho de 1925, falsificada como dito fica.

Foram depois introduzidas em Portugal cerca de 150 mil dessas notas, pelos mesmos processos com que se haviam introduzido as primeiras e por um estrangeiro que, gosando de imunidades, cobriu com a bandeira da sua Nação as malas em que foram transportadas essas notas.

A' medida que as notas iam sendo introduzidas em Portugal, os arguidos Artur Virgilio Alves Reis e José dos Santos Bandeira, por si e como mandatarios de Adolfo Hennies e Marang empregaram mercadorias e predios, da fundação e financiamento de sociedades e empresas, no pagamento das inumeras dividas do primeiro destes arguidos, etc., etc.

Além disso, distribuiram-nas ás dezenas de milhar pelos seguintes arguidos identificados nos autos: Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior, Antonio Ahrens Novais, Adriano Augusto da Costa e Silva, Justino de Moura Coutinho, Pedro Paulo de Melo, Francisco Augusto Trindade Baptista, Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, Gabriel Pinto da Cunha, Oscar Zenha e Diogo Pacheco de Amorim.

A passagem das notas falsas

Todos estes arguidos as passaram, de concerto com aqueles, quer comprando cheques em moeda nacional ou estrangeira, quer depositando-as em casas bancarias, quer comprando predios, acções de feito conhecimento da sua criminosa procedencia, a tal ponto que:

Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior colaborou na falsificação e estava no segredo dos telegramas ácerca dela expedidos; Antonio Ahrens Novais, além de colaborar na falsificação, esteve em Haya, como representante de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, a contar juntamente com Hennies, José Bandeira e Marang, nos escritorios deste, centenas de milhar dessas notas, que estavam em montões, dentro dum armario. Adriano A. da Costa e Silva queimou de motu-proprio alguns milhares dessas notas e o falso papel timbrado do Banco de Portugal, logo que começou na imprensa a campanha contra o Banco Angola e Metropole; Justino de M. Coutinho assistiu á abertura das malas onde as notas vinham do estrangeiro e á distribuição destas para o efeito de passagem; os Pinto da Cunha fizeram desaparecer a sua escrita comercial, para apagarem os vestigios dos 40.000 contos que por lá passaram. Diogo Pacheco de Amorim, como presidente do Conselho de Administração do Banco de Angola e Metropole e administrador da mesma filial no Porto, esteve no segredo dos negocios escuros desse Banco; os restantes fizeram depositos de milhares de contos em seu nome individual, e transferiram-nos, um ou dois dias depois, de Banco para Banco, á custa de enormes despezas e recebendo gratificações de dezenas e centenas de contos.

Além de que, pela intimidade que entre eles havia e por muitos outros actos que praticaram, é licito concluir que todos eles sabiam que, tanto em «Alves Reis, L.da», precursora do Banco de Angola e Metropole, como neste Banco e na sua filial do Porto, havia em caixa muito mais dinheiro (notas de 500 escudos novas) do que a escrita acusava...

Por seu lado, o arguido Avelino Augusto Teixeira, tambem identificado nos autos, passou muitos milhares dessas notas falsas, por fórma que bem revela a sua intenção criminosa, embora sem acôrdo com os falsificadores.

Os já referidos Artur V. Alves Reis e Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e o guarda-livros da firma Alves Reis, L.da, Manuel da Silva Roquette, identificado a fls. falsificaram a escrita comercial dessa firma, por fórma que os respectivos livros acusassem receitas e despezas ficticias, faltando á verdade nas declarações dos lançamentos, alterando as datas verdadeiras e fazendo intercalações e alterações que mudavam o sentido e o valor da mesma escrita.

Tudo isto foi feito para inutilisar parte das provas da falsificação das notas de 500$00, e com o intuito de contribuir para a impunidade dos autores desse crime.

A arguida Maria Luiza Jacobetty de Azevedo Alves Reis, não só auxiliou os outros arguidos, para que se aproveitassem das notas falsas, mas ela propria se aproveitou largamente do dinheiro proveniente da passagem dessas notas, comprando vestidos a mais de vinte contos. um casaco de centenas de contos, e joias no valor de milhares de contos, sabendo da criminosa proveniencia desse dinheiro, no acto da aquisição e ocultando as suas riquissimas joias, quando soube que a policia procurava apreender os valores que tivessem relação com os crimes de que se fala nestes autos.

Tambem o arguido Joaquim Pinto de Lima, identificado nos autos, auxiliou os outros arguidos, para que se aproveitassem das notas falsas, e ele proprio se aproveitou do dinheiro delas proveniente, recebendo de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis 72 contos, para pagamento das suas dividas, além do ordenado que lhe competia, como administrador do Banco de Angola e Metropole, sabendo da criminosa proveniencia desse dinheiro, no acto da sua aquisição, tanto mais que as prodigalidades de Alves Reis se não coadunavam com o estado de falencia em que se encontrava dois meses antes.

Além disso, os arguidos Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, Adolfo Hennies, José dos Santos Bandeira, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e Antonio Ahrens Novais fundaram o Banco de Angola e Metropole com conhecimento de que o seu capital era ficticio e defraudaram em milhares de contos varias pessoas que com eles contractavam, por intermedio desse Banco, empregando o artificio fraudulento de dizer que o seu capital era estrangeiro, para as persuadirem da existencia de bens e crédito supostos, fazendo com que lhes entregassem dinheiro, como sucedeu, com os depositantes Gomes & Irmão, L.da, José Marques Dias, José de Azevedo Gomes, Bernardino Alves Correia, Fernando Eduardo Simões e Antonio de Almeida e Costa, que estão respectivamente defraudados em 75 contos, 6 contos, 3.940$63, 1 conto, 475$00 e 100$00, além de outros.

As acusações contra os chamados «arguidos politicos»

O arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis praticou mais os seguintes crimes:

a), fez uso, perante o Ministerio das Colonias, dum diploma inteiramente falso, que lhe conferia o titulo de engenheiro e em que se certificava como verdadeiro um facto falso, tendo ele proprio escrito a copia que serviu para publica fórma desse diploma que tinha força de escritura publica e podia prejudicar terceira pessoa ou o Estado;

b), exerceu actos proprios da profissão de engenheiro, arrogando-se esta qualidade, sem titulo legitimo;

c), fabricou um vale de cem contos inteiramente falso, em nome de João Motta Gomes Junior, cuja assinatura procurou imitar;

d), fez, por escrito, com a sua assinatura, participação e denunciação calumniosa contra Inocencio Camacho Rodrigues e João Motta Gomes Junior, diretamente á autoridade publica.

O mesmo arguido Artur Virgilio Alves Reis, [illegible] com o arguido José dos Santos Bandeira, corromperam por dadivas e presentes os arguidos Antonio dos Santos Bandeira e drs. Nuno Simões, Ernesto Carneiro Franco e Carlos Candido Pereira, solicitando e procurando conseguir pela corrupção o resultado das suas pretensões injustas.

E' assim que:

1.º: o arguido Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira, quando Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal em Haya, recebeu dois automoveis e alguns milhares de libras esterlinas, para passar a Marang o certificado e os diplomas para facilitar o fabrico e o livre transito das notas falsas, como dito fica, o que era injusto e foi executado.

2.º: o arguido dr. Nuno Simões, identificado nos autos, recebeu, quando deputado da Nação, 1.500 acções da Empreza Mineira do Sul de Angola, por 1.400 das quais veiu a receber, em Março de 1925, a quantia de 140 contos, de pessoas que tinham pretensões dependentes do exercicio das suas funções publicas, para praticar, como praticou, actos injustos das suas funções, como fôram: o auxilio prestado á fundação do Banco de Angola e Metropole, com um capital mais que suspeito; a defeza dos interesses dum Banco, junto do Poder Executivo; a insistencia junto do ministro das Finanças dr. Torres Garcia, para que nomeasse para o cargo de Inspector do Comercio Bancario o administrador daquele Banco — Joaquim Pinto de Lima; a influencia que exerceu, por mil e uma maneiras, quer como deputado, quer como Ministro, em defeza dos interesses ilegitimos de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis e José dos Santos Bandeira.

3.º: O arguido dr. Ernesto Carneiro Franco, identificado nos autos, recebeu, quando deputado da Nação, a importancia das despezas que provieram dos seus passeios á Holanda, em Maio de 1925, e a Africa, em Outubro do mesmo ano, para praticar, como praticou, actos injustos das suas funções de deputado e de administrador-delegado do Governo junto da Empreza Mineira do Sul de Angola, como fôram:

—A assinatura do requerimento, dirigido á Inspecção do Comercio Bancario, para obter um *permis* de exportação de 200.000 libras esterlinas, a favor de Artur Virgilio Alves Reis e seus socios, invocando aquele a sua qualidade de administrador-delegado, para convencer da necessidade de pagar no estrangeiro maquinas destinadas áquela Empreza, e isto ao chegar de Loanda, e ao averiguar que o capital para essa Empreza vinha dali;

—O auxilio que prestou ao Banco de Angola e Metropole, junto do Governo e do Alto Comissario de Angola;

—O auxilio que prestou aos criminosos atrás referidos, para que pudessem realizar o seu plano de absorpção das principais emprezas de Angola e do monopolio das suas riquezas.

4.º: O arguido dr. Carlos Candido Pereira, identificado nos autos, recebeu, quando deputado da Nação, 25 contos pela assinatura do requerimento, pedindo um *permis* de compra de 300.000 libras e para exercer a sua influencia de deputado em favor do deferimento desse requerimento, o que era injusto e todavia executou, além doutros actos de protecção aos seus corruptores, quer nos actos, d'go quer nas execuções dos seus planos de absorpção das riquezas de Angola.

Finalmente, todos os arguidos procederam voluntariamente, e as falsificações dos contractos, cartas, diploma de engenheiro, vale e escrita, prejudicaram terceiras pessoas e o Estado.

O arguido Antonio Carlos dos Santos Bandeira concorreu directamente para facilitar e preparar a execução dos crimes de falsificação e passagem das notas, e de uso dos falsos contractos, quando sem esse concurso podiam ter sido cometidos esses crimes, sendo por isso cumplice, quanto a esses crimes, mas, como, pelas suas funções oficiais, ele era obrigado a velar e a obstar a que tais crimes se cometessem, e a concorrer para que fôssem punidos, está sujeito á pena do crime agravado, nos termos do art. 325.º do Codigo Penal.

... ...

A PACIFICAÇÃO DE MARROCOS

Prosseguem com exito as operações para a ocupação

MADRID, 6.—Um comunicado oficial de Marrocos diz que no decorrer das operações de ontem as colunas do sector de Ceuta atingiram, uma Souk al Arbaa, a outra Fondek Amin e a terceira as proximidades de Taranos, bivacando sobre as posições tomadas. A situação politica de toda esta região é bastante favoravel. Entre as submissões dos chefes dessidentes, nota-se, especialmente, a de Hamed Deddul, um dos chefes mais importantes de Beni Massan, e que estava em relações muito intimas com Djeriro.—(H.).

Numa incursão de partidarios espanhois foram aprisionados 3 "caids"

TETUÃO, 6.—Um grupo de partidarios espanhois fez uma incursão no territorio fronteiro a El Ajmas, capturando 3 «caids», diversos homens e numeroso gado. Na região de Larache, a situação das colunas é a seguinte: uma na região de Dar Attar, outra na região de Teffer, e a terceira na região de Mexerah.—(H.).

AU RENARD

Presentemente liquidação do n[illegible]

ABAFO por preços [illegible]

RUA DE S. NIC[illegible]

GARAGE MONUMEN[illegible]

(A maior [illegible]

RECOLHA DE AUTOMOV[illegible]

Gazolina a 2[illegible]

MAS NOTICIAS

ESTAO RELIGIOSA NO MEXICO

Alguns detalhes sobre o pretendido "complot" contra o presidente Calles

CO, 6.—Foi presa a dactilografa Dolores Lemua, acusada de fazer o "complot„ contra a vida do presidente Calles.
isão da captura Dolores deixou caír do seio um papel com estes se eu fôr presa, telefone para 549», dirigiu-se a policia imediata- a possuidora do telefone indicado, encontrando ali uma mulher Torres, que foi presa, bem como um rapasito de 16 anos, quatro m filho do senador Andre Araujo.
e de gente fanatica. Sobre a veracidade do «complot», as opi- gem o que é porém, positivo, é que se trabalha para uma revo- derrube o Presidente da Republica.—(L.)

m de Guadalupe foi raptada e conduzida para Filadelfia

CO, 6. — Na segunda-feira ultima, alguns sacerdotes penetraram, noite, na basilica de Guadalupe e apoderaram-se da imagem da e substituiram por outra.
gem de Guadalupe seguiu depois para Filadelfia, onde já se en- om recato alfaias religiosas.—(L.)

o reage contra as medidas do governo—Doze inocentes vitimas

CO, 6.—Seis mulheres e seis crianças foram esmagadas pelo do este, na igreja de Pachuca, se precipitava para as portas, ndo-las antes da chegada dos funcionarios do governo incumbi- derar-se do templo.—(L.)

ealisado manifestações a favor das medidas anti-religiosas do Presidente

CO, 6.—Realizou-se uma grande manifestação a favor das medi- verno contra os católicos.
rupo de dactilografos do ministerio da Agricultura seguia á frente , empunhando um dos manifestantes um estandarte em que se lia: icanos estão, enfim, libertos da tutela do Vaticano, viva o presi- es».—(L.).

mação" em Coimbra

de Santo Amaro — Um feixe de noticias

5 —Na noite de amanhã para de- se na freguezia da Assofarge, a Santo Amaro, á qual concorrem pessoas desta cidade.
a da capelinha de Santo Amaro vas um panorama deslumbrante, assente a imagem do Coração de os do tamanho natural, notavel pedra do distinto artista conim- Alberto Caetano.
aje para o Hospital da Universi- a carga de uma espingarda caç- s num braço, Artur Gabriel, de Casal de Frade. Caldas da Rai- egresso foi autor José Bernardo, teve lugar em

a espingar- pós uma de-

POLITICA BALCANICA

Uma questão potitica de gravidade

BELGRADO, 6.—O governo ordenou um inquerito sobre as agressões dos «esmitadjia», preparando ao mesmo tempo medidas que assegurem a tranquilidade na fronteira. Os meios politicos atribuem á questão uma grande gravidade, mas desmentem em absoluto as noticias alarmantes publicadas no estrangeiro.—(H.).

A Iugo-Slavia ainda não enviou a sua nota á Bulgaria

LONDRES, 6.—O «Morning Post» diz que, em consequencia das representações verbais das grandes potencias junto dos governos de Belgrado e de Sofia, ácêrca dos incidentes na fronteira, a Iugo-Slavia adiou o envio da sua nota á Bulgaria.—(H.).

Finanças francesas

Está regulado o abastecimento

Turquia

O paquete francês «Lotus» abalroou com um vapor turco afundando-o

CONSTANTINOPLA, 6.—O paquete francês «Lotus» chocou com um «cargo» turco, afundando-o, morrendo sete marinheiros e sendo os restantes salvos pelo «Lotus».
A' chegada do «Lotus» a Constantinopla, a justiça ordenou a prisão do oficial que ia de quarto.—(H.)

Mexico

Medidas aduaneiras que produzem o resultado devido

MEXICO, 5.—A fim de impedir o contrabando que se pratica na fronteira mexicana em proporções inquietantes, as auctoridades aduaneiras reforçaram o serviço de vigilancia. Os efeitos não se fizeram esperar. Até agora foram presos numerosos contrabandistas que procuravam fazer sair do país grandes quantidades de ouro.—(A.)

"A Informação" no Porto

Um neto do ex-imperador Guilherme na capital do norte — Entrega de armamento —Prisões por falsificação de leite

*Agosto, 6.—Proceden*te de Bremen, tendo feito escala por Bilbao, Corunha, Vila Garcia e Vigo, entrou hoje de manhã em Leixões o vapor alemão «Madrid».
Entre os passageiros vinha o principe Luís Fernando, filho 2.º do kronprinz Guilherme, neto do imperador Guilherme II da Alemanha, que segue para o Brasil e Argentina, onde vai em viagem de recreio.
O principe Luís Fernando desembarcou pelas 10 horas, tendo ido em automovel a Vila Nova de Gaia, onde visitou os armazens da Companhia Vinicola do Norte de Portugal.
Ali foi recebido pelo sr. Manuel Guimarães Pestana da Silva e dr. Luís Woodhouse, sendo-lhe oferecido ao final da visita um calice de Porto de 1815, tendo o sr. Pestana da Silva agradecido a visita e brindado pelo principe e sua familia.
Sua Alteza agradeceu, brindando por Portugal.
Em seguida o principe visitou a Sé Catedral e Palacio da Bolsa, indo depois para o Palacio de Cristal onde almoçou.
Terminada a refeição percorreu outros pontos da cidade, tendo tirado inumeras fotografias.
O regresso a bordo fez-se ás 17 horas, levantando ferro o «Madrid» ás 18 horas seguindo com rumo a Lisboa, onde deve chegar ámanhã pela manhã.
—A bordo do mesmo paquete viajam tambem, com destino ao Rio de Janeiro os srs. Hamilton Pires, consul do Brasil em Copenhague, e o dr. Manuel Diotti, jornalista e comissario da policia de S. Paulo.
—Pelo administrador de Gaia foram enviados ao Quartel General, duas carabinas, 11 espingardas, 700 balas e 9 sabres bainetas, tudo pertencente ao Exercito que foram entregues na administração, em virtude do edital do Comando da Divisão, que intimava os civis detentores de armas de guerra a fazerem a sua entrega.
—A' policia administrativa foram enviadas 5 leiteiras, acusadas de adulterarem o leite que traziam á venda.
Vão ser remetidas para juizo.

N. da R. — Não ha ainda muito dias, que o sr. dr. Joaquim Pratas, director da Escola

ACTUALIDADES

A' partida da peregrinação

O senhor Cardeal Patriarca tendo á direita o senhor Bispo do Algarve e á esquerda o conego Dr. Manuel Anaquim

A peregrinação DE Lourdes

Senhora de La Salette

NA ESTAÇÃO DO ROCIO

da em 27 de Julho, foi renovada por mais um periodo de três meses. — (A.)

C.P.R.
NOV 24 1926

Clippings re: Bk of Portugal

(rec'd by WCH 10/19/26)

The clippings (very bulky) destroyed.

CK 9/21/34

A burla do Banco Angola e Metropole

(Continuado da 1.ª pagina)

não foi ele quem lhe respondeu. Não foi ele tambem, nem foi ninguem do Banco de Portugal quem autorizou Marang a levantar a encomenda. Logo... houve intercepção de correspondencia.

Feita por quem? E' o «quid» do problema.

Romer? a quem a Policia chama o «parafuso»?

Mas Romer é um empregado de inteira confiança da Waterlow, que ainda não se convenceu de que ele pudesse ter um «deslise» desta natureza no cumprimento do seu dever!

Quem, então?

Vêr-se-á. Foi ordenada a prisão de Romer, que dirá da sua justiça quando lhe chegar a vez. Romer sosinho? Não é provavel. Não nos parece que a Policia se assegure de tal, por muito grande que possa ser o desnorteamento em meio desta formidavel trapalhada. Em Lisboa deve haver cumplices; e queremos crêr que a perspicacia dos investigadores já terá ocorrido a citação dos seus nomes.

A proposito: que dirá a isto tudo o representante em Lisboa da casa Waterlow, que ainda não foi ouvido, não obstante toda a gente saber que entre ele e Romer existem radicadas relações de amizade, aliás naturalmente explicaveis?

Já se chamou esse senhor a depôr? Porque não o terá chamado a Policia? A estas preguntas só a investigação poderá responder com acerto. Mas a investigação não se decide a elucidar-nos por motivos que somos forçados a respeitar enquanto fôr uma verdade certa a razão de conveniencia profissional e patriotica que se invoca para manter tão obstinado mutismo.

Aguardando mais provas

O ministerio dos Estrangeiros aguarda com tanta ansiedade como nós a chegada de documentos, vindos de Londres, nos quais se põe toda a esperança.

De que documentos se trata?

Trata-se, segundo pudemos saber, da correspondencia apreendida em casa do inglês Romer, e que este deixára na residencia quando veio ha pouco a Portugal, porventura absolutamente seguro ou da sua inocencia ou da ignorancia da Policia. O coronel sr. Santos Lucas, prestou nesse particular, um serviço que deve ser considerado como a chave do grande enigma a decifrar.

Os homens da Waterlow não saem da sua teima fleugmatica de que só justiça desejam, só justiça querem, só justiça se precisa.

Pois faça-se justiça, que é tambem o que nós pedimos desde a primeira hora. Justiça inteira, justiça completa, para que de uma vez para sempre se acabe com a onda de suspeições com que se procura encharcar, por obsecação ou por acinte, a honestidade das pessoas de bem.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, logo que ontem o novo governo tomou posse, abeirou-se do sr. presidente do Ministerio, e com ele teve uma conferencia demorada de que resultou, como não podia deixar de ser, a certeza de que ninguem de boa fé, a principiar pelo governo, tem empenho em que a justiça se amordace.

O sr. Antonio Maria da Silva deu ao adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal todas as provas de confiança e todos os poderes para prosseguir nas investigações em curso.

Pois que o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães proceda como é seu dever e conforme a liberdade inteira que nunca se lhe negou, para que a mesquinharia reles que já anda a intrometer-se no caso, para desnortear, não tenha mais motivos de caluniar seja quem fôr.

A nota que a este respeito foi fornecida ontem á imprensa pela Policia de Investigação Criminal terminava por dizer que toda a perturbação de ordem publica neste momento, prejudicaria a acção da justiça e o apuramento da verdade.

Posto que pareça desnecessaria a observação, achamo-la interessante, pelos resultados beneficos que dela resultaram já.

Ontem á noite as prevenções na policia e nos quarteis passaram a ser simples, nitidamente denunciadoras de que nada de grave aconteceria. E' um sintoma e beneficio de que todos aproveitam, a começar pelos juizes.

O "Zézinho" do Avenida Palace

Quando os tempos mudam, e as situações tambem...

Antes disto tudo, o sr. Hennies, hoje procurado pela policia como o pior dos criminosos, quando vinha instalar-se no Avenida Palace, com todo o poderio do seu dinheiro, era como se tivesse chegado a Lisboa um autentico redentor.

Era uma procissão de «chasseurs» da estação para o hotel e do hotel para a estação, todos querendo ao mesmo tempo merecer a honra de lhe fazer frente.

Ha até um episodio curioso que vem a talho de foice recordar. Certa dama brasileira que se arruinara, chegou a pontos, no Palace, de ter que [illegible] com mulas e [illegible] por esmola, para um quarto dos criados, na agua furiada do edificio.

Era uma freguesa que já dera o que tinha a dar.

Um dia chegou José Bandeira. Conheceu a dama ou a dama se fez sua conhecida. Intimisaram-se. Bandeira deu em ser para a dama o Zézinho, o seu idolo, a razão de ser da sua existencia inteira.

—Onde está o Zézinho? Onde foi o Zézinho? Onde se terá metido o Zézinho?... Era o estribilho apaixonado da dama.

Veiu Marang uma vez; achou que quem tanto queria ao Zézinho não podia nem devia continuar sem honras de senhora de «teres», e disse assim numa das suas basofias habituais:

—Quem paga a conta desta senhora sou eu!

A dama enriqueceu de repente; fartou-se de trocar notas por joias caras; até se fez mais nova—que os anos conspiravam contra ela—e... e agora desaparecida a dama para parte incerta, metido o seu Zézinho no calabouço, quando a gente pregunta no Palace por José Bandeira ou por Marang, os criados respondem como se os preguntados fôssem pessoas da mais infima ralé:

—Esteve aí em tempos um sujeito que dava por esse nome...

A policia francesa tem ordem de prender Hennies e Gross

PARIS, 18.—A policia francesa tem ordem de prender o suiço-alemão Hennies e um individuo de nome Gross, implicados no caso da burla do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Conde de Planas Suarez

O sr. conde de Planas Suarez tenciona deixar Lisboa no proximo domingo.

A nacionalidade de Marang e Hennies

Muito embora não tenhamos em nosso poder qualquer documentação com a qual o possamos afirmar, pessoa digna de todo o credito informa-nos que Marang é holandês e Hennies suiço-alemão, tendo-se naturalizado, ha tempos, cidadão brasileiro.

Uma homenagem de iniciativa dos organismos economicos ao seu orgão na imprensa

A convite da Associação Comercial de Classe dos Retalhistas de Viveres de Lisboa, reuniram ontem os delegados das Associações economicas, tendo-se feito representar: a Associação Industrial Portuguesa, pelo sr. dr. Levi Marques da Costa; a Associação da Agricultura Portuguesa, pelo sr. Silverio Botelho Monis; a Associação Comercial, pelo sr. Joaquim Roque da Fonseca; a União dos Interesses Economicos; pelo sr. Alfredo Ferreira, e a Associação dos Retalhistas de Viveres, pelos srs. David da Silva, Henrique Varela Guedes e Jacinto Pedrô, e a Associação Comercial de Lojistas de Lisboa, pelo seu corpo directivo e conselho fiscal. Nesta reunião expressamente convocada para apreciar a campanha levada a efeito pelo jornal «O Seculo» foi aprovada por unanimidade a seguinte moção, precedida de varios considerandos elogiosos:

«Que ao jornal «O Seculo», ao seu ilustre director, ao seu conselho administrativo, especializando o administrador-delegado o sr. João Pereira da Rosa e a todo o seu corpo directivo e redactorial, se envie o protesto da nossa maior solidariedade moral e material, garantindo-lhe que ao lado do seu esforço se encontra a boa vontade, a crença confiança e o unanime esforço de todos os organismos economicos aqui representados».

*

Associamo-nos com o maior prazer, a esta justa e merecida homenagem ao nosso colega «O Seculo», tanto mais que ela parte daqueles que representam os organismos economicos, onde se encontra a grande massa dos seus accionistas, cujos interesses na imprensa ele se propôs defender.

Antonio Bandeira

O nosso ministro em Haia, sr. Antonio Bandeira, já fez ao sr. ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros dois requerimentos para que seja feita uma sindicancia aos seus actos particulares e de diplomata—que já tem 25 anos de carreira.

Acêrca do referido diplomata, recebemos a seguinte nota oficiosa:

«Da Policia de Investigação Criminal comunicam-nos não ser exacto que se tenha procedido a quaisquer diligencias relativas ao sr. Antonio Bandeira, ministro de Portugal em Haia, contra quem não existe acusação alguma de ter intervindo nos casos do B. de A. e M., que se estão averiguando.

Esse funcionario diplomatico pôs-se de resto e espontaneamente desde a sua chegada a Lisboa, á disposição do seu ministerio e das outras autoridades, prestando-se a fornecer-lhes todas as declarações que possam porventura contribuir para o completo esclarecimento da verdade.»

Os reconhecimentos são falsos. Se os reconhecimentos são falsos, ipso facto devem ser falsos os contratos

A questão apreciada sob o ponto de vista juridico pelo ilustre notario da capital dr. Avelino de Faria

As copias conforme o «Seculo» as reproduzin dão os reconhecimentos como feitos da seguinte forma:

«*Certifico como autenticas* as assinaturas acima feitas na minha presença pelos signatarios».

Ora, a formula—*certifico como autenticas*—é verdadeiramente inedita e anti-juridica, só podendo ser empregada por quem desconhece absolutamente a tecnica notarial e os mais rudimentares principios de Direito.

O notario nos reconhecimentos não diz—*nem precisa de dizer*—que as assinaturas são autenticas. Do reconhecimento que o notario faz das assinaturas na presença dos signatarios e de *duas testemunhas* é que resulta o reconhecimento autentico nos termos do artigo 2.436.º, § unico do Codigo Civil. Muito menos emprega a expressão—*certifico como autentica*.

Mas nem sequer os reconhecimentos em questão, tendo em vista dar o valor de documentos autenticos aos contratos, lhes podiam dar tal força, porque para isso necessario se tornava que os reconhecimentos fôssem efectuados com as formalidades especiais do Decreto Notarial n.º 5.373.º de 18 de Setembro de 1922 ou de harmonia com o referido § unico do artigo 2.436.º do C. Civil, quando a lei exige apenas esta formula de reconhecimento autentico, como acontece em casos especiais.

Documento autenticado—o qual fica tendo a mesma força de documento autentico—é aquele que se encontra reconhecido autenticamente (artigo 94.º § 1.º do Dec. 5.375). Ora reconhecimentos autenticos, na nossa legislação, só existem os dois acima apontados, devendo notar-se que o do artigo 2.436.º § unico, por se encontrar modificado pelo decreto notarial, só pode ter lugar quando qualquer disposição de lei especial o mande aplicar.

Assim, acontece que os reconhecimentos em questão só podem ter o valor de *simples reconhecimentos circunstanciados* — nada mais.

Para dar força juridica e de autenticos a contratos de tal natureza e magnitude entendo que só em face do reconhecimento com as formalidades do artigo 94.º do referido decreto notarial.

E' um principio de direito internacional traduzido pela regra—*locus regit actum*—que a forma externa dos actos é regulada pela lei do país onde são celebrados, principio esse que se encontra consignado na nossa legislação no artigo 24.º do C. Civil. Contratos celebrados em Portugal, ainda que para produzir os seus efeitos no estrangeiro, têm que ser regulados quanto ás suas formalidades extrinsecas pelas leis portuguesas e não ha disposição alguma de lei que dê a força de autentico a um reconhecimento *sem testemunhas* e em que se diz simplesmente que as assinaturas são feitas na presença do notario.

Assim, deve depreender-se claramente que, se em tais contratos interviesse qualquer pessoa conhecedora do assunto, ainda que criminosamente, não deixaria de empregar a formula notarial consagrada e de lhes forjar a intervenção de duas testemunhas, pelo menos, no intuito de dar a esses reconhecimentos o caracter de autenticos, tão necessario áqueles documentos para terem validade.

AVELINO FARIA.

Um jantar em casa do sr. Pinto de Lima

Na ultima quarta-feira o sr. Pinto de Lima, preso por causa das investigações sobre o Angola e Metropole e restituido á liberdade por nada se ter provado contra elc, depois de ter estado incomunicavel durante oito dias numa esquadra, convidou o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, adjunto do director da P. I. C., e o sr. major Soares Branco, secretario geral do Banco de Portugal, para um jantar em sua casa, na rua Elias Garcia.

O sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães aceitou e foi; o sr. Soares Branco, por virtude dos seus afazeres, escusou-se, prometendo que passaria por lá nas alturas do fim do repasto para trazer no seu automovel, para a Baixaa, o sr. adjunto da Policia de Investigação Criminal. Assim foi.

O automovel do secretario geral do Banco de Portugal parou, á hora combinada, á porta da residencia do sr. Pinto de Lima, e, como quer que o sr. Soares Branco tivesse pressa, não saiu do carro. Mandou o «chauffeur» com um cartão, ao 3.º andar, para dizer ao sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães que o aguardava na rua.

O sr. adjunto da P. I. C. recebeu o recado e respondeu que fosse indo o sr. secretario geral do B. P., porque ele, sentindo-se muito bem em casa do sr. Pinto de Lima, se demorava ainda um pouco mais, indo depois ao ministerio das Finanças, onde se encontraria com o sr. Soares Branco.

De que se tratava?

A Ordem do Corpo de Policia de Investigação Criminal publicou ontem o seguinte:

«Sempre que haja qualquer correspondencia dirigida ao adjunto desta policia, sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães, quer oficial quer particular, durante a noite, deverá o encarregado de piquete nomear imediatamente um agente para entregar essa correspondencia áquele magistrado, ou então na casa da sua residencia—Avenida Elias Garcia, 82, 1.º—no caso de não se encontrar neste edificio.»

O dr. Paiva Lereno esteve ontem no Banco Angola e Metropole com os srs. dr. Jaime de Lacerda e Evangelista, do Comercio Bancario, a examinarem varios documentos e a decifrar telegramas, tendo assistido os srs. Pedro Paulo de Melo e Ferreira Junior, funcionarios superiores daquele Banco.

Uma sessão no Centro Socialista

Na sala do Centro Socialista de Lisboa realizou-se ontem uma sessão publica para se tratar do caso do Banco Angola e Metropole e da lei do Inquilinato.

Presidiu o sr. Augusto Dias da Silva, secretariado pelos srs. Joaquim Cabral e Reinaldo Silva.

Em primeiro lugar usou da palavra o sr. dr. Ramado Curto, que afirmou que o caso do Banco Angola e Metropole é ainda um enigma e está convencido de que a verdade não sairá nua do poço, mas, pelo contrario, com todas as roupagens que convierem ás pessoas que no escandalo estão metidas. Acrescentou que logo que esteja esclarecida a verdade oficial das averiguações a minoria socialista actuará, sem receio de ameaças.

Afirmou que a minoria, tratando da lei do Inquilinato, cumpriu o seu dever, pondo a questão naquele pé em que foi possivel pô-la.

O orador referiu-se ainda a outras questões de que a minoria socialista se tem ocupado no Parlamento.

O sr. dr. Amancio de Alpoim, depois de um exordio em que expôs a atitude da minoria socialista na Camara dos Deputados, referiu-se particularmente ao caso do Banco Angola e Metropole, reeditando muitas das suas afirmações feitas ha dias naquela Camara.

Afirmou que não entende que o Banco de Portugal troque tão facilmente notas, sendo falsas, como não entende tambem que os documentos publicados sejam falsos, visto que os representantes da casa inglesa não possuem senão copia desses documentos e não os originais.

Lamentou que alguns jornais não tivessem publicado o seu discurso no Parlamento, para depois o acusarem de palavras que não proferiu e de atitudes que não tomou.

Elogiou a imparcialidade do nosso jornal publicando as notas desse discurso, prestando assim um grande serviço a todo o povo português, levando longe as suas palavras, não invertendo o sentido delas, demonstrando assim que não tem nenhum pensamento reservado neste malfadado caso do Banco Angola e Metropole.

Referiu ainda que não o preocupou o facto de toda a Camara não ter aprovado a sua proposta de inquerito ao caso. Prefere, disse, andar só a ter más companhias.

Irá só, afirmou, até onde fôr preciso, até que possa apresentar os culpados deste tremendo escandalo.

Disse ainda que as cadeias não se fizeram só para os maltrapilhos e párias. Fizeram-se tambem para os que, sem decôro pela sua situação, roubam o pão e o sossêgo da pobre humanidade.

Terminou dizendo que no combate que empreendeu irá até ao fim, acompanhado ou sózinho, mas com a consciencia de ter cumprido o seu dever.

Os dois oradores foram muito aplaudidos.

Escreveu-nos o sr. Pedro Correia da Silva, filho do sr. Correia da Silva, ex-ministro das Colonias, para nos dizer que seu pai já não era governador de Macau quando se fez o contrato para as obras no porto daquela cidade. E' um pormenor que registamos, mas que não altera a verdade do facto narrado ontem por nós. Fósse o sr. Correio da Silva, ao tempo, ministro das Colonias ou governador da provincia, o que é certo é que o contrato se fez assinado por José Bandeira e que as obras se iniciaram e prosseguem financiadas, entre outros holandeses, por Marang & Colliguon.

Chegaram ontem do Porto 21 malas cheias de notas de 500 escudos, dinheiro proveniente dos trocos feitos pela sucursal do Banco de Portugal naquela cidade.

SERUYA (IRMÃOS) & C.ª L.DA

IMPORT-EXPORT

TELE { PHONE 1784 CENTRAL / GRAMS "SERUSAL"

RUA DO ALECRIM, 33

CAIXA POSTAL N.º 182

CODES USED { A B C 5TH ED. AND 6TH ED. / BENTLEY'S-WESTERN UNION / COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE

SECÇÃO DE ALGODÃO

LISBON, 16th. December 1925.
(PORTUGAL)

The American Banknote Company

Broad St.

NEW YORK

Gentlemen:

As you have probably read in the newspapers, a very large fraud has recently been discovered in this country envolving the supply by the wellknown printing firm of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd, of London, of a big number of Bank of Portugal notes to the parties concerned in the said fraud. Although no responsibility can be placed on Waterlow, who simply acted on forged correspondence and documents, it has occurred to us that the incident may lead public opinion to demand that Bank and Treasury notes be ordered in future from other countries. In a word, we are inclined to think that there is a possibility of the State Mint, the Bank of Portugal and the Portuguese Colonial Bank dropping Waterlow.

If that happens, there will be an opening for other concerns to be entrusted with the very fair business of the Bank of Portugal (notes), the Colonial Bank - Banco Nacional Ultramarino (notes for the colonies), the State Mint (Treasury notes and stamps), and, now and then private concerns (shares, etc).

Should the scheme interest you, we beg to offer our services as your representatives in this country and we feal confident that we will soon be able to secure a good connection for your Company.

rec'd Wyatt 10/9/26

A BURLA DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

Romer, o empregado da casa Waterlow & Sons, tem cumplices em Lisboa?

O chefe do governo reitera a sua confiança no sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães. — A ultima estada de Hennies em Lisboa

SANTOS BANDEIRA E ALVES DOS REIS

levavam na Holanda uma vida de principes em contraste com a de Marang, que nunca alterou os seus modestos habitos de bom burguês

(Do nosso enviado especial)

HAIA, 14 de Dezembro.

Hospedei-me no Hotel Central, hotel confortavel e moderno entre os mais modernos e confortaveis hoteis da Holanda, preferido por isso pelos protagonistas portugueses do caso Angola e Metropole. Por isso, e talvez tambem pelo «jazz-band». E' um hotel alegre, onde se gasta dinheiro. Até á meia noite a orquestra negra impede-me de dormir. Se o caso de que me estou ocupando não fôsse muito sério, muito grave, se não se tratasse da liberdade de alguns homens, do futuro de outros e sobretudo da sorte desse velho e cobiçado dominio português de além-mar, tentar-me-ia a dizer que foram talvez os acordes bizarros daquela orquestra exotica que sugeriram aos «fétards» holando-lusitanos a ideia de tentar fortuna em operações coloniais.

Todos os nomes que estão neste momento interessando duma maneira particular o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca são conhecidos, poderia mesmo escrever—são populares, no Hotel Central. O ultimo que aqui esteve, não ha muito, foi Oscar Zenha que, surpreendido pelos acontecimentos, em sua opinião incompreensiveis, recolheu a Paris. Quanto aos outros, algumas palavras que a respeito deles ouvi logo na noite em que cheguei trouxeram-me á memoria um comentario bem curioso que recomendo á atenção daqueles que quiserem abraçar a carreira do comercio de alto vôo, e cujo autor é o meu barbeiro de Paris. Esse barbeiro foi-o tambem—aproximação que me não desvanece—dum antigo oficial aviador português que se ausentou precipitadamente da capital francesa depois de algumas irregularidades financeiras que, a proposito da sua prisão num continente longinquo, os jornais de Lisboa tiveram não ha muito o ensejo de evocar. Um dia, o barbeiro preguntou-me o que tinha sido feito do seu cliente aviador. Disse-lhe em que circunstancias ele tomara o vôo; e o artista retorquiu:

—Não me admira. Um homem que quando vem fazer a barba deixa 5 francos de gorgeta, é porque o dinheiro lhe não custa a ganhar.

Ha, pois, generosidades contraproducentes, porque suspeitas, e algumas delas certamente se contam no activo dos figurantes do Angola e Metropole que estiveram na Haia e passaram pelo Hotel Central. Alves dos Reis e José Bandeira são os mais citados. Um porteiro classificou-os de «extremement gentils». Quanto a Coutinho,—«le petit», como aqui lhe chamam,—a impressão que deixou foi a dum subalterno pouco inteligente, vitima escolhida por outros mais habeis que desejavam explorar a sua incompreensão. O que é curioso, o que me parece sintomático, é que o destino pouco invejavel que essas pessoas atravessam presentemente em Portugal não parece surpreender extremamente os que aqui os contemplaram ou os serviram no periodo da fortuna gloriosa. Talvez estes holandeses, homens calmos, de poucas falas, mas de solido bom-senso, vejam um fio de logica ligando tudo isso. Um deles chegou a dizer-me:

—Sempre pensei que aquilo acabaria mal.

Mas devo confessar que essa frase não foi seguida das explicações que ela deixava desejar e prever. Um escrupulo profissional cortou o desabafo desse holandês loquaz...

Em Haia, os do Angola e Metropole não falavam de negócios—Era nos cafés e dancings, onde á farta semeavam florins, que faziam a sua vida

Importa declarar que nunca os acasos me fizeram encontrar no vasto mundo os meus compatriotas cujos nomes acabo de citar. Sobre eles não tinha até agora nenhuma opinião. O que hoje sei é o que os jornais portugueses escrevem e o que me dizem aqui. O meu juizo não se forma com outros elementos. E os informes que estou recolhendo só na verdade se referem a méras impressões que essas pessoas deixaram nestas paragens, quer pela qualidade dos estrangeiros que os acompanhavam, quer pelo genero de vida que viveram. Posso mesmo acrescentar que esses portugueses se abstinham de falar aqui dos seus negocios ás pessoas com as quais conviviam e que a tais negocios eram estranhas. Contentavam-se co mpercorrer conscienciosamente e animadamente os cafés e os «dancings», espatifando alguns autenticos florins.

Se o inquerito a que me aplico pode ter algum interesse é o de revelar ao publico português, ainda insuficientemente informado, o que de facto são e o que valem esses pretendidos banqueiros internacionais que por intermedio de alguns portugueses pouco idoneos pretenderam lançar no nosso país as bases dum negocio colossal. Ha dias o «Diario de Noticias» preguntava:

«...O que valem as firmas estrangeiras que aparecem inicialmente no Banco de Angola e Metropole, e quais as suas relações efectivas com este estabelecimento de «descrédito»?... O que é a casa Marang & Collignon Holland Orient Trade C.º, ou a firma Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy, ou ainda a empresa N. V. Export Compagnie, que nos constam ser, além da sociedade Marang & Collignon, os subscritores estrangeiros do Banco?

E' a essas preguntas, de capital importancia, como se calcula, que procurarei tanto quanto possivel responder.

A dificuldade em se saber da sede das prinpais firmas holandesas que constituiam o "consortium"

Na propria noite da minha chegada a esta capital, deambulando nas suas ruas centrais, enormemente animadas porque era um sábado, levantei muitas vezes o nariz procurando ao acaso entre as taboletas severas que designam as grandes casas de comercio e os bancos sumptuosos, uma daquelas denominações complexas e imponentes que estão tendo largo curso na imprensa portuguesa e que são as das firmas holandesas comanditarias do Banco José Bandeira & Alves Reis. Nada encontrei. De regresso ao hotel telefonei a um empregado superior de um grande Banco de Amsterdão. Respondeu-me, sinceramente ou habilmente que só sabia da existencia daquelas firmas por as ter visto citadas nos jornais, e aconselhou-me a pesquizar no anuario dos telefones. Segui esse conselho sem demora. E foi assim que encontrei o endereço de Marang & Collignon. Não precisei mesmo de procurar o de Holland Midillandsch Zee Handel Maatschappy nem da N. V. Export Compagnie—porque é o mesmo. Parafraseando a formula do Catecismo (que a blasfemia me seja perdoada pela necessidade de me fazer compreender claramente) direi que ha neste caso três firmas distintas e um só homem de negocios verdadeiro, que é Marang.

Do escritorio de Marang o jornalista passa á sua residencia, um lar burguês como muitos... sem riquezas nem pompas

Essas firmas todas têm o seu pequeno escritorio comum, numa casa burguesa situada no n.º 30 de Louise de Coignyplein, num bairro novo e aprazivel, menos de comercio que de moradia, nos confins oeste da cidade. Do lado esquerdo da porta dessa casa ha em letras doiradas as três placas indicadoras das três sociedades, e do lado direito uma outra placa mais pequena indicando o consulado de S. Salvador. Porque Marang, que é um homem de uma misteriosa mas ardente actividade, dispõe ainda de tempo para o exercicio de funções consulares... No predio contiguo, em tudo analogo ao numero 30, é a residencia pessoal de Marang. Pequenas casas, limpas, confortaveis, como todas as casas holandesas, mas dignas quando muito de um agente de comissões. Não! Sem querer atribuir ás aparencias mais valor do que elas têm (o Angola e Metropole, segundo vi nas gazetas, tinha uma bela fachada) o certo é que me parece bem dificil admitir que do 30 de Louise Coignyplein tenham saído as belas libras largamente distribuidas pelo «consortium» das grandes ambições coloniais.

Esta manhã, ás 9 e meia, bati á porta da Holland Midillandsch, da Export Compagnie e do consulado de S. Salvador. Uma criada veio abrir, criada trajando á francesa e falando francês. Preguntei-lhe pelo sr. Marang. A sua resposta, um pouco precipitada, pareceu-me ser «que não era ali». Recuando um passo, mostrei-lhe a placa.

—Sim, o escritorio do sr. Marang é com efeito aqui, mas ele não está.

—E virá hoje?

—Provavelmente não. Mas se o senhor quiser falar a «un de ces messieurs».

Apressei-me a dizer-lhe que sim. E momentos depois apareceu-me, no vestibulo, de onde não passei, um cavalheiro novo e afavel a quem expus sumariamente o fim da minha visita, que me informou de que o sr. Marang se não encontra presentemente na Haia e que me disse que madame Marang certamente me receberia e me poderia dar todas as informações sobre os negocios de seu marido. Insistiu mesmo para que eu fôsse ao n.º 29 ver madame Marang.

Fui. Toquei á campainha, dei o meu cartão á criada holandesa e esperei. Daí a alguns minutos apareceu-me uma dama que me mandou entrar na sala das visitas e me pediu para esperar um pouco. Logo a seguir ouvi a voz dessa dama falando ao telefone, em holandês. Não compreendi nada da conversa, porque não conheço essa lingua, a não ser o enunciado minucioso e lento do meu nome e da minha qualidade. Essa senhora, que veio de novo ter comigo ao salão, era madame Marang. Senhora ainda nova, de aspecto agradavel, embora um pouco masculino, como é vulgar encontrar-se nestas paragens do norte. O seu rosto de traços energicos traduzia uma evidente tenção nervosa. Sem mesmo me convidar a sentar, madame Marang, que ostentava sobre o colo um robusto diamante, preguntou-me o que eu queria e mal tendo ouvido as primeiras palavras da resposta declarou-me que nada, absolutamente nada sabia e que nada, absolutamente nada, por consequencia, me poderia dizer. Era evidente que aquela senhora estava «en garde» e que a minha pessoa lhe não inspirava confiança alguma. Tentei, com certo exito, modificar essa impressão. Disse-lhe que não vinha como inimigo e que o meu jornal desejava unicamente esclarecer com exactidão os seus leitores. Disse-lhe mais que, se eu tivesse tido a boa fortuna de encontrar seu marido lhe ofereceria um meio incomparavel de fazer ouvir as suas razões ao publico do meu país, onde a seu respeito se estava formando uma bem detestavel opinião. Assegurei-lhe que se havia uma injustiça a reparar, eu daria a essa reparação todo o meu concurso, fôssem quais fôssem as suspeitas malevolas que um tal acto pudesse fazer recair sobre mim.

—O seu jornal não é, pois, o «Seculo», não é verdade?, disse-me essa dona de casa amavel mas sempre de pé.

—Não, minha senhora.

—O «Seculo» é um jornal «très bavard».

Eu podia esperar nessa altura um termo mais violento. Madame Marang foi evangelicamente dôce. Disse apenas que o jornal inimigo «fala muito». Nem mesmo disse «fala demais». Que o nosso colega saiba, pois, se isso o interessa, que a familia Marang não mostra contra ele um severo rancor.

M.me Marang diz que o seu marido vinha a caminho de Portugal... mas que não atravessa a fronteira

Madame Marang, mais loquaz, continuou:

—E' pena que o senhor não tivesse vindo alguns dias mais cedo. Poderia ter visto meu marido. Nós não sabemos nada senão o que dizem os jornais. Não recebemos nos ultimos dias nenhumas informações directas de Lisboa.

—Mas, interrompi, onde está o sr. Marang?

—Meu marido vai a estas horas a caminho de Portugal.

—De Portugal!?

—Sim, senhor. Compreende que ele tem necessidade de saber ao certo o que se passa.

—Nesse caso, minha senhora, permita que a cumprimente: o seu marido é um homem de coragem.

—Porquê? Supõe que poderão fazer alguma coisa contra ele em Portugal?

—Tenho a certeza de que o meterão na cadeia, simplesmente.

Madame Marang mostrou, nesse lance, a serena força de animo duma heroina de Corneille:

—Meu marido sabe bem o que deve fazer. E' mesmo possivel que ele se aproxime de Portugal sem contudo julgar util passar a fronteira. Mas o senhor compreende quanto a nossa situação é desagradavel. Ha dez anos que vivemos aqui. Temos excelentes relações em todos os meios e especialmente no meio diplomatico. Temos a nossa vida organizada; temos filhos. Agora os jornais falam de nós. Circulam os boatos mais absurdos.

—A complexidade da questão, observei, justifica a abundancia e a diversidade desses boatos. Ha mesmo na realidade varias questões, talvez paralelas, mas independentes. Uma é a das notas falsas...

—Não ha notas falsas nenhumas!—interrompeu com vivacidade madame Marang.

—Como, não ha?!

—Não, meu caro senhor; é uma historia absurda. Noutro caso, como explicar que o Banco de Portugal se preste ao reembolso? Portugal é um país pobre que não se pode permitir «gestos» desses, aliás considerados geralmente aqui como incompreensiveis.

—Não insistirei. Quanto á outra questão, ela refere-se ás relações internacionais do sr. Marang. Enfim, como acabo de verificar, todas as sociedades holandesas que figuram nas origens do Banco Angola e Metropole estão instaladas no escritorio do sr. Marang.

—Com efeito.

—No fundo, tudo aquilo funciona sob a direcção do sr. Marang.

—E' verdade. Mas que ha nisso de mal?

—Não pretendo insinuar que haja qualquer coisa de mal; registo apenas. Em Portugal diz-se mais que o sr. Marang tem relações com alemães e russos.

—E' um romance! De resto, o senhor sabe que os alemães podem ainda ter dinheiro para negocios, mas os russos não.

—Perdão! V. Ex.ª não me dirá que os russos não gastam rios de dinheiro com a propaganda bolchevista no mundo inteiro.

—Mas isso é uma coisa diferente.

—Talvez não tanto como isso—atrevi-me a retorquir.

Que c'est bête! uma exclamação que vale muito e uma pregunta que fica sem resposta

Madame Marang quis que a informasse sobre as prisões efectuadas em Lisboa e no Porto. Mostrei-lhe alguns numeros do «Diario de Noticias». Ela deu-me a entender que a declaração do consul George fôra feita sobre documentos fornecidos por seu marido. Disse-me mais que este ultimo estava insuficientemente informado sobre a moralidade das pessoas com quem tratou em Portugal. Quanto a José Bandeira, fez-me notar que ele é irmão do antigo ministro de Portugal na Haia, pessoa altamente estimavel e que lhe merecia a mais absoluta confiança. Quando eu lhe disse que um dos implicados portugueses tinha encomendado um mobiliario sumptuoso, madame Marang disse:

—«Que c'est bête»!

E acrescentou:

—Nós aqui não modificamos em nada a nossa maneira de viver.

Com um gesto indicou-me os moveis e os adornos do seu salão burguês. E terminou convidando-me a passar de novo por sua casa para a informar do que fôsse sabendo de Portugal.

—Foi pena, disse-me, não ter encontrado meu marido. Ele gostaria, sem duvida, de lhe falar. Mas, pois que tenho agora o seu endereço, ele irá talvez procurá-lo, mesmo em Paris. Ele não poderá estar ausente muito tempo. Os negocios reclamam-no.

—Seu marido não tem aqui nenhum associado?

—Não. Ele trabalha sózinho, apenas com um secretario e uns empregados.

—E o sr. Hennies?

Madame Marang não respondeu. Pareceu-me mesmo não ter ouvido a minha pregunta. Em todo o caso, não insisti. Despedi-me. Saí.

*

E, já na rua, pus-me a pensar: a quem diabo teria aquela senhora telefonado o meu nome e a minha qualidade, no breve lapso de tempo que decorreu entre a minha chegada a sua casa e a sua entrada no salão para me receber?

PAULO OSORIO.

O que a policia vai averiguando

As diligencias policiais sobre o caso das notas de 500 escudos desenvolvem-se concomitantemente, como ontem dissemos, no país e no estrangeiro. Em Paris, o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca tem sabido ser policia. Quere dizer: tem-se havido de maneira tão hábil e tão profícua que, segundo as informações que nos chegam, não tardará muito a provar-se com factos, que, errada ou acertadamente—depois se verá...—a sua missão se cumpriu por completo.

Em Londres, o sr. Norton de Matos e, apoiado nele, o coronel sr. Santos Lucas, têm dispendido uma actividade a todos os respeitos notavel, devendo estar a esta hora em seu poder tudo quanto, no tocante a pessoas suspeitas e a documentos de prova, era possivel e preciso colher na grande capital inglesa.

Um caso antigo

O caso, a nosso vêr—quere dizer: visto á luz dos factos—está nisto.

Provou-se a falsificação. Não ha, já agora, possibilidade para duvidas.

Em tempos, no penultimo governo Vitorino Guimarães, sendo ministro das Finanças o sr. dr. Daniel Rodrigues, de cuja boa fé ninguem duvida, combinou-se uma emissão de notas para Angola. Fizeram-se propostas, fizeram-se contratos absolutamente legais; tudo correu segundo as normas da mais perfeita honradez. Apenas ficou de pôr-se nas notas, uma vez feitas, uma sobretaxa a dizer «Angola», para as distinguir na duplicação.

A Waterlow negociou a encomenda, conforme as praxes; escreveu ao sr. Inocencio Camacho, em carta registada, certas palavras que julgava precisas para o fecho decisivo da transacção. E apareceu Marang com a resposta! Mais: apareceu Marang com a resposta e com uma credencial que tirava todas as duvidas.

As notas fizeram-se com a mesmissima chapa das enviadas anteriomente ao Banco de Portugal, sem diferença alguma, e foram os homens do Angola e Metropole recebê-las, devidamente autorizados.

Vem a proposito dizer que não tinha fundamento algum, razoavel, a descoberta feita pomposamente pela policia, no principio disto tudo, de que as notas apreendidas tinham uma virgula a mais em certo sitio.

Não havia, nem ha virgula nenhuma. O que ha é um grande ponto de interrogação na embrulhada que a policia procura desfiar.

Outra personagem?

E vem a ser o seguinte: O sr. Inocencio Camacho não recebeu a carta registada que lhe foi enviada de Londres pela Waterlow & Sons. Não a recebendo,

(Continua na 2.ª pagina)

rec'd by H.L.H. 10/19/26

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 11TH 1926.

BIG BANK SWINDLE

£1,000,000 SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

BOGUS NOTES PRINTED IN LONDON.

RUN ON BANK THAT CAME TO VICTIMS' RESCUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO (Portugal), Thursday.

One of the most astounding swindles perpetrated within recent years, and estimated to involve more than £1,000,000, has been brought to light by the Lisbon newspaper *O Seculo*.

Early this year a new bank was formed under the title of the "Angola and Metropole."

During August two of its directors visited London, and are supposed to have brought away four large trunks containing the Portuguese equivalent of £5 notes which, it is said, were printed in London.

THE MISSING COMMA.

Experts now declare that these notes are false, having a small comma after a certain word which appears on them. This comma is not printed in the genuine notes.

Apparently enormous quantities of the notes were smuggled into the country by the directors, one of whom is said to be named Marang, and is believed to be Dutch, while the other is stated to be Senhor Jose Bandeira. They travelled under false diplomatic passports and, consequently, their luggage was immune from examination.

Their object was to pass as many notes as possible in exchange for realisable values, such as precious stones, jewellery, silver, and shares. They also took part in the financing of companies.

The money and goods obtained were sent out of the country and converted into foreign capital.

Judging by the terrific run on the Bank of Portugal which has followed the exposure, the sum involved must be enormous. During two days, in Lisbon and Oporto alone, £330,000 has been received in false notes, and genuine ones have been paid out to their holders.

The police have so far found in the safes at the swindlers' bank false notes for more than £50,000, as well as genuine securities valued at about £20,000.

Queues of people stretch along many streets waiting to change their notes.

The Bank of Portugal states that it will change every note for whatever sum.

MANY ARRESTS.

Various trading houses had been employed passing the false notes. Many arrests have been made.

During the police inquiries the directors of the new bank confessed that in only a month more their scheme would have been completed.

To secure their ends enormous bribes were paid.

It is calculated that false notes representing a face value of more than £1,000,000 were printed.

EVENING STANDARD, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

"FORGED" NOTES: A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

PRINTED IN LONDON IN ALL GOOD FAITH.

LISBON, Friday.

Arising out of the alleged bank swindle, in which a large sum of money is involved, probably £100,000, Dr. Nune Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who had been attacked by the Press for allowing the formation of a certain bank, is insisting on resigning his office in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

The bank was opened some time ago by a Dutchman, and all went well until it was alleged that £60,000 worth of notes issued by the bank were forgeries.—Central News.

It has now been established that the notes were printed in London by a well-known printing firm, which printed the notes in perfect good faith.

Four months ago two men came to London and negotiated the printing of the notes.

The order was duly completed and the notes handed over.

Gangway Arrests.

Four men have already been arrested in connection with the affair. One arrest was of a spectacular nature. The man was known to be on board a steamer which was nearing Lisbon, and detectives lay in hiding on the quayside waiting for him to step down the gangway. When he came ashore Portuguese police officers approached him and told him he was wanted.

At the Portuguese Embassy, to-day, Senhor Antonio Patricio, the Ministre Conseiller de l'Ambassade, told an "Evening Standard" representative that he did not think there was any question about the genuineness of the notes.

"The notes were perfect in every respect, but there was no money behind them. We have not yet definitely ascertained where they were printed," he said.

"The Bank of Portugal, however, will pay the holders of all notes so that the people will not suffer. "The whole thing is a most extraordinary affair, and is certainly one of the cleverest swindles ever perpetrated."

It is known that one of the men has considerable sums of money deposited in London banks, and when an "Evening Standard" representative asked at the Embassy to-day whether that money would be taken over by the Portuguese Government, officials there said it was too early yet, to make any comment.

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 11TH 1925.

£1,000,000 NOTES SWINDLE.

A "BRILLIANT" PIECE OF ROGUERY.

LONDON INQUIRIES.

RESIGNATION OF A LISBON MINISTER.

"ONE of the most intelligent things of its kind ever done," was the description, by one who knows all about it, of the Portuguese bank swindle, reported fully by *The Daily Mail* to-day.

"Of course people who do this kind of thing must be clever, or they cannot make a living," went on the authority. "Honest persons have no such need. But even allowing for the fact that all roguery must necessarily be "intelligent,' this particular case was positively brilliantly done, till the police stepped in."

Briefly, the scandal concerns a Portuguese bank called the Angola and Metropole.

The allegation is that two of the directors got about £1,000,000 worth of notes printed in London, forged imitations of the Portuguese equivalent to the English £5 note.

COMMA—AND FULL STOP!

These, it is stated, were smuggled over to Portugal in four trunks and unloaded there. The forgery was discovered from the appearance on the spurious notes of a comma that is not on the genuine pattern.

One of the results is a run on the Bank of Portugal, which has already paid out good notes for the bad to the extent of more than £300,000. The bogus bank's safes contained false notes for more than £50,000 when the police searched it, as well as actual securities.

A Central News telegram from Lisbon to-day says that Dr. Nun Simoes, the Minister of Commerce, who has been attacked by the newspapers for allowing the formation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, has written a letter stating that he has resigned his office, in order to obtain freedom to defend his action.

At the Portuguese Embassy in London *The Evening News* learned that the Angola and Metropole Bank was formed only three months ago. It was founded in Lisbon and had branches in Oporto and the Portuguese colony of Angola.

There is no question of the shrewdness and experience of the directors in banking and foreign and Colonial trading. They are "intelligent" men. But in one or two cases, according to the investigations of the Portuguese police and newspapers, their cleverness has not been of the sort to put money into other people's pockets.

Directors and other connected with the operations of the bank and suspected of knowing all about the forged notes have been arrested, and are awaiting their trials.

LONDON POLICE AT WORK.

London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the bad notes were printed in London. The Embassy will give no information about the results of the first inquiries—the matter is being left in the hands of the police for the present.

"The bank was doing particularly well in Angola," said an Embassy official. "It was really building up a great business, thanks to the energy and the abilities of the principals.

"Two of the directors, a Dutchman named Marang, and another, a Portuguese, Senhor Jose do Santos Bandeira, were in London some little time ago, and they are the pair who are charged with taking the notes over from London.

"It is said that they travelled under false diplomatic passports, but it must not be assumed that these passports had any reference to this Embassy.

"The directors certainly did not come here for the visas. It is not impossible that the passports were worked from the Continent, from Holland, say."

The Portuguese Minister at The Hague has been recalled in connection with the affair.

Diplomatic passports cannot be endorsed, like ordinary ones, at a Consulate; and it is anticipated that the detection of the place of issue of these counterfeit documents will be easy.

MARANG THE MYSTERIOUS.

Senhor Alves dos Reis was one of the most active of the directors in Angola trading and banking. He was arrested on returning from a visit to the colony.

Marang is, as has been said, Dutch. He is a mysterious personage, who may turn out to be not a native Dutchman, but a naturalised subject.

Two other of the directors, *The Evening News* was further informed in Portuguese circles here, were Senhor Oscar Qenha and Senhor Jose Pinto da Cunha Sobrinto.

Those who have seen specimens of the notes say that they are marvellously good pieces of printing.

The integrity and the stability of the Bank of Portugal are in no way affected by these revelations and the run on that bank.

In Lisbon and Oporto there is much excitement among depositors; there are queues of them in the streets waiting to exchange bad notes for genuine; but it is said here that the bank can without difficulty put an end to the small panic.

At least three of the greatest of English banks are agents in London for the Bank of Portugal, and there is no doubt among these banking houses that whatever amount of forged paper is presented that national bank will be able to meet it.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 12TH 1925.

THE £1,000,000 BANK FRAUD.

In connection with the £1,000,000 Portuguese bank swindle, fully reported in *The Daily Mail* of yesterday, London police experts have been asked by the Portuguese authorities to investigate the statement that the false notes were printed in London. It is understood that the paper was supplied and the printing of the notes executed by a well-known London firm specialising in such printing.

If a particular kind of water-mark were required questions would naturally be asked and information required as to the ultimate destination of such paper. But in the case of these notes the bona fides of the applicants were assumed.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., the bank-note engravers and printers, of London and New Malden (Surrey), state that the alleged forged bank-notes of the value of 500 escudos recently uttered in Portugal are not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank-notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

FINANCIAL NEWS, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

PORTUGUESE BANK SCANDAL.

Chests from London Seized.

LISBON, December 12.—The facts of the bank note affair, which has created so great a sensation throughout Portugal, are as follows:—

In consequence of the campaign conducted in the Press, the Government instructed the police and the Inspector of Banking Business to make investigations at the recently established Angola and Metropole Bank.

The police found at the Oporto branch of the bank a large number of false 500 escudo bank notes. They arrested Senhor Alves Reis and Senhor Santos Bandeira, the two principal directors, and several leading officials of the bank. The notes, which bore what appeared to be the marks of a well-known London firm, were remarkably well executed.

To-day the police carried out a search on board the steamer "Aquila," and seized two chests consigned from the London firm in question to the bank. Their contents have not yet been determined. The London firm was asked a few days ago by the Bank of Portugal to send experts to examine the notes. It is stated to have replied that it was unable to send experts to Portugal and to have requested the bank to send the false notes to London for examination. The Government has closed the bank and withdrawn its authorisation to carry on business.

LATER.—The chests seized by the police this morning on board the steamer "Aquila" have been found to contain bonds of the Angola and Metropole Bank.

It is stated that false bank notes were used in Oporto to buy jewellery, which was then sold in Holland, the proceeds being transferred in gold to Portugal in order to maintain the credit of the bank abroad.

The Bank of Portugal has now received a message from the London firm already referred to stating that its chairman will come to Portugal to examine the notes in question. —*Reuter*.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., the bank note engravers and printers, of London and New Malden, Surrey, state that the alleged forged bank notes of the value of 500 escudos recently uttered in Portugal are not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

10/19/26

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 14TH 1925.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

POLICE SUPERVISE LANDING OF MYSTERIOUS BOXES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OPORTO, Sunday.

The big bank swindle brought to light in Lisbon last week in connection with the issue of bogus bank-notes to the value of about £1,000,000 is hedged in mystery. Far-reaching disclosures are expected. Two mysterious boxes, shipped by a London firm in the steamer Aquila for the bank, were landed at Lisbon under police supervision. No information as to the contents has been divulged.

False notes, the weight of which possibly ran into tons, could not have been brought into the country as personal luggage. *The Press asks: "How have they succeeded in evading the Customs?* Why was the exchange never adversely affected although the market was flooded with false notes?"

It has been proved that in February, before the foundation of the Angola and Metropole Bank, many thousands of false notes were circulated by the group who later formed the bank. The manager of the Bank of Minho here, Dr. Braga, suspecting their genuineness when requested to open a large account by a man called Adriano Silva, sent the notes to an agency of the Bank of Portugal, asking to be informed whether the notes were genuine and received an affirmative reply.

It was ascertained later that accounts had been opened in various banks in Oporto in February, amounting to more than £12,000.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LISBON, Sunday.

In view of references to the name of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers and stationers, London, in connection with the false bank-notes, I met representatives of the firm who arrived to-night in Lisbon. I was assured by Sir William Waterlow, chairman of the firm, that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were *thoroughly authenticated and vouched* for.

THE TIMES, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DISCLAIMER BY

BRADBURY WILKINSON & CO., LTD.

Bradbury Wilkinson & Company, Limited, of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, in answer to the many inquiries of their Clients for whom they print security work in London and throughout the world, desire to state that the alleged forgery of Bank notes, of the 500 Escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal, is not in any way connected with any of the issues of Bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

(Signed) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS,
Chairman and Managing Director.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

DRAMATIC TURN IN BANK PLOT.

ALL THE NOTES GENUINE.

REPORTED TRICK TO HELP CURRENCY.

CABINET MINISTERS INVOLVED.

There were new and surprising developments yesterday in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

The news that the notes were false—based on a comma said to be in a wrong place—led to a run on the Bank of Portugal, which announced that it would issue genuine notes in exchange for those in doubt.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

SIR W. WATERLOW'S DENIAL.

In *The Daily Mail* on Monday a message from our Lisbon correspondent said:

In view of references to the name of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers and stationers, London, in connection with the bank-notes, I met representatives of the firm who arrived to-night (Sunday) in Lisbon. I was assured by Sir William Waterlow, chairman of the firm, that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for.

The latest cablegram from our Lisbon correspondent says that Sir William has produced photographs of documents to prove the reception of orders from the Bank of Portugal to print notes amounting to about £3,000,000. The documents are alleged to bear false signatures.

GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

DENIES SECRET PACT TO INFLATE CURRENCY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

Three photographs of the documents brought here by Sir William Waterlow to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for bank-notes amounting to about £3,000,000 are said to bear forged signatures of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank and Cabinet Ministers.

By the desire of the police a request has been sent to London for the original documents, which are said to have five forged signatures. These will be expertly examined.

It is now declared that there are no false notes, as was previously reported.

Senhor Innocencio Camacho, the governor of the Bank of Portugal, when confronted before the police with an imprisoned director of the Angola and Metropole Bank, emphatically denied any secret understanding with the latter concerning the inflation of paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies, as asserted by the arrested men.

The governor of the Bank of Portugal has sent in his resignation of his post, which will not be filled until the police proceedings are ended.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT.

LISBON, Tuesday.

One of the directors of the Bank of Angola and Metropole who is now in prison declared to the police that he made a contract, signed by the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, one of the conditions being an inflation, secretly carried out, in paper currency, to meet the colonial financial crisis.

The arrested director declares that with this document he went with a Dutchman to London and called on a London printing firm, showing the contract and an order from the Bank of Portugal for the printing of a new issue up to £3,000,000. Another director of the bank who has been arrested made a similar statement.—Exchange.

EVENING NEWS, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

EVENING NEWS DEC 16

BANK NOTES PUZZLE.

Surprising New Turn to Portuguese Scandal.

There are new and surprising developments in connection with what was at first reported to be a bank swindle in Portugal.

It was originally stated that forged bank-notes totalling about £1,000,000, and said to have been printed in London, had been issued in that country, into which they had been smuggled by directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank, who were declared to have travelled with forged diplomatic passports. The directors were later arrested.

It is now stated that there were no false notes, and one of the arrested directors has alleged that there was an understanding with the governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies. The governor, who has resigned, denies this.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 16TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S BANK NOTES.

FORGERY SENSATION.

LISBON (by mail).

The excitement caused by the bank note affair continues unabated, and many and wild are the rumours of all kinds flying around. First of all, are the notes seized on the premises of the Banco Angola e Metropole false or not? The experts have not yet definitely given their decision, and if they are false how can they be distinguished from the genuine article? The Inspector of Commercial Banking states that he considers they will turn out to be false; the director of the detective force is also convinced that they are spurious. One of the experts attached to the Bank of Portugal says he has no hesitation in saying that the notes in question are false, even without awaiting the official examination by the experts.

The Governor of the Bank of Portugal, however, says they are such clever imitations that even the experts are finding difficulty in discovering any sensible difference. On the other hand, the *Diario de Noticias* states it has discovered that in the false notes there is a letter-mark like a tiny mole on the forehead of the portrait of Vasco de Gama, and that the right eye is slightly smaller than the left. Also, the paper on which the false notes are printed is clearer in tone than that of the genuine ones. It is generally agreed that the notes must have been manufactured abroad, and probably in Russia. The extent of their circulation is indicated by the fact that there is a whole duplicate series of them, i.e., 100,000 contos, and, according to one hypothesis, they must have begun to be circulated before the establishment of the Banco Angola e Metropole. If this is true, most of the banks here must be inundated with false notes. The notes of the Bank of Portugal, like those of so many other Continental banks, are printed by the London firm of Waterlow and Sons Ltd.

As a result of a notice in the Press that the Bank of Portugal would change all 500-escudo notes bearing the portrait of Vasco da Gama (i.e., the series supposed to have been imitated), the bank has been besieged by enormous throngs of people. Ten pay-desks have been working from ten to three, and on the first day of the rush alone changed notes to the value of 17,400 contos.

A curious story is told by a traveller by the Sud Express from Paris to Lisbon a few months ago, i.e., that in the compartment with him were two bankers, who had four suitcases with them which they appeared to guard very carefully, and which were marked "diplomatic." The bankers were also travelling on diplomatic passports, and thus were able to refuse to open their suitcases when asked to do so by the Customs official. This latter, apparently being slightly suspicious, sealed the suitcases, so they could not be opened before reaching Lisbon, and apparently left the matter for his colleagues in Lisbon to deal with. On arrival, however, the traveller lost sight of the bankers in the crowd, so is not able to state whether they got through without showing their luggage and its contents. It is now thought possible that the suitcases contained false notes.

The Inspector of Commercial Banking has suspended the Banco Angola e Metropole from all business, both in Portugal and abroad, and has taken possession of all documents found in the head office of the bank in Lisbon. The governor of the bank is under close arrest and no one is allowed to communicate with him. Three directors of the bank in Lisbon have also been arrested, and one of the Oporto branch.—*Reuter.*

NEW REVELATIONS.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wires:

Lisbon, Tuesday.

Further investigation into the Angola Bank scandals reveals to-day, according to an official announcement, that the signatures on the bank notes manufactured in London and taken to Lisbon in suitcases by the arrested directors were added after the notes themselves had been manufactured. It is declared that the signature of the Governor of the Bank of Portugal was copied from the signature on a letter of credit obtained from the bank.

It is announced that Senhor Antonia Bandeira, former Portuguese Minister at The Hague, has been arrested in connection with the scandals.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, DEC^R 17TH 1925.

PORTUGAL'S NOTES.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

FORGED SIGNATURES.

LISBON, Wednesday.

While the details of the bank-notes affair are still shrouded in mystery, the police investigating the matter state that certain letters addressed to the Bank of Portugal regarding the proposed issue of notes were never received by it, having apparently been intercepted. These were letters sent in reply to others bearing the signatures of high officials which are declared to have been forged, as well as the Notary Public's certificates attesting them. The police are now directing their attention to finding out how the letters from London were intercepted and who forged the replies to those letters. In this connection certain instructions have been sent to the Portuguese Ambassador to Great Britain with a view to certain action being taken by the London police.

Another curious point is that the letters alleged to have been forged bore what purported to be the signature of only one director of the Bank of Portugal, while, according to the bank's statutes, no letter is binding unless it bears the signatures of two directors. This, it is contended, should alone have been sufficient to arouse suspicion.

Senhor Inocencio Camacho, the Governor of the Bank of Portugal, whose signature is alleged to have been forged both on these letters and on certain contracts, and who voluntarily ceased exercising his functions at the beginning of the investigations, has now resumed his duties.

One of the last decrees signed by Senhor Texeira Gomes, who has just retired from the Presidency, was one suspending from his functions the Inspector of Commercial Banking, Senhor Luis da Silva Viegas, the decree explaining that this was advisable in view of the attitude taken up by the Press in connection with the Notes affair. Senhor da Silva Viegas is at present abroad, and the decree is not to come into force until his return.—*Reuter.*

"NOT FORGERIES AT ALL."

LISBON, Wednesday.

Following on the latest development in the bank-note case, i.e., that the £1,000,000 worth of notes in question were not forgeries at all, the *Seculo* to-day prints copies of the contract and correspondence between the Bank of Portugal and the firm of Waterlow and Sons ordering the printing of the notes. It is alleged that the documents from the Bank of Portugal bear false signatures. Sir William Waterlow brought photographs of the documents here to prove the receipt of orders from the Bank of Portugal for printing notes to the amount of £3,000,000.

The Governor of the Bank of Portugal, who has sent in his resignation, emphatically denied to the police yesterday the allegation of one of the imprisoned directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank that there was any secret understanding for the inflation of the paper currency.

It is understood that Waterlow and Sons intend to sue the Bank of Portugal for damages to their name in connection with the matter.—*Central News.*

DISCLAIMER BY BRADBURY WILKINSON & Co. LTD.

Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, and have done so for the past thirty years, in answer to the many inquiries of their clients for whom they print security work in London and throughout the world, desire to state that the alleged forgery of bank notes of the 500 escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal is not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

(Signed) H. LESLIE HENDRIKS,
Chairman and Managing Director.

DAILY MAIL, DEC^R 17TH 1925.

BANK-NOTES MYSTERY.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY ENGLISH FIRM.

There was another development yesterday in the mystery of the Portuguese bank-notes.

The affair is best told in the following diary:—

Thursday.—Reported that forged bank-notes, totalling about £1,000,000, had been issued after being smuggled into Portugal by two directors of the Angola and Metropole Bank.

Friday.—Two directors arrested.

Tuesday.—One of the arrested directors alleged he had an understanding with the Governor of the Bank of Portugal to inflate the paper currency to cope with the financial crisis in the Portuguese colonies.

Allegation denied by the governor, who resigned.

Statement made that notes were not false, but that the signatures to the order for printing the notes now declared false.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LISBON, Wednesday.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., intend suing the Bank of Portugal for alleged discredit to the firm through the affair of the £1,000,000 bank-notes, and will claim considerable damages.

The Bank of Portugal will counter-claim against Messrs. Waterlow, alleging that the English firm delivered the notes without observing the usual rules in matters of such importance.

The Seculo to-day publishes copies of what purport to be contracts and correspondence exchanged between Messrs. Waterlow and the Bank of Portugal regarding the order.

BANK NOTES AFFAIR.

ENGLISHMAN "WANTED."

LISBON, Friday.

Sir William Waterlow and the experts who came to Lisbon with him to assist in the investigation of the bank-notes affair have had a number of conferences with the Portuguese police, and further documents are now being awaited. Mr. George Foxon, of the bank note manufacturing firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Ltd., which used at one time to print notes for the Bank of Portugal, also arrived here yesterday, having been asked by the police to give his expert assistance.

In the meantime, the police are trying to secure the arrest of an Englishman who was recently in Madrid.—*Reuter.*

DAILY TELEGRAPH DEC^R 19TH 1925

BANK NOTES AFFAIR.

LISBON, Saturday.

Sir William Waterlow continues to maintain the utmost reserve regarding the results of his investigations in the Portuguese bank notes affair, and has refused to receive any journalists. He states, however, that he has not yet finished his inquiries in conjunction with the police. Sir William Waterlow is leaving here for London to spend the Christmas holiday, but will return to Portugal soon after to continue his investigations.

The Premier declared to-day that justice must be done and that every effort would be made to prevent any wrongdoer from escaping or any innocent person from suffering. He emphasised that he had complete confidence in *the magistrate, Senhor Pinto Magalhaes, who was continuing his investigations.*

The former Minister of Finance, Senhor Daniel Rodrigues, whose signature was forged on one of the contracts in the present case, declares that during his term of office he never authorised the issue of colonial notes.—*Reuter.*

With reference to Reuter's message from Lisbon dated Dec. 18, in which it was stated that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Ltd., "used at one time to print notes for the Bank of Portugal," Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. wish to point out that they have been printing bank notes for the Bank of Portugal continuously for the past thirty years, and at the present moment have large contracts in hand for that same bank.

DAILY TELEGRAPH DEC^R 21ST 1925

74/61/01 1107 Hathaway

A' VOLTA DO ANGOLA E METROPOLE

A BURLA GRANDE DAS NOTAS

Devem ter sido presos lá, em Paris, o inglês Romer, da casa Waterlow & Sons, e o português Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, chefe de uma casa bancaria do Porto

Não é verdade que a W. & S. pense em exigir qualquer indemnização ao Banco de Portugal

A POLICIA E O SEU SEGREDO

Continua no intrincado caso das notas de quinhentos escudos, a ser de espectativa a situação no tocante ás investigações da justiça.

A policia, exagerando desmesuradamente as suas reservas, fazendo do caso que tem entre mãos um misterio impenetravel, contribui de certo modo para que se crie dia a dia uma situação de desnorteamento irritante para a opinião publica e infernal para o profissionalismo informativo dos jornais.

Que ha? Em que estado se encontram as diligencias atinentes ao desfiar da complicadissima meada?

Esta pregunta anda na bôca e no espirito de toda a gente; mas a resposta só algumas pessoas podem dá la; e essas, longe de se mostrarem decididas a satisfazer a anciedade geral, entrincheiram-se num mutismo que desconcerta, que enerva, que dá ensejos, naturalmente, para todas as hipoteses, para todas as conjecturas, para a boataria, até que a volta do caso se adensa.

Uma noticia sem fundamento

Assim, por exemplo, correu ontem—e nós tão firmemente a vimos expressa que a acreditamos tambem — a noticia de que a casa Waterlow & Sons, pretextando possiveis prejuizos para o seu credito, em consequencia desta formidavel burla, teria declarado que ia exigir do Banco de Portugal uma indemnização que os tribunais fixariam.

Pois não tem fundamento algum a estupefaciente nova, não obstante a policia não se haver lembrado até agora de a desmentir, como seria natural.

Julgamos poder afirmar que a Waterlow & Sons nem sequer pôs como hipotese, qualquer frase que se pareça com ameaças mais ou menos declaradas, o mesmo acontecendo com o Banco de Portugal.

E é simples, afinal, o motivo de tal atitude reciproca. Pois se as autoridades policiais e com elas o nosso Banco emissor, reconhecem que Warterlow, de maneira alguma pode ter procedido de má fé, como responsabiliza la por delitos em que teve tanta culpa como a parte contraria?

Ha mesmo um argumento que os britanicos podiam lembrar, se os portugueses insistissem em atribuir-lhes culpas.

E vem a ser que, se é certo ter a Waterlow procedido mal quando se fiou nas informações que lhe garantiam a respeitabilidade de Marâng e dos seus homens, assim se deixando cair num logro, não é menos certo que o governo português é reu de igual pecado, pois se fiou em informações iguais para consentir aos mesmos homens a fundação de um banco, nem sequer hesitando em entrar com eles em serias negociações.

Mais prisões sensacionais

As diligencias da policia, em Lisboa, não são de molde a provocar, por emquanto, mais emoções, como se vê ha dois dias, a não ser que o segredo porque tão obstinadamente mantido pretenda esconder dos jornais, e portanto do publico, algum caso grave em que se entretenham as suas congeminações.

Ha, porem, que atender a que, como ontem dissémos, tambem no extrangeiro se trabalha afanosamente. O sr. dr Crispiniano da Fonseca de quem não chegam noticias, vai em 48 horas, lá sabe o que anda a fazer em Paris . . .

E que o seu esforço não tem sido inutil prova-o o seguinte telegrama do nosso correspondente na capital francesa, recebido á hora tardia da madrugada em que redigimos a noticia:

PARIS, 17 — Urgente.—A policia desta cidade recebeu ordem para auxiliar o director da Policia de Investigação Criminal de Lisboa na captura, que vai efectivar-se, do inglês Romer, empregado superior da Waterlow & Sons, de Londres, e do português Alfredo Pinto da Cunha, chefe de uma casa bancaria no Porto.—Especial.

A estas horas, portanto, é muito possivel que o sr. dr. Crispiniano da Fonseca tenha já á sua guarda o discutido «parafuso» da questão a que ha dias nos referimos e com ele mais alguem cujo depoimento se tornara precioso—decisivo talvez—para o «finis» da enorme trapalhada que, no entender de pessoas sabedoras bem pode denunciar a existencia de uma poderosissima quadrilha de ladrões internacional ramificada em toda a Europa, e, possivelmente na America do Norte, onde a Waterlow tem um perigoso concorrente no fabrico de notas.

Saberá esse concorrente da Waterlow, que nos consta ter representantes em Lisboa, alguma coisa digna de nota para esclarecimento da burla?

Talvez não fôsse mau que a policia, mesmo guardando segredo para nós cuidasse de informar-se desse promenor.

Bandeira e Marang no porto de Macau

Como se prova, por exemplo — com mais este pormenor, que registamos por ser interessante

Quando em 1923, sendo governador daquela provincia o sr. Correia da Silva, se abriu concurso para as obras de melhoramento do porto de Macau, apareceu José Bandeira naquela cidade. Era delegado dos concorrentes holandeses Marang e companhia—os mesmos que financiavam agora o Angola e Metropole—e ia com uma proposta que foi aceita, porque propunha melhores condições do que as dos americanos e ingleses.

Bandeira assinou o contrato, as obras começaram, e lá estão prosseguindo sem motivo para reclamações; em optimas condições, mesmo, segundo as informações que colhemos.

De resto que Bandeira, entre nós, conseguira ter creditos de excelente pessoa, prova-o o facto de a policia ter apreendido ha dias em sua casa, de mistura com varios papeis, um «carnet» com uma quantidade enorme de nomes de individualidades categorizadas — o que ha de melhor no nosso meio — que tinham ido a sua casa apresentar-lhe cumprimentos que eram protesto e eram solidariedade, quando um jornal da manhã o denunciou como criminoso de largo e tremendo cadastro.

O que se fez ontem no Governo Civil

Na sala nobre do Governo Civil voltaram ontem a reunir-se os peritos ingleses, os adjuntos da Policia de Investigação com varios chefes seus subordinados, para prosseguimento das diligencias ha dias iniciadas.

Que se passou lá dentro do isolado gabinete que foi mandado vigiar rigorosamente para que os jornalistas nem sequer dele se aproximassem, chegando a correr-se os cortinados das janelas, não fôsse alguem, da rua, descobrir, pelos gestos, as intenções e as palavras das pessoas reunidas no conciliabulo?

Não sabemos; não nos foi possivel sabê-lo esgotámos inutilmente os nossos recursos de lealdade para o conseguir.

A' noite foi ouvido o major sr. Soares Branco, secretario geral do Banco de Portugal, que expontâneamente se oferecera para prestar á policia quantos esclarecimentos pudesse para se fazer completa luz.

As cervejas de Marang

Ao cair do dia chegou ao Governo Civil uma carroça com vinte caixotes cheios de garrafas de cerveja, expedidos de Hamburgo. Eram as faladas cervejas que o sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães julgou ante-ontem, por engano, serem-lhe oferecidas a ele pelo banqueiro das notas de 500 escudos.

Afinal vinham consignadas mas era á firma Alves dos Reis, Ld.ª, para esta as remeter, por seu turno, para a Africa.

Os caixotes vieram para Lisboa a bordo do vapor «Massilia» e, ao fazer-se a descarga, rebentou uma das garrafas por isso se verificando logo do seu conteudo.

Como era provavel, porém, que além da cerveja algum contrabando se incluisse na remessa, a policia quiz vêr e viu que não tinham fundamento as suas suspeitas sobre mais alguma doze de notas importadas. . .

Os caixotes foram depois transportados para a séde do Angola e Metropole.

* * *

Tambem estiveram na reunião realizada na sala nobre do governo civil, com os representantes da Waterlow e com a policia, o sr. dr. Trindade Coelho e o sr. Pereira da Rosa, respectivamente, director e administrador delegado de «O Seculo».

* * *

Oscar Zenha voltou ontem a ser chamado para prestar declarações no governo civil.

* * *

O chefe Xavier a cargo de quem está a leitura e exame da correspondencia apreendida ante-ontem na Central dos Correios, foi ontem com o irmão de Alves Reis, recemchegado da Holanda, á esquadra onde o preso se encontra sob incomunicabilidade. Trouxe-o para o governo civil e estiveram ambos a ser ouvidos pelo sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães.

O caso Carneiro Franco

A policia comunicou ontem ao sr. dr. Carneiro Franco que no inquerito a que procedera se provou nada haver que lhe respeite no processo relativo ás notas de 500 escudos e que não era verdade ter expedido qualquer telegrama para Angola, referente áquele ex-parlamentar, depois do oficio de 15 do corrente dirigido pelo sr. dr. Pinto de Magalhães ao ministerio das Colonias.

O sr. dr. Carneiro Franco pediu á policia que o ouvisse acêrca da sua viagem a Holanda em maio ultimo, viagem que se classificou de misteriosa, não obstante não ter tido nada de estranho.

Deve ser ouvido hoje.

Uma nova fase?

LONDRES, 17. — Consta que novas declarações feitas aqui pela casa Waterlow podem trazer novo aspecto á questão da emissão das notas de 500 escudos do Banco de Portugal. —Especial.

Acerca do que se tem dito sobre uns caixotes que no dia 15 do mês passado seguiram da séde do Angola e Metropole para o cais da Fundição, e dali para a Africa, era o seguinte: No dia 1 do mês passado o chefe do pessoal menor daquela casa bancaria, o sr. Romeu Pires, morador na rua da Atalaia, 112, 3.º andar, foi encarregado de acompanhar e despachar na Alfandega, 50, caixotes, contendo Champanhe, vinhos finos, licores, etc., caixotes esses que se encontravam no segundo andar da Companhia Mercantil, na rua de S. Nicolau, 13, anexo ao Banco Angola e Metropole.

Para se fazer a remoção foram preparadas duas carroças baixas, que começaram carregando. Como fosse tarde, resolveu-se, porém, que os caixotes já não seguissem, recolhendo as que já estavam carregadas á tesouraria do Banco Metropole, visto ficarem na loja e assim se evitar o trabalho de os trazer novamente do segundo andar.

De facto, no dia 25 foram os 50 caixotes para a Alfandega e abertos, seguindo depois para o seu destino.

DR ARMINDO MONTEIRO NA PRISÃO

rcvd by HSH 10/19/26

D 5378

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C.P.R.
OCT 21 1926

San Salvador
to
New York

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL.

DATE 19 de Octubre 1926.

Muy Señores míos:

Limítase la presente a acompañarles copia de mi carta de esta fecha dirigida a su Sr H.L.Williams, La Paz, Bolivia, acusándole recibo de unos ejemplares de un folleto preparado por su citado representante, para la distribución entre los clientes de la Compañía, relativo al asunto de la emisión duplicada de billetes de quinientos escudos del Banco de Portugal, impresa por Waterlow & Sons, Limited.-

Quedo de Uds muy atento y S.S.

Emilio Stern

TRANSLATION

This is merely to send you a copy of my letter of this date, addressed to your Mr.H.L.Williams, La Paz, Bolivia, acknowledging receipt of some copies of a bookly prepared by your said representative, for distribution among the clients of the Company, relative to the matter of the duplicate issue of notes of 500 Escudos of the Banco de Portugal, printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

(IW)

FOREIGN DEPT.

OCT 29 1926

wrong Enc

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
OCT 29 1926
P M

MUNICIPAL STAMPS.

C.P.R. OCT 29 1926

18 Octubre 1926.

Muy Señores míos:

He recibido su atenta carta del 16 de Septiembre ppdo, de la cual he retirado copias de las que han dirigido con la misma fecha al Ministro de Gobernación y Contador Municipal de El Salvador, referentes al embarque de timbres municipales para 1927, que efectuaron Uds por vapor "Venezuela" , y Factura Consular, Conocimiento de embarque, Factura Comercial y copia de nota de embarque correspondientes al mismo asunto.

Me ss grato manifestarles que habiendo llegado las 6 cajas conteniendo los timbres en referencia, se procedió en consecuencia a revisar el contenido,como de costumbre, habiendose encontrado de conformidad, según un ejemplar del acta que incluyo, y que por cuadruplicado firmaron las personas que debían intervenir en este asunto.

Sin mas por el momento, quedo de Uds muy atento y S.S.

Emilio Stein

DUPLICADO

C.P.R.
NOV - 8 1926

San Salvador 19 de Octubre 1926.

Sr.Dn.H.L.Williams,

La Paz, Rep, de Bolivia.

Muy Señor mío:

Tengo a la vista su atenta carta del 3 de Septiembre ppdo, con la cual se ha servido enviarme algunos ejemplares de un folletito que ha preparado para su distribución entre los clientes de la Compañía y que se refiere al asunto de la emisión duplicada de billetes de quinientos escudos del Banco de Portugal impresa por Waterlow & Sons Limited, de Londres, Inglaterra, de cuyo particular ya estaba informado por nuestra oficina en New York.

Quedo de Ud muy atento y S.S.

Probable
Entendido

October 28, 1926

Letter from DIAS DE CARVALHO, LTD. re application for agency

filed in DIAS DE CARVALHO's Packet #910

NEW MALDEN,
SURREY.

C.P.R. DEC 16 1926

2nd November, 1926.

My dear Dan,

Bank of Portugal.

Although the order will not be officially passed to us until the beginning of next year, by reason of the fact that they do not wish to include the cost of printing these notes in this year's budget, our agent in Lisbon informs us that the Board of the Bank have given instructions to order sufficient paper for 5,000,000 notes of 10 Escudos, 2,000,000 of 20 Escudos and 2,000,000 of 50 Escudos, and that the printing order will be communicated to us when the paper is made. These three orders are worth £41,000., and, of course, are in addition to those definitely reported to you as having been received.

Yours sincerely,

D.E. Woodhull, Esq.,
70, Broad Street,
New York City.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

New York to Rio de Janeiro

SUBJECT BANK OF PORTUGAL

C.P.R. NOV 24 1926

DATE November 23,1926.

We thank you for your letter of October 2nd, with translation of the newspaper article in regard to this affair, which we sent you some time ago, all of which, though interesting, does not particularly help us to further condemn Waterlow . Some of the other articles we have on the subject make better propaganda than this one. However, we thank you for translating it for us.

The matter of Waterlow printing various denominations , as well as the fact that the bank was still receiving notes from them, were both mentioned in the extract of a letter quoted you in our letter of September 7th. We knew they had made a number of denominations for this Bank, the order for which they managed to get some years ago through the influence of a politician.

The whole matter is a rather dirty affair from beginning to end and unquestionably Waterlow has felt the affects of it in many ways.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

FWG/IW

November 24, 1926

This clipping with W.A. Courtney's letter filed in NEWSPAPER CLIPPING Packet #1133

FORGED BANKNOTES

DUTCH BUSINESS MAN'S TRIAL OPENS.

THE HAGUE, Tuesday.

The trial of Marang Van Ysselveere, the Dutch business man who was arrested in January in connection with the forged Portuguese banknotes scandal, began here to-day.

About 37 witnesses are to be heard, including the head of the London firm which printed the notes, and members of the staff of the Lisbon bank.

Before the trial began, trunks filled with Portuguese banknotes which had been seized in Holland were taken to the Palace of Justice under a police escort from the strong-room of the Dutch Commercial Society, where they had been kept.—Reuter.

*** When Marang Van Ysselveere was arrested he declared that the Portuguese Government had given to him personally instructions to lodge an order with a British firm of printers for the printing of banknotes. Inquiries have been made by the police to ascertain whether he was aware that the instructions given him were forged.

D 6459

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

Paris to New York

SUBJECT NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

C.P.F. DEC -8 1926 Ackd 12/7/26

TO NEW YORK FROM PARIS

DATE November 27, 1926

I enclose herewith some clippings from recent English newspapers, regarding the forgery of the Portuguese notes, and the trial, which I think will be of interest to you.

Very truly yours

W. A. Courtney

WAC-G

FOREIGN DEPT. DEC 7 1926

Officials of the Bank of Portugal. Left to right, MM. J. da M. Gomez, C. D. Asser, F. E. da Silva and I. Camacho Rodriguez.

English witnesses. Left to right, Mr. Muir, Sir William Waterlow, Mr. R. S. Springall and Mr. F. W. Goodwall.

FORGERY CHARGE.—The trial is in progress at The Hague of Marang van Ysselveere, a Dutchman, charged with having by means of forged documents procured from Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, banknotes of the Vasco da Gama type of the Bank of Portugal.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF PORTUGUESE NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.

Marang van Ysselveere, a Dutchman who has now been in custody for 11 months, was to-day put on trial here on a charge of having by means of forged documents procured from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London, 380,000 banknotes of 500 escudos each of the Vasco da Gama type of the Bank of Portugal. Nine trunks filled with banknotes which had been seized by the police were brought into the Court. Thirty-seven witnesses are to be called, among them being members of the London printing firm.

The President of the Bank of Portugal, whose signature is alleged to have been forged, will also give evidence. The trial is expected to last about four days.

Dec. 3, 1926

from BWCo. "Prospective" sheet .....

Mr. Foxon and Mr. Gibbs are leaving for Lisbon the former to see the Bank of Portugal and our own old clients.

PARIS

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

C.P.E.
DEC - 8 1926

December 7, 1926.

We have read with interest clippings enclosed with your letter of November 27th regarding the forgery of the Portuguese notes.

We are glad to get any information or clippings concerning this affair.

Yours very truly,

Asst. Manager Foreign Department

SD

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

London to New York

Subject BANK OF PORTUGAL.

D.E.W. DEC 29 1926

C.P.R. JAN 5 1927

Date 15th December, 1926.

returned 7th Jan 1927

I send you herewith three cuttings from the "Diario de Noticias", of Lisbon, with reference to the trial of Marang, at The Hague, in which articles you will find Sir William Waterlow's evidence given verbatim.

Marang was sentenced to 11 mos. imprisonment but as he had already served 11 mos. preventive imprisonment pending trial, he was released. He has appealed against the sentence and the State Prosecutor has also appealed saying he should have had 4 years.

JULGAMENTO DE MARANG

Enquanto o reu se contradiz, torna-se mais nitida e mais precisa a prova testemunhal do seu crime

C. P. R.
JAN - 5 1927

DIARIO DE NOT
Sexta-feira, 26 de Novem

O depoimento de W. Waterlow feito na Holanda perante o juiz instrutor

Parece que a atitude de «sir» William Waterloo, uma das testemunhas de importancia no processo de Marang, foi, segundo o que se dedus das entrelinhas dos telegramas de Haia, um pouco estranha e misteriosa aquando da sua inquirição no tribunal.

Como é natural que as suas palavras, pronunciadas nessa ocasião, venham a ser inteiramente conhecidas nos relatos do nosso enviado especial, achamos curioso para um confronto posterior, publicar o depoimento feito por ele em 23 de Janeiro deste ano, perante o juis instrutor do tribunal da 1.ª instancia da comarca de Haia: do procurador da corôa, dr. Bauduin, e do advogado de Marang, dr. Rolandus Hagedoorn.

Eis a copia desse depoimento:

No principio de dezembro de 1924, creio mesmo que foi no dia 4 desse mês, Marang visitou-me pela primeira vez em Londres. Apresentou-me uma carta de apresentação da casa «Enschede», da Holanda, que me era dirigida pessoalmente.

Se assim não tivesse sucedido, é provavel que não me tivesse ocupado eu proprio do assunto, e a sua apreciação teria ficado a cargo dos meus directores. Marang levava consigo, além da referida carta, dois contratos e uma procuração. Vi agora que esses contratos estão aqui. Um deles continha uma convenção entre o Banco de Portugal e Angola e o outro uma convenção entre Angola e Alves Reis.

Não estavam, como sucede agora ligados a cada um deles três notas do Banco de Portugal, mas apenas duas: uma de mil e outra de quinhentos escudos. A nota de quinhentos escudos com a efigie de Vasco da Gama que se encontra aqui presa a estes contratos, «não estava», naquela epoca, ligada aos mesmos. Marang preguntou-me se a minha firma podia fabricar notas dum tipo exactamente igual ao das notas que se encontravam então junto dos contratos. Preguntou-me, tambem, se haveria possibilidade de fazer estas notas dentro de muito pouco tempo. Explicou a pressa que tinha, dizendo que o Alto Comissario de Angola partiria para aquela colonia no mês de fevereiro de 1925 e que desejava levar consigo, naquela ocasião, uma parte das referidas notas. Por esta razão, acrescentou Marang, devia uma parte das notas estar pronta no dia 10 de fevereiro de 1925. Respondi-lhe que não podia satisfazer o seu pedido, por dois motivos: 1.º As notas que acompanhavam os contratos não eram fabricadas pela minha casa e eu não desejava copiar o trabalho de uma outra firma; 2.º A minha firma não podia fazer o trabalho exigido dentro de um periodo de tempo tão curto, como Marang desejava. Este não me mostrou nenhumas outras notas além das indicadas.

A minha firma fabricara, anteriormente, a pedido do Banco de Portugal, notas, mas de um outro tipo. Eis a razão porque disse a Marang, que se uma destas notas anteriormente por nós fabricadas, estivesse ligada aos contratos, poderiamos pensar em aceitar a encomenda.

Uma das notas que fabricaramos, anteriormente, para o Banco de Portugal, era a nota de 500 escudos com a efigie de Vasco da Gama. Creio mesmo que mostrei um exemplar destas notas a Marang e que ele disse que as conhecia bem. Em seguida, o meu interlocutor despediu-se e eu julguei que não haveria probabilidade dele voltar com uma encomenda modificada. Nesta primeira visita de Marang os contratos foram apenas superficialmente examinados. Não sei se eu, logo em segnida a esta visita, escrevi ao nosso agente Romer, que, naquela epoca, se encontrava em Lisboa. Não ha duvida que escrevi a Romer sobre o assunto, mas não me recordo quando o fiz.

No dia 17 de dezembro de 1924, Marang voltou a procurar-me, levando comsigo, novamente, os dois referidos contratos.

A cada um destes contratos estava, então, presa como sucede agora além das duas notas que eu vira da primeira vez, uma nota do tipo que a minha firma fabricara anteriormente, isto é, de 500 escudos, com a efigie de Vasco da Gama. Marang visitou-me de manhã e deixou os contratos no meu escritorio. Mandei fazer então uma tradução dos contratos. No mesmo dia, ou no dia seguinte, foram eles restituidos a Marang. Quando os meus solicitadores e os meus tabeliães me disseram que tinham encontrado os contratos em ordem, tive a convicção que se tratava dum negocio serio e que não devia fazer objecções á aceitação da encomenda para a fabricação de notas do tipo Vasco da Gama. Lembro ainda que Marang, na sua primeira visita, me mostrou uma especie de passaporte em que constava que era consul dum país qualquer, o que reforçou a minha confiança na sua pessoa.

Pediu-me ele para fabricar 200.000 notas do tipo Vasco da Gama. Ainda que eu tivesse toda a confiança no negocio, achava muito conveniente obter uma autorização directa do governador do Banco de Portugal para fazer uso das velhas chapas.

Por isso escrevi ao governador do Banco de Portugal, Camacho Rodrigues, uma carta datada de 17 de Dezembro de 1924, de que entrego a V. Ex.ª uma copia. A pedido expresso de Marang não mandei esta carta directamente a Camacho, mas entreguei-a a Marang que se comprometeu a faze-la chegar ás mãos de Camacho. Disse-me ele que o seu secretario partiria no dia seguinte para Lisboa e ali entregaria pessoalmente a carta a Camacho. Acrescentou não sei se nessa ocasião ou noutra, que o seu secretario se chamava Bandeira. Explicou-me o pedido de mandar entregar a dita carta a Camacho por seu intermedio, dizendo que era indispensavel que o assunto ficasse no mais absoluto segredo.

Segundo ele dizia, a colonia de Angola tinha grande necessidade de dinheiro. Esta afirmação de Marang estava de acordo com as noticias que eu lêra nos jornais. Marang disse-me mais que o Banco Ultramarino possuia o direito exclusivo de emitir notas nas colonias portuguesas. Mas esse Banco recusara conceder mais creditos a Angola. O Governo Português, porém, desejava auxiliar essa provincia, fora da acção do Banco Ultramarino, e tinha, para tal fim, pedido o auxilio dum Consorcio Holandês, que forneceria o dinheiro a Angola. O referido Consorcio alcançára a autorização para emitir notas para a colonia, mas, como tal modo de proceder era, na verdade, contrario aos direitos do Banco Ultramarino, tornava-se indispensavel que o Banco ficasse ignorando o negocio. No proprio Banco de Portugal só havia dois directores que sabiam da sua existencia, aqueles cujas assinaturas firmavam um dos contratos. Este segredo devia conservar-se até que a emissão das notas fôsse aprovada pela autoridade competente. As afirmações de Marang levaram-me á firme convicção de que ele mesmo fazia parte do referido Consorcio Holandês, ainda que não possa afirmar que ele mo tivesse dito dum modo positivo. Não notei que Marang fizesse qualquer objecção a entregar-me os contratos para serem fiscalizados. Como sucedera da primeira vez, procedeu-se a um novo exame grafonico dos contratos. As assinaturas que se encontram no fim dos contratos não foram conferidas com outros documentos em meu poder.

Em 6 de Janeiro de 1925, Marang fez-me uma terceira visita. Nesta ocasião entregou-me uma carta, datada de 23 de Dezembro de 1924 e assinada com o nome de Camacho Rodrigues. O conteudo dessa carta era a comunicação de que não havia objecções á fabricação das referidas notas, podendo-se empregar, para este fim, as chapas antigas. As assinaturas de Camacho no fim desta carta e a do fim de um dos referidos contratos foram verificadas com o «fac-simile» duma assinatura de Camacho que se encontrava no poder da minha firma. Nesta visita concluí, em nome da firma Waterlow & Sons o contrato que vejo aqui presente e, pelo qual, a minha firma aceitou a encomenda de Marang para a fabricação de 200.000 notas de 500$00.

Por precaução escrevi, aos 7 de Janeiro de 1925 uma carta a Camacho, da qual apresento uma copia a V. Ex.ª. Eu não disse nada disto a Marang. Excepto o meu secretario, não havia ninguem que tivesse conhecimento da expedição desta carta. No sobrescrito dela encontrava-se o mesmo endereço que está em cima da carta, a saber: I. Camacho Rodrigues chairman of the Bank of Portugal. Lisbon. E' impossivel que ela se tenha extraviado na casa Waterlow. Julgo impossivel que não tenha chegado ás mãos de Camacho. Nunca recebi resposta a essa carta. Como constava da minha carta de 17 de Dezembro de 1924 as notas seriam primitivamente, fornecidas sem letras de série, numeros e assinaturas. Mais tarde, porém, a minha firma recebeu ordem para imprimir as letras de séries nas notas. Isto ocorreu provavelmente por ocasião da visita de 6 de Janeiro de 1925. Entrego uma copia dos nomes dos directores do Banco de que já possuiamos as assinaturas.

Em resposta dada por carta de 20 de Janeiro de 1925, a minha firma mandou a Marang uma lista destes directores. A casa Waterlow recebeu de Marang uma carta, dirigida a este e assinada por Camacho Rodrigues, datada de 14 de Janeiro de 1925, contendo uma relação das letras de série, numeros e assinaturas que deviam ser apostas nas notas. Vejo aqui presente a copia da referida carta, marcado em vermelho. Ela foi enviada por mim para Lisboa, para conhecimento da justiça portuguesa.

Nós, juiz-comissario mostrámos á testemunha as seguintes cartas que se encontram nos autos, datadas de 7, 16 e 24 de Janeiro de 1925, dirigidas a Marang e á firma Waterlow, assinadas I. Camacho Rodrigues, ao que a testemunha disse: Não conheço estas cartas. Segundo me foi informado, a minha firma entregou a Marang: em 10 de Fevereiro de 1925, 20.000 notas; em 25 de Fevereiro de 1925, 30.000 notas; em 12 de Março de 1925, 150.000 notas.

Em 29 de Julho de 1925 recebi ainda uma nova visita de Marang. Deu-me então ordem para a fabricação de 380.000 notas do mesmo tipo. Entregou-me uma carta, datada de 20 de Julho de 1925, assinada I. Camacho Rodrigues, dizendo-se nela que a minha firma podia empregar, para a impressão destas notas, as chapas empregadas anteriormente. Assinei, então, com Marang, o contrato de 29 de Julho de 1925 que vejo aqui presente. Segundo me foi participado, foram, deste segundo lote, entregues a Marang 50.000 notas em 28 de Agosto, 150.000 em 9 de Outubro e 180.000 em 10 de Novembro de 1925.

Depois de ter sido dada a ordem para a fabricação da segunda partida de notas, chamaram a minha atenção para o facto que elas deviam trazer as mesmas letras e numeros como as notas do mesmo tipo que a firma tinha feito anteriormente. Na minha carta de 18 de Agosto de 1925 chamei a atenção de Marang para este facto. Apresento a V. Ex.ª uma copia dessa carta. Marang respondeu com a carta de 21 de Agosto de 1925, de que entrego igualmente uma copia.

Faço entrega tambem a V. Ex.ª da copia de toda a correspondencia que a minha firma tem trocado com Marang. Hei-de-lhe mandar as fotografias das cartas que a mesma minha firma tem recebido do Banco de Portugal. Afirmo ainda que fiz sempre as negociações com Marang em presença de um ou dois directores da firma Waterlow.

Entra o suspeito Marang, a quem foi lida a declaração supra da testemunha Waterlow. Com referencia ás preguntas, postas a pedido do suspeito, continua a testemunha Waterlow: quando Marang me explicava a razão porque a emissão das notas se devia conservar em segredo, nomeou-se tambem o nome de Ulrich. Este Ulrich é um dos directores do Banco de Portugal, sendo um irmão dele director do Banco Ultramarino. Não posso declarar, com certeza absoluta, que Marang me dissesse que era um Consorcio Holandês que auxiliaria Angola, mas tenho uma ideia bastante nitida de que ele assim mo disse. Apesar de não o poder agora afirmar, é muito possivel que quando Marang me mostrou os referidos contratos, se mandasse buscar contratos antigos entre a minha firma e o Banco de Portugal. Isto teria sido feito para verificar em que condições a minha firma tinha, anteriormente, fabricado notas portuguesas. Naquela ocasião porém, não houve questão de conferencia de assinaturas. Eu não tinha qualquer motivo para examinar as assinaturas que se encontravam abaixo dos contratos, porque tinha confiança nas legalizações. Só com respeito á carta de 23 de Dezembro de 1924 vi motivos para conferir as assinaturas.

A testemunha Waterlow diz mais: Não sei ao certo se Marang me disse que o Banco Ultramarino possuia o direito exclusivo de emitir notas nas colonias. Mas isso não era preciso porque eu já tinha conhecimento desse facto.

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Os depoimentos das testemunhas

Os criminosos dispunham-se a «fabricar» em Lisboa um terceiro contracto para emissão de notas?

Mil "dollars" por um passaporte diplomatico

(Do enviado especial do «Diario de Noticias»)

HAIA, 25.—Ainda alguns pormenores curiosos sobre a audiencia de hoje: Apurou-se que os empregados da Alfandega viram Marang transportando as malas. A sua antiga criada afirmou, depois de ter negado, que desde o verão de 1925 já nem sequer tinha licença de pôr os pés no escritorio do seu patrão.

Hartman fez um depoimento muito hesitante, não sabendo já a quem é que o seu Banco tinha emprestado dinheiro, se a Antonio se a José Bandeira. Isto, depois de ter dito primeiro que fôra a Antonio Bandeira.

Provou-se tambem que Marang deu mil dolares a Guorgue Janse para conseguir o passaporte diplomatico como representante da Liberia.

O juiz presidente, antes de proceder ao interrogatorio de Marang fez um lucido resumo da acusação, concluindo por reconhecer como verdadeiros todos os factos imputados ao réu, com excepção da má fé.

Uma das preguntas em que o juiz mais insistiu foi sobre se Hennies, então em Lisboa, teria prevenido Marang da prisão de Alves Reis.

—Não, senhor, respondeu Marang. (Risos no tribunal).

—E depois de saber da prisão de Alves Reis o réu não anulou um contrato que com ele fizera respeitante a um fornecimento de cerveja?

—Essa anulação refere-se a um outro contrato.

Marang reconhece ter telegrafado a Hennies prevenindo-o de que era preciso ter cautela com Alves Reis.

Preguntou ainda o juiz que proveito poderia ter Marang no contrato com a casa Einhorn. Marang não soube responder. Disse, porém, que Antonio Bandeira não transmitira os três telegramas a que no processo se faz referencia.

O juiz fez notar que o antigo ministro de Portugal na Haia devia estar ao corrente do caso e leu um dos telegramas: —«Informe ministro». Insiste em preguntar se os dois irmãos Bandeira mantinham estreitas relações.

—Sim, senhor, eram muito unidos.

E o interrogatorio continua... Agora quere saber o juiz, segundo o contrato de 11 de fevereiro entre os criminosos para a partilha dos lucros, que parte tocaria a Marang.

Este responde que uma quarta parte dos lucros que tocassem a Alves Reis.

Marang sustenta, contra todas as provas, que os dois contratos presentes a Waterlow o foram na primeira visita áquela casa.

E' aqui voz corrente que os criminosos se dispunham a fabricar em Lisboa um terceiro contrato.

Todo o sistema de defesa de Marang se baseou assim na expressão da sua inteira confiança nas transacções e nas pessoas nelas interessadas, que considerava da melhor categoria.

Diversas personalidades têm seguido atentamente as audiencias e todas insistem sobre o caracter esmagador de varios depoimentos.

Assim, por exemplo, Springall, da casa Waterlow, declarou que Marang lhe pedira as escalas das assinaturas dos directores do Banco de Portugal a aplicar nas notas. Contraditado pelo réu, manteve energicamente a sua afirmativa, e acrescentou que Marang uma vez lhe preguntara ansiosamente se os directores do Banco de Portugal teriam ido a Londres.

O representante da casa Euschede disse que Marang lhe levara um bilhete impresso de Waterlow para que o reproduzisse integralmente.

Teve tambem grande importancia o depoimento de De Jong, antigo empregado de confiança de Marang, dizendo ter traduzido para inglês, por ordem deste, a falsa carta de Inocencio Camacho datada de 12 de agosto.

O interrogatorio de Marang deixou, a cada momento, no publico, a mais nitida impressão da má fé do acusado.—**Argus.**

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Marang Yselveere, who was recently tried on a charge of having procured the printing in England of false Portuguese bank-notes, was to-day acquitted of the charge. The Court, however, sentenced him to 11 months' imprisonment for receiving the bank-notes knowing that they were not genuine. Having been in custody for 11 months, he was at once set free.

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Yours very truly,

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